SUMMARY per R. M. S. Zealandia.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,603. SYDNEY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1878. PRICE 2d.

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Births.

BRADLY.—October 6, at her residence, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, the wife of F. Bradly, auctioneer, of a son.

HIGGS.—November 28, at her residence, [illegible], the wife of John Higgs, of a son, prematurely.

ROSENTHALL.—October 5, at her residence, [illegible]-street, Exmore Road, Mrs. M. G. Rosenthall, of a daughter.

Marriages.

CHALMERS—UNDERWOOD.—October 3, at Dawes Battery, Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, George C. Chalmers, to Josepha, second daughter of the late Richard Underwood.

FITZPATRICK—HANNON.—September 18, by special license, by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, at Grafton, T. M. Fitzpatrick, of Rocky Mouth, to Lydia Hannon, fourth daughter of Mr. Eugene Hannon, of Waverley, Sydney.

Deaths.

BLADES.—October 8, at her residence, Douglass Park, the beloved wife of Thomas Blades, aged 44.

LINDSEY.—April 4, at his residence, 87, Regent-street, Sydney, Charles R. Lindsey, of Westminster, London, in his 34th year. Also daughter of the above, Rosanna E. H. Lindsey, died April 30, aged 2 years 5 months. Also son of the above died September 28, Charles R. Lindsey, the only child, aged 9 months, leaving a loving mother to mourn her loss. "Not lost, but gone before."

MARTIN.—August 23, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Victoria-street, Sydney, of cancer, Esther Mary Martin, widow of the late John Martin, baker, formerly of Newtown, aged 56 years. Her end was peace.

SMITH.—October 6, at Helidon, Queensland, William Smith, late of Victoria Tannery, South Yarra, Melbourne, in the 60th year of his age.

WILSON.—At his residence, Fish River Creek, near Bathurst, Alexander Wilson, aged 61 years.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with the N.S.W. and N.Z. Governments.
ZEALANDIA, 5000 tons. H. Chevalier, commander, will be dispatched at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, 10th October, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
Passengers booked from Sydney to Liverpool, London, or Paris, with special advantages.
Through rate, from Sydney to Liverpool, first-class, £72.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents. Gresham-street.
No CARGO received after 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Pacific Mail steamer ZEALANDIA, 5000 tons, H. Chevalier, commander, will leave as above on THURSDAY, 10th October, at 3 p.m.
Fares at current rates.
Passengers for Waiwera Hot Springs by P. M. Co.'s steamers forwarded free from Auckland to Waiwera.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Gresham-street.

R. M. S. ZEALANDIA, for SAN FRANCISCO.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamer HERALD will ply from the Circular Quay to the Zealandia, TO-DAY, Thursday, from 9 till 2 o'clock, conveying passengers and their luggage. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—MELBOURNE CUP AND OTHER RACES.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s magnificent steamer, CITY OF SYDNEY, 3000 tons, H. C. Dearborn, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at 12 noon.
For rates of passage, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Gresham-street.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
The powerful s. BRISBANE, J. A. Reddell, commander, will be dispatched from the E. and A. Co.'s New Jetty, Smith's Wharf, at noon, on THURSDAY, 10th October, for HONGKONG, calling at COOKTOWN and TOWNSVILLE.
For freight and passage apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agent.
ALL CARGO must be distinctly port marked.
Captain REDDELL will not be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by his officers or crew without his written order.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship AVOCA, 1482 tons, 250-horse power, J. C. Almond, commander, will leave Sydney for MELBOURNE, on TUESDAY, 29th October, 1878, at noon, in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship TANJORE, 2263 tons, 450-horse power, on FRIDAY, the 1st November, 1878, for ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, and GALLE, with H. M. mails, passengers, specie, and parcels; also, for INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAVA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE.
Liberal reductions of passage money made in favour of families or large parties.
Cargo and parcels will be received until 1 p.m. on the 28th, specie at 10 a.m. on 28th October.
For information on all subjects connected with the Company's various lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 1st October, 1878.
Passengers' accommodation in the TANJORE allotted in Sydney by plans in office, at same rates as from Melbourne.
Passage money and freight per AVOCA, between Sydney and Melbourne, at local rates.

STEAM TO JAVA AND SINGAPORE.
THE NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract for five years with THE DUTCH AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS, will dispatch their fine powerful mail steamship ATJEH, 1509 tons register, for COOKTOWN, THURSDAY ISLAND, PORT DARWIN, SOURABAYA, and BATAVIA, on MONDAY, 2nd December, at 4 p.m., taking cargo and passengers for Singapore, the Eastern Archipelago, India, China, Japan, and Europe.
The ships of this Company are specially fitted up, furnished, and ventilated in the most approved style for the comfort of passengers in a hot climate—whilst the cuisine and attendance will be found unexceptionable.
For information upon all subjects respecting this and the Company's various lines, apply to ELDRED and CO., Agents, 62, Margaret-street.

THE C. and N. E. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER (direct).
S.S. NEW ENGLAND, on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
FARES:
Saloon Ticket, £3 — Return Ticket, £5
Steerage ditto, £1 15s — Ditto ditto, £3.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street, as follows, weather permitting:

Ship.	Date of Sailing.
FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER:	
CITY OF GRAFTON	TUESDAY, 15th October, at 9 p.m.
FOR MACLEAY RIVER:	
BALLINA	MONDAY, 14th October, at 9 p.m.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER:	
AGNES IRVING	FRIDAY, 11th October.

Passage rates to and from Grafton.
Saloon: Single ticket £3 0 0; Return ditto 5 0 0.
Steerage: Single ticket £1 15 0; Return ditto 3 0 0.
NOTE.—In consequence of the shallow state of the channel to Duke Wharf, Clarence River, goods consigned to that place can only be forwarded every alternate week. JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
RAILWAY EXTENSION TO TAMWORTH.
STEAM to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—By special request the CITY OF BRISBANE will be dispatched from the Company's new wharf, late Campbell's, on MONDAY MORNING, 14th instant, at 7, instead of Sunday night at 12. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS ARE INFORMED THAT THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS FOLLOWS, FROM THEIR NEW WHARF (LATE CAMPBELL'S).
TO LEVUKA (Fiji).—Wentworth, after arrival of the Pacific mail, due 28th instant.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 1; and City of Melbourne, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares and freights at current rates.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11; and City of Brisbane, Monday morning, at 7.
TO BRISBANE.—Katoomba, at reduced rates, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 4.30.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Katoomba, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 4.30. Will take passengers and cargo at greatly reduced rates, connecting with steamer sailing from Brisbane on Tuesday.
TO GLADSTONE.—Steamer from Brisbane every Tuesday.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, Thursday next, 17th instant, at 4.30 p.m.
TO MACKAY.—Yaralla, from Brisbane, about Friday, 18th instant.
TO BROADSOUND, via ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, Thursday next, 17th instant, at 4.30 p.m.
TO PORT DENISON, TO CLEVELAND BAY, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO PORT DOUGLAS (ISLAND POINT), TO COOKTOWN WHARF — Victoria (without transhipment) Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO CARDWELL, TO KEPPEL BAY, TO FLAT TOP ISLAND — Victoria, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG, To-morrow, 9.15 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA and TATHRA.—To-morrow night, at 11.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow night, at 11.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS, leave KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5; leave Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. GLADESVILLE STEAMERS leave King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, calling at HUNTER'S HILL and COCKATOO. FIVE DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD. Steamers leave King-street at 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. Leave Five Dock 7.45, 8.30, 11 a.m.; 2.45, 5 p.m. Fares about half railway rates.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE FERRY.—Steamer WOMERAH leaves—Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7; Lane Cove, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.
SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m. Lane Cove, 10 p.m.
SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6. Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5.

BRISBANE WATER.—S. PELICAN leaves King-street, Woolloomooloo, 7.30 a.m.; returning 1.30 p.m.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods will not be received after 5 p.m. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
The s.s. KEMBLA, for NEWCASTLE, from Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at quarter-past 11, and TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11. H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

STEAM to RICHMOND RIVER. The new and favourite steamship BONNIE DUNDEE, 300 tons, will leave the Grafton Wharf on MONDAY NEXT, at 2 p.m. Cargo now received. G. and B. NICOLL, Erskine-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

FOR MELBOURNE:		
CHEVIOT	F. H. Stanford	TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2 o'clock.
BARRABOOL	J. R. Clark	TUESDAY, October 15.
LEURA	John Pain	FRIDAY, October 18.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA	J. H. South	TO-MORROW, Friday, at 4 o'clock.
THE CLARENCE	J. D. Harley	FRIDAY, October 18.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South	TO-MORROW, Friday, at 4 o'clock.
FOR ROCKHAMPTON:		
THE CLARENCE	J. D. Harley	FRIDAY, October 18.

Carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers, leaving every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and vice versa. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners. Steerage passengers supplied with bedding. WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Bonded goods cannot be received for BRISBANE and NORTHERN PORTS after 3.30 p.m. on day of sailing.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. Company will dispatch the steamship CHEVIOT, 1500 tons, F. H. Stanford, commander, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2 o'clock, for the above port.
For particulars apply to WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH.—The M. S. S. Company will dispatch the S. S. EDINA, J. H. South, commander, for the above ports TO-MORROW, Friday, at 4 o'clock.
For all particulars apply to WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE AND NORTHERN PORTS.—The fine steamship COREA, 600 tons, will be dispatched as above, from Grafton Wharf, about WEDNESDAY next, 16th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to J. J. AIKEN, 59, Exchange-corner.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, FROM MELBOURNE.
RINGAROOMA, 16th instant, via Bluff.
ALBION, 23rd instant, via Bluff.
TARARUA, 30th instant, via Bluff.
ALHAMBRA, 31st instant, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Bridge-street-chambers.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
ROTORUA	1000	M. Carey	23rd October, via Auckland.
WAKATIPU	1796	Wheeler	2nd November, via Wellington.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO TASMANIA.—The T. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS leave as under:—
FOR HOBART TOWN.—S.S. TASMAN, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY, 15th October, at 11 a.m.
FOR LAUNCESTON.—S.S. ESK, from Grafton Wharf, early in November.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 48, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY (weather permitting) leave Queen's Wharf, 7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 11.45, 2.30. Manly Beach, 8.10, 9, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30. No freight taken after 2.15.
Fare: Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s. On Saturdays and Sundays return ticket, 1s. Extra late boats will leave Sydney for Manly Beach, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 11.15 p.m.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, FOR LONDON.
The following full-powered steamships will be dispatched for London, via the Suez Canal, as under:—

Steamer.	From Sydney.	From Melbourne.
GARONNE		October 12.
CHIMBORAZO	November 8.	November 16.
CUZCO	December.	December.

These steamships, expressly built and fitted for carrying passengers on long ocean voyages, are each of about 4000 tons register, and make the passage in about 40 days.
FARES: FIRST SALOON, 60 to 75 guineas. SECOND SALOON, 35 guineas. THIRD-CLASS (enclosed cabins), 20 and 22 guineas. Open berths for men only, 16 guineas. Canal dues, eight shillings.
Apply in London to F. GREEN and CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited); and in Sydney to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON, for the February sales the favourite clipper ship HAWKESBURY, 1120 tons, D. Carvosso, commander.
This ship, with large present engagements for wool, will be dispatched for the above sales.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED at MARSDEN and SON'S.

DEVITT AND MOORE'S LINE OF SAILING SHIPS FOR LONDON.
These well-known favourite passenger ships will be dispatched in the following order:—

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
HAWKESBURY	1120	Carvosso	October.
DUNBAR CASTLE	925	Brown	November.
LA HOGUE	1331	Wagstaff	January.
PARAMATTA	1521	Goddard	February.

For freight or passage, plans of cabins, and all information, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Gresham-street.

FOR LONDON.—The following first-class steam and sailing ships will be dispatched during the ensuing Wool season:—

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
CAMBRIAN PRINCESS	1350	James M'Gill	November.
EARL GRANVILLE	956	J. Campbell	November.
S.S. WHAMPOA	3335	W. J. Hynes	November.
S.S. NANKOW	3594	W. Symington	December.
LOCH KINNAIRD	590	J. Masson	January.
DUKE OF ABERCORN	1096	J. Binnie	February.
S.S. BRITISH EMPIRE	3544	J. Tulloch	February.

The sailing dates of the full-powered steamships Whampoa, and Nankow are arranged specially with a view to making them the best positive opportunities for landing wool at London for February sales.
For further particulars regarding rates of freight and passage money apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR LONDON. FOR FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
The splendid A1 clipper ship CAMBRIAN PRINCESS, 1350 tons register, James M'Gill, commander.
This vessel having the whole of her dead weight, and large wool engagements will be dispatched in ample time to catch the above sales.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to the Captain on board; or to JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL NOW RECEIVED AT FLOOD AND CO.'S.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—FOR THE FEBRUARY SALES, the favourite clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, JAMES LAWSON, Commander, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and having large engagements will have prompt dispatch.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain LAWSON; or MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at TALBOT'S Stores.

FOR LONDON, with immediate dispatch, the magnificent clipper ship THOMAS STEPHENS, 1507 tons register, built under special survey, and classed AA1 at Lloyd's, Richard Richards, commander.
This splendid clipper, having her dead weight stowed and large wool engagements, offers the best opportunity for the February sales. Her passage from London was made in 77 days.
For rates of freight, apply to CHARLES PARBURY, Gresham-street; or to YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.
WOOL RECEIVED AT FLOOD'S.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE—FOR LONDON. FOR THE FEBRUARY SALES.
The SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, R. Boaden, commander, is now receiving wool at TALBOT'S STORES, and will be dispatched as above.
All her DEAD-WEIGHT is on board, and stowed.
For terms of freight, apply to the Captain, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE—FOR LONDON. For the February Sales.
The favourite clipper ship PATRIARCH, 1339 tons register, H. PLATER, Commander.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this vessel, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any on the berth.
For terms of freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
NINEVEH	1174	Lawson	October.
SAMUEL PLIMSOLL	1444	Boaden	October.
PATRIARCH	1339	Plater	November.
CENTURION	985	Taylor	November.
DAMASCUS	964	Pitt	December.
PERICLES	1598	Largie	December.
WAVE OF LIFE	887	Henderson	January.

To be followed by other first-class vessels.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON. FOR FEBRUARY SALES. For Wool and Passengers only.
The splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper ship ANN DUTHIE, 994 tons register, WILLIAM HUNTER, Commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and stowed, and requiring only a limited quantity of wool to complete her loading, will be dispatched in a few days.
Passengers are invited to inspect the handsomely fitted and comfortable saloon accommodation of this fast clipper.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain HUNTER, on board, or to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Flood and Co's.

FOR LONDON. The undermentioned favourite A1 clipper ships will be dispatched during the ensuing season, in the following order:—

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
ANN DUTHIE	993	W. Hunter	October.
CIMBA (new)	1120	J. Fimister	October.
CAIRNBULG	1566	A. Birnie	November.
WILLIAM DUTHIE	968	W. M'Callum	November.
BRILLIANT	1613	C. W. Davidson	December.
INCHGREEN	1091	A. Cook	December.
COLWYN	1150	J. Kemp	January.

To be followed by other first-class ships.
For terms, and other particulars, apply to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 magnificent frigate-built ship ST. LAWRENCE, 942 tons register, C. Johnson, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY FOR LONDON on or about 30th November.
TO PASSENGERS.—This vessel offers special inducements, as the cabins are LARGE and WELL VENTILATED, and ONLY SALOON PASSENGERS are taken, at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, and all other information, apply to B. CAMPBELL, Ship Broker; or COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, Agents, 50, Pitt-street.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON. FOR WOOL ONLY. The splendid new clipper barque WINDERMERE, 100 A1 at Lloyd's, William Tickle, commander, having all her weight and a large portion of wool already stowed, will be dispatched for the February sales.
This magnificent vessel, now on her first voyage, was built under special survey expressly for the Australian trade, and from the model of the clipper ship Borrowdale, one of the fastest iron ships afloat.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the splendid saloon accommodation, which offers special advantages for families.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to Captain TICKLE, on board, at Circular Quay; or LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Agents, 34, O'Connell-street.

FOR THE LONDON FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
The splendid new Clyde clipper CYNISCA, 900 tons register, Thomas Hutton, commander, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's.
This beautiful vessel, NOW RAPIDLY LOADING at the Circular Quay, will be dispatched for LONDON with the new season's wools on or about the 28th OCTOBER.
Wool received at TALBOT and CO.'S Stores.
Inspection of the very superior saloon and second-class accommodation provided for the comfort and convenience of passengers is requested. The cabins are completely fitted with furniture.
For rates, &c., immediate application is necessary. MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S LINE OF STEAM and SAILING PACKETS will be dispatched from Melbourne for LONDON direct as follows:—

Steamship.	Commander.	To Sail.
S.S. DURHAM, via SUEZ CANAL	F. Anderson	October 26.
S.S. NORTHUMBERLAND via SUEZ CANAL	J. Cumming	December.
S.S. KENT	G. F. Gibbs	January.

The ACCOMMODATION for all classes of passengers is unsurpassed. PROVISIONS of the best quality are supplied. Each vessel carries a duly qualified surgeon.
PASSAGE MONEY, £16 and upwards; a LIBERAL ALLOWANCE made to families. RETURN TICKETS issued at reduced rates. Passage orders issued to persons desirous of sending for their friends from home. M. METCALFE and CO., 8, Bridge-street.

FOR BOWEN and TOWNSVILLE.—The clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY will have immediate dispatch from Market Wharf. MOODIE and MONRO.

FIRST VESSEL for LEVUKA, FIJI.
The smart brigantine NOUMEA is on the berth for Levuka, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October. The bulk of her cargo space being already engaged, early application is necessary. For freight or passage apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

FOR AUCKLAND direct, the clipper brig SYREN, now loading at the Patent Slip Wharf; has room for a few tons. Shippers will please make arrangements at once. For freight, &c., apply on board; or to WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents.

FOR BROADSOUND AND PORT MACKAY.—Clipper schooner MIST, will have immediate dispatch. Cargo received at Market Wharf. For freight, apply to J. J. AIKEN, 59, Exchange-corner.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner FEARLESS sails THIS EVENING, from John-street Wharf, Pyrmont.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Schooner ZOE, THIS DAY. Apply R. LANGLEY, 62, Sussex-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—CONFIDENCE, first fair wind, Victoria Wharf. Davies and M'Fadyen, agents.

FOR MORUYA.—MOSES FLETCHER sails THIS DAY. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—First vessel, LADY OF LORNE. Freight or passage, apply on board, Lime-st. Wf.

FRENCH Brig CLEMENCE MARIE, for TAHITI.—The advertisement in reference to my vessel for the past three days was inserted by mistake. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO. are the agents for the charterer. P. RAZOULS.

E. AND A. CO.'S Steamer MENMUIR, from Hongkong.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for SMITH'S WHARF. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and bonded at risk and expense of consignees of same. Bills of lading must be presented, and freight paid, before any goods can be delivered. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo occurring after same is landed. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., 52, Pitt-street.
Captain DARKE, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his CREW without his written authority.

STEAMSHIP MECCA, from Hongkong.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's New Wharf, late Campbell's. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at risk and expense of consignees. Bills of lading must be presented, freight and wharfage paid, and delivery orders obtained from the A. S. N. Co.'s Office, before any goods can leave the wharf. This steamer will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after same is landed. FREDK. H. TROUTON.

CARTERS.—Wanted to remove about 500 LOADS of RUBBLE STONE. Apply R. Luses, Stirling Castle Hotel, Cleveland and Regent streets.

CHARTERS.—TONNAGE wanted to load in NEWCASTLE for SWATOW and COLOMBO; also, in SYDNEY for SHANGHAI. WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Pitt-street.

FREIGHT for ADELAIDE, about 50 tons; steamer preferred. Apply WILLIAM JOLLY, Bell's-chambers.

FREIGHT or CHARTER, fast schooner, MINNIE LOWE. All particulars, J. H. SHORT and CO., Lime-st.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper schooner DANCING WAVE. W. G. YEATES, Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The s.s. DUKE OF EDINBURGH, 244 tons register, in first-class order and ready for sea. E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

FOR HIRE, s.s. KATE, for sea or harbour excursions. Terms moderate.

PLEASURE Steam Yacht ENA for hire daily; moderate. Orders left at MITCHELL and CO.'s Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a smart Centre-board KETCH, 45 tons, C. and C. fastened, first-class condition, well found, subject to surveyor's inspection, £550. GEORGE SPEARS, Cowper Wharf.

FOR SALE, a KETCH, 45 tons burden. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR SALE, the clipper schooner SAMOA, 165 tons register. E. LOWTHER or J. THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR SALE, Ships' and Surf BOATS; pleasure Boat, 18 feet, with gear. WARD, Dawes Point.

FOR SALE, HULL of new vessel, about 90 tons, copper fastened. Apply on board, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, the STEAMERS STAR OF THE SOUTH and COMERANG, now in New Zealand. For full particulars apply to CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle.

FOR SALE, Waterman's SKIFF (22 feet), Sculls, and Sail, £12. 198, George-street.

NEW SCREW STEAMER FOR SALE.
Built of iron, all modern improvements, excellent model, large carrying capacity for her tonnage, light draft of water, small consumption of coal, and good speed.
Length, 210 feet; breadth, 28 feet 7 inches; depth, 15 feet 5 inches; net register, 551 tons; compound surface condensing engines of 90-horse power nominal; cylinders, 44 inches and 21 inches diameter; stroke, 30 inches; one circular high-pressed boiler; has water ballast and raised quarter-deck, and carries, all told, 1120 tons of coal; steams about 10½ knots when loaded; class, 90 A1 at Lloyds. Price, £15,150, and can be delivered in five months.
By one of the best builders in Scotland, under special inspection, as well as under the inspection of the Lloyds' surveyors and the Board of Trade of England.
Has full outfit of spare gear, and finish, style, and workmanship unsurpassed.
Apply to D. and W. ROBERTSON, Iron and Import Merchants, Sydney, N. S. W., Dundee, Glasgow, and London.

WANTED to purchase, good sound VESSEL, about 40 tons. 390, Herald Office.

MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (Limited).
WORKS—Waterview Bay.
TOWN OFFICE—25, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Engineers, Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Millwrights.
Dry Dock, 300 feet long, 68 feet wide, fitted with patent keel blocks.
The Patent Slip is capable of taking up vessels of 1000 tons burthen.
A large stock of Spars, Deck Planking, Metal, Oakum, &c., &c., always on hand.
Repairs executed on the shortest notice.

G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney.
First-class Wharfage and Storage for intercolonial and coasting vessels; large yards for stacking timber; discharging clerks if required.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The business of this Company is now carried on at their new Wharf (late Campbell's), next Circular Quay. F. H. TROUTON, Manager.

WHARFAGE.
NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS.
Vessels having cargoes, or portions of cargoes, for shipment in the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's steamers will be accommodated at the Company's wharf free of charge. Application to be made to FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital—£1,000,000; paid up, £250,000.
WOOL and ALL PRODUCE insured to London. Claims payable at chief office.
WOOL insured through from stations.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO., Agents for New South Wales.
Exchange-corner, Sydney.

Religious Announcements.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
Ladies of all Denominations favourable to the formation of a LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATION for central Sydney will meet at Young Men's Christian Association, on MONDAY next, 14th instant, at 3.30. WILLIAM J. K. PIDDINGTON.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, OCTOBER, 1878.
Chairman—The Rev. J. JEFFERIS, LL.B.
PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.
MONDAY, October 14.
7.30 p.m.—A Devotional MEETING will be held, when an Address will be given by the retiring Chairman, the Rev. R. T. HILLS.
TUESDAY, October 15.
3 p.m.—A Business MEETING for Ministers and Delegates.
Reception of Ministers and Churches, when Ministers settled in the colony during the year will be introduced to the Chairman.
The retiring Committee will present its Report and Financial Statement.
Election of Officers and Committee.
Reception of Notices of Motion.
The following Reports will be presented:—
1. Year Book.—Rev. J. P. Sunderland.
2. The New South Wales Independent.—Mr. Randolph Nott.
3. Ministers' Retiring Fund.—J. Mullens, Esq.
Election of Board of Management of this Fund, according to its 12th rule.
TUESDAY EVENING.
7.30 p.m.—The Chairman, the Rev. J. JEFFERIS, LL.B., will deliver the Annual ADDRESS. A resolution of thanks will be moved by the Rev. R. T. Hills, and seconded by Rev. W. Mathison.
WEDNESDAY, October 16.
3 p.m.—A MEETING of Ministers and Delegates.
Reports will be presented from Camden College by J. Mullens, Esq., the Home Missionary Society by the Rev. W. Bradley, and the Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland. A fixed time for discussion will be allowed after the reading of each report.
The Report of Camden College will be presented in connection with the Annual Public Meeting of the Institution.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
7.30 p.m.—There will be a Public MEETING, when addresses will be delivered in the following order:—
"Church Extension"—Rev. J. F. CULLEN.
"Foreign Missions"—Rev. J. P. SUNDERLAND.
THURSDAY, October 17.
If there is adjourned business, arrangements will be made for a Special Meeting during this day.
At 1.30 p.m., J. R. Fairfax, Esq., again invites the ministers and delegates to LUNCHEON in the Schoolroom.
THURSDAY EVENING.
7.30 p.m.—A UNITED COMMUNION SERVICE will be held in Pitt-street Church. The Rev. S. SAVAGE will deliver the address.
FRIDAY, October 18.
There will be an EXCURSION to CLONTARF. The Commodore, steamer, will leave Circular Quay at 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 2 p.m. (calling on each trip at the Woolloomooloo Wharf), making two return trips in the evening. Tickets, 2s each; children, half-price.
A Public Meeting on behalf of the Home Missionary Society will be held on the grounds at Clontarf during the afternoon.
The profits of the excursion will be given to the Home Missionary Society.
SATURDAY, October 19.
3 p.m.—The Children of the Sunday Schools in Sydney and Suburbs will assemble in Pitt-street Church. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. S. FORSAITH and Rev. W. MATHISON, Jun.
All the meetings will be held in the Pitt-street Church or Schoolroom.
Tea will be provided in the vestry for ministers and delegates on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings at 6.
The evening meetings will close about 9 o'clock.
*** Visitors are invited to attend all the meetings of ministers and delegates, but will not be allowed to take part in any discussion.
G. G. HOWDEN, RANDOLPH NOTT, Hon. Secretaries.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Completion and Reopening of the HALL and CLASS ROOMS.
A Social MEETING of the Church and Congregation will be held in the HALL, THIS EVENING.
Tea at half-past 6.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.
MR. HENRY VARLEY, Masonic Hall, To-night, 7.30.
Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 To-day.
MASONIC HALL, Mr. Varley, To-night, 7.30.
Prayer Meeting, 12 to 1 To-day.
TO-NIGHT, 7.30, Mr. Henry Varley, Masonic Hall.
Prayer Meeting, 12 to 1.
Mr. VARLEY will give an address on Temperance on FRIDAY EVENING.
Christian ladies willing to form a Visitation Band, to co-operate with Mr. Henry Varley, are invited to meet THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the MASONIC HALL.
Members of the Ladies' Evangelistic Association are specially invited.
JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, W. CORBIE JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretaries.

PADDINGTON WESLEYAN CHURCH.—A New SERVICE of SONG, entitled, "Christ, the Desire of all Nations," will be given in the above, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 10, 1878. To commence at 8 o'clock. Conductor, Mr. F. C. Neal. Accompanist, Mr. G. Smith. Tickets, one shilling.

Personal.

ALBERT WIGHTMAN.—The party who addressed a letter to the above at Wagga Wagga some weeks since, will please communicate with A. WIGHTMAN, General Post Office, Sydney.

ARTHUR CUBITT, 205, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
Office for the discovery of MISSING FRIENDS AND NEXT OF KIN.
PRIVATE INQUIRIES cautiously conducted. CERTIFICATES OBTAINED of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. COPIES OF WILLS, and other Documents procured.
TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' RESIDENCE in N. S. Wales guarantees much local knowledge, and, placed in juxta-position with those who cannot boast of as many months, ARTHUR CUBITT'S MISSING FRIENDS OFFICE MUST HOLD THE PREMIER RANK.
THROUGH HIS AGENCY LOST WILLS have been brought to light, PROPERTY illegally held has been conveyed to rightful owners, MISSING FRIENDS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, LOST RELATIVES RESTORED, NEXT OF KIN TRACED, and ESTATES CONVERTED TO THEIR PROPER CHANNEL.
A. C. has concluded arrangements in the United Kingdom and in America which will materially enhance the probabilities of success in all investigations confided to his care; while the constant addition of experienced local representatives throughout Australia enables him with greater facility to prosecute SEARCHES and INQUIRIES of every description.
Agencies in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, CANADA, SAN FRANCISCO, BERLIN, HAMBURG, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—Ex-Scholars of Christ's Hospital, London, desirous of Commemorating the Birthday of the Royal Founder (12th October), please communicate at once with W. T. Pinhey, Bishopthorpe, Glebe Point.

ELLEN TRUSEN'S MOTHER or SISTER, call immediately to save further trouble. 93, Goulburn-street.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If LETITIA KANE, or GEORGE, her brother, who lived at 105, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, in 1874, will write to Mrs. FORSTALL, of 8, Prince of Wales-terrace, Bray, Ireland; or, to Mrs. LENNON, 5, St. John's-terrace, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge, Sydney, they would much oblige.

MURDOCH, Mrs., late of Surry Hills—please call at once, important. BUER and CO., 67, Pitt-street.

MR. MICHAEL NOLAN,—Letter for you from Queensland at 33, Oxford-street.

MR. BOILEAU, not long from home—CALL at General Post Office for letter.

MR. H.—Received letter. First-rate opening good WATCHMAKER (business), MARYBOROUGH QUEENSLAND.

SIGNATURE unknown of cheque 48817, EDWARD VIAL, City Bank. Call at once. 175, Oxford-street.

Lost and Found.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a Retriever SLUT, about 5 months old. 431, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, on Tuesday last, at Clontarf, a Fox Terrier DOG, black and white spots. Reward at 291, Riley-street.

LOST, in the Domain, blue waterproof CLOAK. Reward, 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

LOST, last Friday, POCKET-BOOK, valuable only to owner. Reward at J. NOAKE'S, 456, George-street.

LOST, at St. David's Picnic, Clontarf, a Gold Breast PIN, with initials. Reward, 690, Elizabeth-street South.

LOST, or taken by mistake from Exchange Hotel, Gresham-street, Dark Blue OVERCOAT. Finder please return it.

LOST, or paid in mistake, £5 NOTE, Bank of New South Wales; reward. F. C. J., Herald Office.

LOST, a Gold BROOCH, harp in centre, at the Licensed Victuallers' Picnic. Finder rewarded by leaving it at the Limerick Hotel, King-street.

LOST, on Sunday last, in Campbell-street, Rough Terrier SLUT, almost black. Reward on returning same to 68, Botany-street.

LOST, in or near Phillip-street North, on Tuesday evening, a black cameo EARRING, with gold fringe. Reward at 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

LOST, on Monday, October 7, Gold Double EYE-GLASS. 10s reward. Dr. BRERETON, 4, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

LOST, on Tuesday night, between Lavender Bay Ferry boat and School of Arts, North Shore, a lady's Silk Indian SQUARE, worked, for shoulder. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to 152, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

ONE POUND REWARD on conviction of thief, or 10s on recovery of a CANARYBIRD stolen from the verandah at No. 6, Baptist-street, on the 9th instant, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost, between Ryde and Gladesville, on Sunday evening, a BUNCH of KEYS. Apply at Post-office, Gladesville.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas it has been reported that I, GEORGE COPE, am a married man, which I declare is false, the above reward will be paid to any Sydney or San Francisco friends who will be kind enough to prove the same.
October 9, 1878. GEORGE COPE, 373, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

STOLEN or STRAYED (from Moore Park), a Black DOG, between Retriever and Newfoundland; tan on chest and front paws. Reward. Mr. PURNELL, Moore Park, Woodmore.

FOUND, PURSE, containing money and railway tickets. Apply Mr. WEDDERBURN, Thompson and Giles, George-st.

Lectures.

NEWTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
A LECTURE in connection with the Young Mens' Mutual Improvement Association, will be delivered in the above Church, THIS EVENING, by Dr. ALEXANDER PATERSON, of Stanmore.
Subject:—"Personal Health."
The lecture will commence at 7.30 o'clock. A collection at the close.

LECTURE.
"SOMETHING NEW."
Mr. JAMES INGLIS, Secretary of the Australasian Accident Assurance Association, will deliver a LECTURE to Working Men on the above subject in the Oddfellows' Hall, Piper-street, Woollahra, THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8 p.m.
Alderman J. C. NEILD, in the chair.
Admission free. A good hour's entertainment. All are cordially invited to attend.

EX-PRIEST CHINIQUY, FROM CANADA.
This Gentleman will LECTURE in the Temperance Hall, Newtown, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 10th, 1878, at 8 o'clock.
Subject: "Nunneries and Convents; their teachings and doings."
J. Paxton, Esq., J.P., in the chair.
Admission, one shilling.
FRANCIS ABIGAIL, THOMAS LUTTON, Joint Secretaries.

PASTOR CHINIQUY.
Persons desiring to communicate with Pastor CHINIQUY will please address the same to the Secretaries, 577, George-street.
Persons desirous of assisting Pastor Chiniquy in his special Mission can send subscriptions to the Secretaries; or to the Rev. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Ross-street, Forest Lodge, who will acknowledge the same.
FRANCIS ABIGAIL, THOMAS LUTTON, Joint Secretaries.

WESLEY CHURCH, CHIPPENDALE.
LECTURE by Rev. Dr. KELYNACK on "the Old Home, and what I saw there," THIS DAY, October 10.
Chair taken at half-past 7.
Admission, 1s.

SPIRITISM, INFIDELISM, or EMMA BRITTENISM EXPOSED, By Rev. Dr. BEG.
As Emma H. Britton has thrown the blame on the POOR reporter of S. M. Herald, to avoid "the wrath of the Christian community," Dr. Beg will prove to the Christian community from THE WRITINGS of the said Emma Britten that she is a blasphemer of the name of THE GOD of the Christian Scriptures and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord, and a contumelious derider, scoffer, or sneerer of the Prophets, and that even the mendicant itinerants the Faquirs, who look upon the Prophets of the Old Testament as their Paigambars or Nabees are better in their religious belief than the said Emma Britten.
Further particulars hereafter.

THE TRUE BLUE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—SEAMEN, DRAYMEN, WHARFMEN, and other friends, members of this society, are affectionately invited to attend at the MASONIC HALL, on next FRIDAY (TO-MORROW) NIGHT, to hear an address from Mr. HENRY VARLEY, on Temperance. Will commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Please bring your Bibles and Sankey's Hymn Book. T. W. CRAVEN, Hon. Sec. True Blues.

IMMIGRANTS.
EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR are informed that the immigrants (Married Couples and Single Men) per ship LA HOGUE, daily expected to arrive, will be for hire AT THE HIRING ROOM, FORT MACQUARIE.
Further notice will be given immediately on the arrival of the ship.
GEORGE WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, October 10, 1878.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS AND SAILMAKERS.
TENDERS are invited for necessary REPAIRS, REFIT, and SUPPLIES required to the barque PHOENIX. Specifications can be seen, and all further information required can be obtained on application to Captain B. F. WARD, at the office of the undersigned. Tenders must be sent in before noon of FRIDAY, the 11th instant, and the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BEILBY and CO., Agents.
Pitt-street, October 9.

IF the WASHERWOMAN does not RETURN the WASHING TO-MORROW that she took from the Palace Hotel on last Monday week, proceedings will at once be taken.

FOR SALE, a valuable COW, quiet, in full milk; lately belonged to Mr. Wilkins. To be seen at Westgate Cottage, Waverley Road.

Meetings.

WESTERN SUBURBS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Monthly MEETING will be held in the St. John's Schoolroom, Ashfield, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 10, at 8 o'clock, when the following prizes will be given:—The Society's prize of 10s. for best 6 Verbenas and 6 Pansies, cut flowers, distinct varieties, for amateurs only; Mr. Catlett's prize of 10s. for 12 cut roses, distinct varieties, for amateurs only Mr. Rosenfeldt's prize of 6 pot plants for 6 best cut flowers, distinct species, grown by amateurs. J. SIDNEY, Secretary.

HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The Monthly MEETING will be held at the Hall, Gladesville, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 10th instant, at 8 o'clock.
A steamer will leave for Sydney at 10 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A Special General MEETING of the Members of the Agricultural Society will be held in the Rooms, 228, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th November, at 11 a.m., for the election of gentlemen to fill the vacancies in the Council.
Nominations for the above must be given in to the Secretary ten clear days prior to the date of meeting.
HENRY M. WRIGHT, Acting Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.
The Committee will meet at the Rooms, 227, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.
HENRY M. WRIGHT, A. Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.—The Annual MEETING of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Newtown Road, on MONDAY, October 14, at 3 o'clock p.m. His Excellency the Governor has kindly promised to preside. ELLIS ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY EXTENSION COMMITTEE.
A MEETING of the Committee will be held at Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 4 p.m., to arrange resolutions and for speakers at the public meeting in the Temperance Hall on Friday evening.
GEORGE PILE, J. B. NORTH, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.—A MEETING of the MAYORS and ALDERMEN of the Suburban Municipalities will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of signing a Petition, praying the Parliament not to pass certain clauses in the City Corporation Act Amendment Bill, giving the Council control over Licensed Vehicles.
WILLIAM PIDCOCK, Secretary to Conference.

MUNICIPAL RESERVES.—The Ratepayers of Petersham and Leichhardt are invited to Meet THIS EVENING in Church of England Schoolroom, at 8. Mr. Pigott and other gentlemen have promised to attend. S. H. LEWIS, Convener.

N. S. W. POULTRY, Pigeon, and Canary Society.—Meeting To-night. Members mark two squeakers for match.

NOTICE.—Operative BLACKSMITHS meet THIS EVENING, half-past 7, Swan-with-two-Necks.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION, N.S.W.
A Special General MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at the Rooms, School of Arts. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Business: Election of Officers, address by President, &c.
CHARLES SHEPHERD, Hon. Sec.

BALMAIN ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.
A MEETING of the above will be held in the Adolphus-street Schoolroom, TO-NIGHT, at 7.30. Important business. All members requested to attend.
THOMAS TURNER, Hon. Sec.

PASTOR CHINIQUY COMMITTEE will meet at the Protestant Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 11, 1878. Members of the Committee will please accept this sufficient notification.
FRANCIS ABIGAIL, THOMAS LUTTON.

MASONIC.—Lodge Newtown Kilwinning, No. 378, S.C. Monthly Meeting. This Evening, Town-hall, Red, 7.30.

MASONIC.—LODGE NEWTOWN KILWINNING No. 3, working under the G.L.N.S.W., the Hon. J. S. Farnell, M.W.G.M. Regular Monthly MEETING held at Newtown Hall, Newtown. This Evening, at 7.30. J. Blackstone, sec.

MASONIC.—TRANQUILLITY, E.C.—MONTHLY MEETING, This Evening, 7.30. Business: Initiations, passing, raising.

NO. 37 L. O. L. meet TO-NIGHT, Protestant Hall, 7.30. Subject: Rev. C. Chiniquy's Visit to Australia and the probable results.

I. O. G. T.
GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Established 1874.
The Formation of the Worthy Grand Lodge for AUSTRALASIA.
Delegates from all the Australian Colonies meet.
NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.
MONDAY next, 14th October, 10 a.m.
For Programme of Week's Meetings, PICNIC, &c., see next Saturday's Herald.
LOYAL.
F. A. JONES, G.W.C.T.
ALFRED ALLEN, G.W.S.
Executive MEETING, on FRIDAY, at 7 p.m., at Brother J. BERNASCONI'S, G.W.T.

NO. 10 L. O. L.—Meets THIS EVENING, No. 8 Room, Protestant Hall, 7.30 sharp. C. HUNT, Secretary.

REDFERN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—MEETING THIS EVENING. Business: Reading and Recitations.

CALDER HOUSE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business: Report of First Eleven Cricket Club; Formation of Second Club. Ex-students invited. J. DAVID SLY, LL.D.

NO. 1 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Tenth Annual MEETING will be held at the Society Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th October, at 7.30, to receive Report and Balance-sheet, elect Directors and Auditors, and transact such other business as may be brought forward in accordance with rules. Candidates for office must be nominated in writing to the Secretary on or before Friday next, 11th instant.
W. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

NORTH SHORE AND BRISBANE WATER RAILWAY LEAGUE.
A Public MEETING will be held at the St. Leonards School of Arts on FRIDAY EVENING, October 11, to determine as to the formation of a League, for the purpose of inducing the Government to construct a railway to connect the Great Northern line with the north shore of Port Jackson, through the township of St. Leonards, via Brisbane Water.
Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock sharp.
WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Secretary.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October, 1878, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th September, 1878; to elect a Director, in the room of Richard Hill, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and two Auditors, in the room of Messrs. W. E. Langley and R. A. Cape, both being eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
Candidates for the vacant seat in the direction are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof in writing.
By order of the Board.
F. T. WATKINS, Manager.
4th October, 1878.

RICHARD HILL, Esq. has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for re-election to the office of Director.
F. T. WATKINS, Manager.
9th October, 1878.

Volunteer Notices.

ENGINEER RIFLE CLUB.—Committee Meeting, To-night. Shooting, Saturday, 12th. C. S. Cansdell, hon. sec.

NO. 5 BATTERY, V.A.—Armstrong DRILL, TO-NIGHT, as usual. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

NO. 6 BATTERY.—Battery PARADE, This Evening, at 8, Inner Domain, undress with carbines. R. Deane, Capt.

NO. 1 REGIMENT V. R.—The Battalion will PARADE, THIS EVENING, at 7.30, in drill order (undress) at the Victoria Barracks.
By order, W. CHATFIELD, Captain, Adjutant.

NO. 2 COMPANY.—PARADE, TO-NIGHT, Victoria Barracks, 7.30. Undress. Competitions for Company handicap trophies on SATURDAYS, the 12th, 19th, and 26th instant. Ammunition free. C. A. WILSON, Captain.

NO. 3 CO.—Parade THIS EVENING, Victoria Barracks, 7.30. Undress. W. T. FARRELL, Captain.

NO. 6 CO.—PARADE TO-NIGHT, Victoria Barracks. Undress. 7.30. J. H. MORRIS, Captain.

NO. 8 CO., PARADE, at Victoria Barracks, TO-NIGHT, at 7.30. J. M. SMITH, Captain.

NO. 2 (Balmain) COMPANY, 2nd Regiment, V.R.—Commanding-officer's PARADE, THIS EVENING, Victoria Barracks, 7.30. Undress.
W. F. LONGFIELD, Captain.

NO. 1 Highlanders.—Battalion PARADE, TO-NIGHT, Victoria Barracks, 7.30. Alex. Fraser, Lieut.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE, Victoria Barracks, on THURSDAY, at 7.30 p.m., in UNDRESS UNIFORM, waistbelts, without frog or pouch. Committee MEETING after drill. Full muster requested.
H. J. CHISHOLM, Captain.

P. AND S. H. CO. V. R.—Co. Parade, This Evening, Victoria Barracks, 7.15, undress with waist belts only. GEO. B. GOUGH, Captain.

S. S. V. R.—Intending competitors in Rifle Association Matches will please forward their names, also numbers of arms, to me, without delay. R. L. SCRUTTON, Hon. Secretary.

S. S. V. R.—PARADE, TO-NIGHT, Victoria Barracks, 7.30 o'clock. W. BURNETT, Lieutenant-Commanding.

VOL. L. ORDERS bought and sold. F. SOMERS, 188, Pitt-street, 10 to 4; after 6 p.m., Black's Hotel, Surry Hills.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—Six for SALE. A. MIRELL, at 14, Bridge-street.

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Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee .... Mr. S. Lazar.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. Jones.

SUCCESS ... SUCCESS
ENGAGEMENT of THEO. HAMILTON the TRAGEDIAN, who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 10, in the Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE
London Assurance
London Assurance
London Assurance
London Assurance
London Assurance

SIR HARCOURT COURTLY .... THEO. HAMILTON.

SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 12, The American Indian Play of METAMORA
Metamora Metamora Metamora Metamora Metamora Metamora Metamora Metamora.
THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS.

METAMORA .... THEO. HAMILTON.

With GRAND SCENERY and WONDERFUL EFFECTS.

POPULAR PRICES
Popular Prices Popular Prices Popular Prices Popular Prices Popular Prices.

Box office at Nicholson and Ascherberg's, George-street.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Theatre Royal Theatre Royal and QUEEN'S THEATRE Queen's Theatre Queen's Theatre.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, October 11, TWO GREAT BENEFIT PERFORMANCES Great Benefit Performances Great Benefit Performances in aid of a Fund for the WIDOW and ORPHANS of the late respected Sydney born native Comedian, Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS Mr. William Andrews Mr. William Andrews.

Both theatres have been handsomely placed at the disposal of the committee (free of all charges) by their respective lessees, Samuel Lazar and M. Hegarty, Esqs.

The whole of the Ladies and Gentlemen and others connected with THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION at present engaged in Sydney have most cheerfully given their services for this occasion.

Also, The American Tragedian, Mr. THEO. HAMILTON, who has kindly set aside one night of his Engagement. The characteristic Irish Comedian Mr. J. J. WALLACE Mr. H. R. HARWOOD Mr. J. J. BARTLETT Mr. SAMUEL LAZAR Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER Mr. J. H. RAINFORD And Mr. and Mrs. EDMUND HOLLOWAY. The Great ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS by the kindness of Charles B. Hicks, Esq. A HOST OF TALENT BESIDES. THE THEATRE ROYAL BAND (under the leadership of Mr. W. Rice) THE QUEEN'S THEATRE BAND and THE GOOD TEMPLAR BAND, under the direction of W. G. Douglass have KINDLY VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES. The grandest comedy in the English language, Sheridan's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with the greatest cast of characters ever seen in Sydney, at the Theatre Royal, and THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS, (Their Re-appearance for the first time,) and the Glorious Burlesque of ALADDIN, or the WONDERFUL SCAMP, at the Queen's.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The box plan now open, at Nicholson and Ascherberg's, where SEATS MUST BE SELECTED AT ONCE, to enable the Committee to make the necessary arrangements for accommodating the vast crowds that WILL BE SURE TO ATTEND. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.
CHAS. BROWN, Hon. Sec., Theatre Royal.

SPECIAL NOTICE. WILLIAM ANDREWS BENEFIT FUND. REHEARSAL at the THEATRE ROYAL for the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 12 o'clock; and at the QUEEN'S THEATRE for ALADDIN, at 1 o'clock.
C. BROWN, Treasurer.

FISH AND OYSTERMEN'S Third Annual PICNIC will be held at Mr. F. Smith's NEW PAVILION, BOTANY, on MONDAY, October 14.
Brass will leave Town Hall at 9.30 sharp.
Mr. F. SMITH, Caterer.
An efficient Brass Band engaged.
Tickets—Gentlemen's, 12s 6d; ladies', 7s 6d.
J. FITZGERALD, Secretary.
H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

PETERSHAM C. C.—Second Eleven disengaged Saturday, 12th. D. M'DONALD, Burns-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessee .... Mr. M. Hegarty.
SATURDAY, October 12.
CHARLES B. HICKS'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS (who have played two highly successful engagements in Sydney), assisted by the PROMINENT MEMBERS of the PRINCESS THEATRE, MELBOURNE, and augmented by the QUEEN'S FIRST-CLASS COMPANY, will produce a new version of Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe's MORAL and RELIGIOUS DRAMA, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or, "LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY."
CAUTION TO THE SYDNEY PUBLIC.
Do not be deceived by any false announcements, but bear in mind that these popular artists are the ones who delighted Melbourne for nearly one hundred consecutive nights, crowding the Princess Theatre to suffocation during the entire period, and who gained a reputation as lasting as time; others may strive to imitate, but don't forget this is the ORIGINAL COMPANY, and now performing a final engagement at the Academy of Music, Melbourne, prior to their appearance at this popular place of amusement—the QUEEN'S, in Sydney.
FRANK D. WADE, Business Manager.

LOOK-OUT for Bootmakers' PICNIC, Chowder Bay, SATURDAY, October 12.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE.—The SPRING EXHIBITION of the Society will take place, by the kind permission of the Hon. the Minister for Lands, in the lower Botanic Garden, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 30th and 31st instant.
JNO. GELDING, Hon. Secretary.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO MANLY. Next MONDAY, October 14, the fast and commodious steamer BREADALBANE will leave the Circular Quay on the above night, at 7.30, returning same night at 11. GRAND CONCERT AND BALL, at the Pavilion, Ivanhoe Park, at which the following talented artistes will appear:—Miss Lolo De Glorian, Miss Annie Bateson (late of Lyster's), Mr. Fred. Leston, Mr. Hedges, R.A.M., Mr. Robert Hampden, Mr. Alic O'Brien, and Mr. Barry O'Neil. Dancing at the conclusion of the concert. An efficient Brass Band will accompany the excursion under the direction of Mr. M'Mahon. Return tickets, including admission to concert, half-a-crown (2s 6d).
Messrs. ADRIAN and O'NEIL.

THE Exhibition.—Open until 6 o'clock This Day. The Royal Furnishing Arcade, George-st W. B. CAMPBELL

BAZAAR.—FANCY BAZAAR in the New Wesleyan Church, Cleveland-street. The Sunday-school children, under the direction of Mr. HUTHNANCE, will sing, THIS EVENING. A varied programme on FRIDAY EVENING. Admission, 6d.

SYDNEY MUSICAL UNION.—PRACTICE for male Chorus at Moss and Co.'s, Hunter-street, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
W. MULLER.

GRAND CONVERSAZIONE, at the Protestant Hall, on MONDAY next, 14th. Tickets for Tea Meeting, 2s each; double tickets for dancing, 2s 6d. Young Australian Band Engaged.
JAMES PERRY, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS, M. U., LOYAL ST. JOHN'S LODGE, Newtown. The Anniversary of the above will be celebrated by a PICNIC to Clontarf, on MONDAY, October 14. Buses will leave Enmore and St. Peters 9.30 a.m., and Newtown 9.45. Steamers to leave Circular Quay 10.15 a.m. Fare, including omnibus and steamer, adults 2s 6d, children under twelve, 1s 6d.
W. H. BULLOCK, Chairman.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held at Chowder Bay, on FRIDAY, 11th October.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATHOL, on MONDAY NIGHT next. Young Australian Band engaged. The favourite steamer MINX leaves Circular Quay, 7.40, calling at Woolloomooloo. Return tickets, 1s 6d.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee .... Mr. JOHN BENNETT.

CONTINUED SUCCESS. SUCCESS. SUCCESS. of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

STILL THEY COME IN THOUSANDS.

RESERVE YOUR SEATS DURING THE DAY, to witness THE GREATEST PRODUCTION ever introduced in Sydney.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, October 10, THE NEW PRINCESS UNCLE TOM'S COMBINATION COMPANY in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's MORAL AND RELIGIOUS DRAMA entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. The only correct version, with the permission of the dramatizer, Mr. W. H. WALLACE.

THIS MORAL AND RELIGIOUS DRAMA was patronised by the clergy of all denominations during its extraordinary run in Melbourne. THE CLERGY OF SYDNEY are requested to come and see UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

This extraordinary drama, after a run of 89 nights, at the New Princess Theatre, Melbourne, will be produced at this Theatre, with a full DRAMATIC COMPANY (first appearance in Sydney) assisted by ROBERT B. LEWIS, Principal, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS, and the VICTORIA THEATRE DRAMATIC COMPANY, and an efficient chorus. Negroes, plantation hands, &c., &c., by a host of supernumeraries.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN will be produced on the same grand scale as in Melbourne, and by the same company, The NEW PRINCESS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN COMBINATION.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
TOPSY .... MISS FANNY WISEMAN
(The original and only one. Her first appearance in Sydney.)
EVA .... Miss NELLIE HOLMS
UNCLE TOM .... Mr. ROBERT B. LEWIS
(From the Princess Theatre, a real coloured man, and a born actor.)
(Vide opinions of the Press.)

"Oh, Golly, I'se so wicked."
Song and Dances—Topsy .... Miss Fanny Wiseman.
Jubilee Songs and Dances by Robert B. Lewis, Tom Buckley, Miss May Vivian, Alic O'Brian, Frank Harcourt, Turner, and the rest of the Company.

In order to enable the amusement loving public of Sydney, one and all, to see this grand production, the prices of admission will be reduced.

REDUCED PRICES.

At the request of many gentlemen there will be a GRAND MATINEE for schools and families, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, October 12th.

The only chance of schools and families to see this wonderful production of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Let your dear children see BEAUTIFUL EVA, MISCHIEVOUS TOPSY, and POOR UNCLE TOM.

ADMISSION:
Children and schools, all over the house, SIXPENCE; dress circle, ONE SHILLING.
Adults, ONE SHILLING all over the house; dress circle, TWO SHILLINGS.
Doors open, 7.30; performance at 8 o'clock.
Box office, ELVY and COMPANY.
LIDDY, Business Manager.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BOOTMAKERS' PICNIC. Chowder Bay, SATURDAY, October 12.

ROVERS' CRICKET CLUB.
FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATHOL GARDENS, SATURDAY, 12th October, 1878.
The Young Australian Band engaged.
The large and commodious steamers SAPPHIRE and QUANDONG will leave Circular Quay at a quarter to 2, a quarter-past 2, and twenty minutes to 3 o'clock; Woolloomooloo Bay at half-past 2. Return at 6 and half-past 6 o'clock.
Tickets, 2s each.
W. CONNELL, Hon. Secretary.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, Moonlight EXCURSION to ATHOL. Albion Band engaged.

ATHOL, TO-NIGHT, steamer leaves Circular Quay at 7.30 and 8 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo. Tickets, 1s 6d.

GUILD HALL.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, AMATEUR PERFORMANCE, being a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mr. J. D. MARSH, on which occasion Miss FLORA ANSTEAD Mrs. LACHLAN M'GOWAN Miss GRACE HENRIQUES, who have kindly given their valuable services, will appear, in conjunction with several of the leading Amateurs, in Lord Lytton's great comedy

MONEY.

Clara Douglass	Miss Flora Anstead
Lady Franklin	Mrs. Lachlan M'Gowan
Georgina Vesey	Miss Grace Henriques
Sir John Vesey	Mr. J. D. Marsh
Alfred Evelyn	Mr. J. Reg. Cohen
Mr. Graves	Mr. Newton
Benjamin Stout	Mr. Kavener
Captain Dudley Smooth	Mr. M. Moloney
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Ackman
Lord Glossmore	Mr. S. Solomon
Sharpe	Mr. Neale
Old Member	Mr. H. S. Stanhope
Toke	Mr. Price

&c., &c.

Song—"I fear no foe"	Mr. W. M'LEAN
Recital—"The Spanish Champion"	Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLASS
Ballad	Mr. T. Gowanlock
Duet	Messrs. W. M'LEAN and GOWANLOCK.

The Imperial Brass Band have kindly given their services for the occasion.

Reserved seats, 3s; body of hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
Seats secured at ELVY'S, George-street.

Calls on Shares.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that a Fourth CALL of 2s (two shillings) per share has been made, and will be payable at the Offices of the Company, Milson's Point, on or before FRIDAY, 11th October next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed) THOMAS FIELD, Secretary.
Milson's Point, North Shore, 11th September, 1878.

Educational.

MUSIC.—Mr. F. MORLEY, 3, Surry-street, Darlinghurst. Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium, Theory, &c.

MUSIC.—Mr. E. S. Deane, Teacher Pianoforte, Violin, Guitar, Concertina, Singing. Maitland House, Balmain, or Paling's, George-street.

NEW Preparatory SCHOOL for Boys up to 14. Melmerby, Victoria-street. Duties resumed OCTOBER 7.

ROWENA COLLEGE, Deepdene, Clanmore Road.—Principal, Miss RUSSELL.—Studies will be resumed on October 7.

SIGNORA DE BARATY, Teacher Music, Singing.—New quarter. 10, 5, and 3 guineas, 213, Macquarie-street.

SUNBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, Cleveland-street, Redfern, facing Prince Alfred Park. Principal Mrs. A. THOM, assisted by efficient professors. Drawing and Dancing Classes every Friday. Vacancies for boarders.

SCHOOL OF ARTS CLASSES.—Mathematical Class (Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, &c.), WEDNESDAY; Survey Office Examinations, FRIDAY. F. BEVILL, M.A., Teacher. J. ROGERS, Secretary.

ST. LEONARDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SCHOOL OF ARTS, and HUGHENDEN COTTAGE. Conducted by Mr. POWELL, late of Balmain; and Montvilliers, France.

THE Misses WHITE continue School duties as usual. 3, Hope-terrace, Glebe.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous of recommending Frenchman of good bearing, and speaking a little English, to schools in commerce. Alpha, Ashfield.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Classes for pupils and visitors, THIS EVENING, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held at Chowder Bay, on FRIDAY, 11th October.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). FIRE and GUARANTEE.
(Registered under the Companies' Act.)
Subscribed Capital, £100,000, With power to increase to £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICES—168, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
John Pope, Esq., Chairman.
G. A. Mansfield, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Hardie, Esq. | John Broomfield, Esq.
C. C. Skarratt, Esq.
(Bonuses paid to Insurers every year.)
FIRE INSURANCES EFFECTED ON BUILDINGS, STOCKS, FURNITURE, RENTS, and all INSURABLE INTEREST. LOSSES BY LIGHTNING, BUSH FIRES, and EXPLOSIONS BY GAS PROMPTLY SETTLED. FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES ISSUED to GOVERNMENT and BANK OFFICIALS, and OTHERS HOLDING SITUATIONS OF TRUST. PROFITS DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN INSURERS AND SHAREHOLDERS.
Agencies in all the chief towns in the colonies.
KELSO KING, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, October 9.

The President took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

DUPLICATION OF THE CABLE.

Mr. MARKS, in reply to Sir George Innes, for Mr. Samuel, said that it was the intention of the Government to submit the agreement for the duplication of the cable for the approval of the House.

PAPERS.

Mr. Marks laid upon the table by-laws of the Municipality of Balmain, and the report of the nautical school ship Vernon for 1878.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS' PROTECTION BILL.

Mr. FOSTER moved for leave to introduce a bill to protect South Sea Islanders and others from imposition when engaging as seamen.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was introduced and read the first time.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The President reported the receipt from the Legislative Assembly of the Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill.

The bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

RETURN.

Professor SMITH moved,—"That there be laid on the table of this House a return of all applications for letters of registration in New South Wales during the seven years, 1871 to 1877 inclusive, showing in each case the date of application, the name of applicant, the title of his invention, and the report of the Board thereon; and in cases where the application has been refused, the return to include any correspondence arising out of such refusal."

The motion was agreed to.

GRAPE-VINES AND GRAPES IMPORTATION PROHIBITION BILL.

Mr. MARKS moved that this bill be read the second time. The object of it was to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease known as phylloxera vastatrix, which was very prevalent on the Continent of Europe, and existed also in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. The grape-vine was one of the most valuable fruit-bearing plants that we have, and it was worthy of all the care and consideration that we could take for its preservation, simply for the sake of its edible qualities; but, beyond that, it was of great value for the wine produced from it. The industry was a very promising one in this colony, and it was very desirable that a measure of this kind should be introduced for its protection. The bill provided a maximum penalty of £20 for the introduction of grape-vines, vine-cuttings, or grapes.

The motion was agreed to, the bill was read the second time, and the House went into committee to consider it in detail.

The title and preamble were postponed.

Clause 1 was proposed as follows:—"It shall not be lawful to import into the colony, either by sea or land, any grape-vines, grape-vine cuttings, or grapes; and whosoever shall so import, or attempt to import, any such vines, vine-cuttings, or grapes, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding £20. And all such vines, vine-cuttings, or grapes imported, or attempted to be imported, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and destroyed by any officer of Customs or police-officer. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, to exempt any place or places from the operation of this Act."

Mr. HOLT thought it would be better to fix a definite penalty instead of leaving so large a discretionary power, and he, therefore, moved the substitution of "£5" for the words "not exceeding £20." He thought a penalty of £5 would be quite sufficient.

Mr. MARKS hoped that his hon. friend would not persist in his amendment. The small penalty of £5 might make people careless about the introduction of the disease; and it was of great importance to prevent its introduction, because it was not only very destructive, but no means had yet been found out for its eradication.

Mr. FOSTER hoped that the amendment would not be carried. If any alteration were to be made in regard to the penalty he would rather see it made in the opposite direction. If the penalty were increased to £100, he did not think it would be too much. The object was to prevent the introduction of the disease, and a small penalty was not likely to effect that object.

Sir E. DEAS-THOMSON was entirely opposed to the amendment. Anyone who had seen the dreadful ravages of the disease in the vineyards of France must be aware that it had done the greatest possible injury to that, the largest vine-growing country in the world, and it was highly desirable to take efficient means of precaution against the introduction of the disease into the Australian colonies. A bill of this kind was passed some years ago, and remained in operation for two or three years. Since that time the disease had found its way into some portions of Victoria, and we ought to be very careful to prevent its introduction here. He looked upon the vine-growing industry as one of the most promising industries in New South Wales, and he would like to see every protection afforded to it.

Mr. DE SALIS quite coincided with the remarks of the last speaker. He would be sorry to see the penalty reduced. He took exception to the proviso attached to the clause. He did not think that the Government should have power to exempt any place from the operation of the Act.

Mr. HOLT asked permission to withdraw his amendment. He did not so much object to the amount of the penalty, as to giving magistrates the discretionary power to fine from 1s up to £20.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Sir JOHN HAY said it was worthy of consideration whether the clause should not be amended in the direction indicated by the hon. member (Mr. Holt), by fixing a minimum penalty. He was not sure, also, whether it would not be desirable to make a distinction in the penalties for the introduction of vines and cuttings, and for the introduction of grapes, because grapes might be unwittingly introduced, while vines and cuttings must be introduced intentionally. He was not quite sure either whether the disease could be propagated through grapes. He moved an amendment, making the penalty not less than £5, and not exceeding £20.

Mr. FOSTER called the attention of hon. members to the fact that, by this amendment, they would impose the penalty for the introduction of grapes, as well as vines and cuttings. We knew, as a matter of fact, that grapes were imported largely into this colony from Adelaide, and, he thought, also from Brisbane, and a person bringing a bunch of grapes here under any circumstances would be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, and not less than £5. If there was equal danger in the introduction of grapes, he would not be opposed to fixing the penalty in this way, but we ought to be certain that such was the case.

Mr. HOLT suggested that, instead of imposing a fine for the introduction of grapes, the Customs officers should have power to seize them and throw them overboard.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL pointed out that that power was already given by the bill to Customs officers. He had very grave doubts whether there was any risk of introducing the disease by means of grapes; and, considering the large quantities of grapes imported into the colony, he should not like to prohibit their importation, though he should vote for doing so if he thought there was the slightest chance of propagating the disease through the grapes. He could not help thinking that it would be better to leave out the word "grapes" altogether, and fix the penalty at £20.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL also thought that the word "grapes" might be omitted. It was very doubtful whether the insect could be introduced in a bunch of grapes, because its ravages were confined to the roots of the plant.

Sir E. DEAS-THOMSON considered it would be a pity in any way to decrease the effectiveness of this measure.

Mr. DARLEY suggested that it would be desirable to postpone the further consideration of this bill, in order to ascertain whether the disease could or could not be brought into the colony by means of grapes. He would be loath to vote for any proposition that would admit grapes until he was satisfied that the disease could not be introduced by means of grapes. Some one—probably the Curator of the Gardens—would be able to give this information.

Sir JOHN HAY said he might be permitted to point out the direction in which he thought the bill should be amended, and that was that special care should be taken to prevent the importation of vines and vine-cuttings, and that there should be no discretionary power left in the hands of the Governor in Council. As regarded grapes, he thought the chance of propagation was small, because they were not imported to be planted, but for the purpose of being consumed, and he thought, therefore, there was hardly any likelihood of the disease being introduced in this way. Still it was desirable to meet even this risk and to impose a penalty, but to give power to the Governor-in-Council to allow the importation of grapes from other colonies where phylloxera was known not to exist. It would be inconvenient, he thought, to restrict the importation of fruit from South Australia, where the disease did not exist. They certainly ought to distinguish between grapes and vine cuttings, for no one would desire to mitigate the fines in vines and vine cuttings, but still might be opposed to the amount of fine imposed on grapes.

Mr. SAMUEL thought the House should pause before it assented to the bill, because they might anticipate a large trade here in grapes. He felt perfectly confident that the vines attacked with phylloxera would not bear fruit at all; and that therefore by this means the disease could not be brought here. He thought it would be well, as suggested by Mr. Darley, to adjourn the debate, so as to afford further time for consideration. If vines affected with the disease did not bear fruit, then it was not possible to import grapes affected with the disease. If they prevented the importation of grapes from other colonies, they might expect other colonies to retaliate, and this would not be pleasant in the anticipation that there would be a large exportation from this colony. He thought inquiries should be made as to whether there was any danger.

Mr. DE SALIS said it struck him if they allowed it to go abroad that they were not taking precautions, they were the more likely to be punished for their negligence. He begged to call the attention of the House to the fact that vine-cuttings were not vine-roots, which should be kept out by a very severe penalty; but cuttings were very much in the same position as grapes.

Mr. DOCKER said it was evident that this bill had been copied from the previous Act in force. Two previous Acts, indeed, had been passed, and one of these extended to fruit; but that was at a time when a disease existed which certainly did affect the fruit. Phylloxera, he believed, did not affect the fruit. He agreed with his honorable friend who had spoken, that no vine attacked with Phylloxera could bear fruit. The proposition was an absurdity, because the very next clause exempted raisins, and what he asked were they but dried grapes.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL hoped that the honorable member who had charge of the bill would consider what had been stated with a view to legislating for vines and vine cuttings alone. There should, in his opinion, be a definite penalty on those importing vines and grape-vine cuttings. With regard to grapes, he thought the power should be given to the Governor and Executive Council to prevent the importation of grapes from places where the disease existed. He thought this would make the bill be looked upon with more favour in the other colonies, and that was a thing they had to consider. The question was one of the restriction of trade, and should be well considered, because it largely interested them.

Sir JOHN HAY withdrew his amendment.

Mr. MARKS thought the restriction was a justifiable one. He was certainly of opinion that it would be unwise to make any distinction between grapes and cuttings. The matter was one in which it would be difficult to obtain information; but if the House wished it he would not oppose postponement.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said it was a question which involved large interests, and might be referred to a select committee.

Progress was then reported and leave obtained to sit again next Wednesday.

THE TRIAL OF PRISONERS.

Mr. HOLT moved,—"1. That, in the opinion of this House, prisoners upon their trial should not be compelled to enter within a dock, unless in the opinion of the Court there is reason to apprehend an attempt at an escape, or any interruption to the orderly conduct of the trial. 2. That, in the opinion of this House, all prisoners upon their trial should be at liberty to sit or stand, at their option." The more he thought the more he was convinced of the cruelty that was committed in placing prisoners on their trial. The system as at present in vogue was unwarrantable and unconstitutional, and was prejudicial to the defendants to an incalculable extent. He therefore thought it his duty, no matter what opposition there might be, to endeavour to remedy this great evil. He might not live to see this great reform carried out, but he felt confident that it would eventually be carried out, and that there was a time coming when prisoners on their trial would be treated with that humanity which his hon. and learned friend advocated for dumb animals. He would be quite satisfied to withdraw these resolutions if a similar bill were introduced for the protection, not of animals, but of human beings; and if bipeds were included, for that would answer the whole purpose. In the 10th clause of the Animals' Protection bill a severe punishment was provided for unnecessary cruelty to animals. That was all he wished for—the prevention of suffering, physical as well as mental, and these poor fellow creatures, the prisoners on trial, were not treated with the humanity extended to animals. The unfortunates who were tried before the superior Courts were treated with far more humanity than before the inferior Courts—the Courts of Petty Sessions, where there were twenty times the number of prisoners tried that there were before the higher Courts, and where the trials were conducted by ignorant men, who thought it derogatory to their newly-acquired dignity of magistrate to have men brought before them for some petty offences. These were the men who caused the most suffering. The state of England was called a civilised one, but until recently the paltry offences of shop-lifting and pocket-picking were punished with death. Was there an uncivilised tribe that did that? There were men in England, however, who took up the cause of the sufferers—men like Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir James Macintosh, and others. Sir Samuel Romilly, after the greatest discouragement, had only succeeded in getting the penal punishment abolished in one instance, and that was stealing in a bleaching-ground. Sir James Macintosh succeeded in four cases, but it was with the powerful support of Sir Robert Peel, and when Lord Eldon had to write begging letters to that nobleman asking him to defend the conduct of one who was the worst Chancellor in the world. He did not expect to get a single vote for these resolutions; but the time would come when a man of more talent than himself would get the evil remedied. He hoped his honorable and learned friend, Sir George Innes, would not allow this debate to pass without supporting him. But whether he stood alone or not, he would continue to agitate until there was some one abler than himself who would carry these resolutions. He had never met one yet who had dared to say, that because a man was accused, therefore he was guilty. It was a fundamental maxim of English law, that a man was not to be considered guilty until he was found guilty. If, then, a prisoner was not found guilty, it was unconstitutional and illegal to force him to stand in a dock during the whole time of his trial, looking from between those iron bars and spikes. The thing was abominable. Mr. M. D. Hill, the prisoners' great friend, said: "We take pride in our love of justice, but it would not be easy to reconcile this boast with the history of our treatment of prisoners under trial. The unfortunate sufferers look upon any unnecessary degradation and pain to which they may be subjected as being dictated by *malice prepense*, and it will probably fester in their minds until the day of their death. Such treatment is unquestionably opposed to their reformation." There could be no doubt that, if a man found he had been cruelly treated, very little reformation could be expected from him. Mr. Hill further stated that "When prisoners have been humanely treated, and had a fair trial, although found guilty, they feel no ill-will to any one who has taken any part in their trial. On the contrary there are instances, of persons, who have been found guilty and thanked the Court for the impartial manner in which they had been tried." He remembered reading of one particular instance of that nature. It was in connection with the trial of Lord Preston tried for high treason, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed. That nobleman said to Lord Chief Justice Holt, "I humbly thank your Lordship, but whatsoever may be my fate, I cannot but own that I have had a fair trial." It was mentioned to the honour of Justice Pemberton, a humane Judge, that he occasionally prevailed on his chief Chief Justice Scroggs, a man considered by some to be ferocious, to have a chair provided for a prisoner unable to stand. Chief Justice Holt, a namesake of his, put an end to the revolting practice of trying prisoners in fetters. He said (without any complaint having been made to him), "I should like to know why the prisoner is brought in ironed. If fetters were necessary for his safe custody before, there is no danger of escape or rescue here." Without reference to prisoners on their trial, he wished to allude to what effect humanity produced on the most ferocious criminals. He wished to make a quotation from the experience of M. Obermaier, Governor of the Munich State prison:—

"When M. Obermaier first arrived at Munich, he found from 600 to 700 prisoners in the gaol, in the worst state of insubordination, and whose excesses, he was told, defied the harshest and most stringent discipline. The prisoners were all chained together, and attached to each chain was an iron weight, which the strongest found difficulty in dragging along. The guard consisted of about 100 soldiers, who did duty not only at the gates and around the walls, but also in the passages, and even in the workshops and dormitories; and, strangest of all protections against the possibility of an outbreak or individual evasion, twenty to thirty large savage dogs, of the bloodhound breed, were let loose at night in the passages and courts, to keep their watch and ward. According to his account, the place was a perfect Pandemonium, comprising, within the limits of a few acres, the worst passions, the most slavish vices, and the most heartless tyranny."

It was also said of Obermaier, that

"He condemns the principle of vengeance, or punishment, the lash, the separate system, and all inflictions calculated to embitter the prisoner's life. He maintains that criminals cannot be improved by severity, and that an enlightened spirit of humanity, emanating from the governor, and through every individual of the prison, will supply the most perfect guarantee for obedience, diligence, and individual morality that can be procured. 'If once,' says he, 'the prison is pervaded by a sound public opinion, and the desire of improvement has gained the ascendancy, then the reformed penitents (Büsser, for he avoids the word convicts), become such powerful instruments of further improvement that complete security in every department, and for every individual, is established; a security so great that one cannot expect always to find the like of it beyond the walls of the prison.' 'When,' he adds, in large print, 'the whole system of a prison is founded on humanity, the most unbounded confidence in the overseers is the natural consequence.'"

Mr. George Combe, writing to the *Illustrated London News*, in 1854, of M. Obermaier, did so as follows:—

"'How do you,' said I, deal with a rough, passionate, proud, determined character, who spurns your authority, and means to defy you if he can?' 'Every prisoner,' he replied, 'is brought before me on his entrance, and I converse with him. I ask him if his father or mother be alive; if he has a wife and children, brothers or sisters? And how they must feel degraded by his crime and sentence. I appeal to him through them; I tell him that I am his friend, and not his enemy. That I regard him as sent to me to be reformed, and not merely to be punished. I explain to him the rules of the house, and tell him that they are all calculated for the improvement of the prisoners; that if he will be my friend, I shall be his; and that suffering and misery will overtake him here only in consequence of his own fault. The rudest natures,' he continued, 'can rarely resist such an appeal. The big tears often roll down cheeks that were never wet with weeping before, and I soon make them feel that my words are not speeches, but the expression of actual things. I give the new-comer into the charge of the superintendent of the department for which he is most fitted, and recommend him to his care as his friend and adviser; and I appeal to the other men in his behalf. Should the new convict, as frequently happens, not believing in the reality of the law of kindness, begin to behave ill to his fellow-convicts, they soon check him and set him right. The public spirit among them is in favour of obedience and steady conduct, and they say to him, 'That conduct will not do here. Herr von Obermaier is our friend, and we shall not allow you to act contrary to the rules of the house.'"

That was a state of things accomplished solely by humanity. If the resolutions were carried and became law, he hoped and believed they would produce a reformation in the minds of those who sinned for the first time. He did not believe it would be so easy to reclaim those confirmed in crime, although Mr. Obermaier seemed to have been successful in that direction. He would ask them to consider the case of a young woman, who had not been able to resist the temptation of purloining some article of dress from the shop of a haberdasher. If she be compelled to stand in the dock during her trial, for probably several hours, exposed to the gaze of a crowded court, and when, after conviction, she re-enters the gaol and has her hair cut off, is it not likely that these things will make her reckless—an outcast in heart as well as in social position? The drunken old harridan, who has been a score or more times before the court, was once a young girl who might possibly have been rescued if she had not been made reckless by her treatment at her first trial and subsequently in gaol. Mr. M. D. Hill says—"Who can measure the injustice and cruelty that has been inflicted upon that most unhappy class of men who are judicially accused of crime." The speech he had made on the last occasion regarding the present matter had been widely circulated, and forwarded to nearly every leading journal in the United Kingdom. He had received communications from several newspapers respecting it, some of which were forwarded direct, and some through friends. He had also received a large number of letters from very high authorities, nearly all speaking in terms favourable to the resolutions, and expressing a hope that he would be successful enough to carry them. With the permission of the House, he would read a few extracts from leading articles published in the United Kingdom and the colonies on his previous remarks. The first was from a Dublin paper, *The Irish Times*:—"In spite of the vast ameliorations made in the lot of the accused, and indeed of prisoners generally of late years, there is still much room for improvement, and we are inclined to think that the next generation will regard our treatment of prisoners somewhat in the light we regard their barbarous treatment by our ancestors. * * * It was only yesterday we saw four men marched handcuffed together, two and two, on their way to be tried in the Police Court. Lord Jeffrey declared that 'it is not only uncertain as to all who are untried, but it is the fixed presumption of the law that a trial will establish his innocence.' Assuming, therefore, the innocence of the men who were yesterday marched through the streets of Dublin, what will recompense them for the cruel degradation they are forced to undergo? Mr. Holt asserts, and his proposition cannot be gainsaid, that to compel an accused to stand in the dock is in itself a cruelty and a degradation. If the trial be prolonged, the mere physical pain is considerable. * * * The French do not subject the (presumably) innocent person to the degradation of standing in the dock. He is permitted to seat himself. The matter may appear a trivial one, but in fact it may have important results. The consciousness of his position, the physical exertion, the attempt to appear at ease, all tend to give the accused a 'hang-dog' look, to borrow the words of Mr. Holt, and this may not be without its effect upon his trial. Of course Mr. Holt was defeated, but we do not think we run much risk in prophesying that, in twenty years time no presumably innocent man will be marched handcuffed through the streets, or compelled to stand in a public dock while undergoing a trial, which the law, if not his accusers, assumes will result in establishing his innocence. * * * How many men of unblemished honour have been compelled to stand in the dock? This is one of those things which only require fairly to be considered to be abolished." The *Londonderry Journal* of July 10, 1878, said,—"A correspondent has forwarded to us from New South Wales a pamphlet containing a speech, by the Hon. Mr. Holt in the Parliament of that country, on the 'cruelty and degradation of compelling accused persons to stand in the dock their trial.' There are many sensible suggestions and arguments in the little *brochure*, and we therefore the more readily give it notice. * * * The general sympathy of Mr. Holt is, it seems to us, in harmony with true philanthropy. It should be unnecessary, for instance, to point out that the English law presumes a man innocent until he be proved guilty, and yet he who is accused of any offence is condemned by the present practice to stand all day, or perhaps for several days in the dock, while his trial is proceeding; and at the end of all he may be turned out without a stain on his character. Such an ordeal is undoubtedly a severe punishment. They have a different and more merciful way of managing trials in France. Mr. Holt referring to his experience of Parisian law courts, says:—'The accused, however heinous their crime, are allowed to be seated during their trial, and never rise, unless they wish to speak, or are spoken to by the President.' * * * In this country prisoners are frequently allowed to have seats in the dock if they make application to the Judges. But yet the rule is, that the accused have to stand in a prominent position in the dock, enduring the criticisms of the general public, and sometimes the scathing observations of cross-examining lawyers all the time the trial proceeds. As Lord Jeffrey said:—'No man can be secure against false accusation, and there is no warrant to inflict, on accused persons, any other punishment than a restraint on their personal freedom.' * * * Being accused at all is indeed painful enough, but being compelled to face the pain of public adverse, and frequently, by no means complimentary, comment and observation, seems to be an unnecessary corollary of the trial. There is much more than mere sentiment in this question. The consideration arises, as to whether a man standing in a dock and subjected to the scanning of every eye, is exactly in the position to command a thoroughly impartial investigation. Mr. Holt says that 'a man standing in the dock can scarcely hope to have as fair a trial as if he were seated in the court.' We are to remember that the accused may have to stand for eight, nine, or ten hours—indeed it is on record that a defendant stood in the dock for nineteen hours—and how then can it be hoped that such a sufferer shall be able directly to defend himself, or advise his solicitor properly. We think all this is a subject meriting serious attention." The *Sunderland Daily Times* of Tuesday, July 9, 1878, said:—"English judicial procedure is in many cases strangely at variance with the maxims by which it is supposed to be regulated. Thus a man is presumed to be innocent until he shall have been found guilty, and yet it is the custom for accused persons to be subjected to all manner of degradation before their guilt is brought home to them or their innocence established. Recent revelations of the prison life of persons waiting their trial having awakened a storm of indignation, the Government naturally felt bound to make some concession to outraged public feeling, but the revision of prison regulations to this end has been more a matter of form than of reality, and untried prisoners are still subjected to unjust and humiliating treatment at the hands of their custodians. All this is bad enough, and we hope ere long to see such injustice put an end to; but what we at present wish to protest against is the cruel regulation by which persons on their trial for criminal offences, whether before a magistrate or a Judge, are compelled to stand caged in a dock, like some wild animal whose escape is to be dreaded. We know of no justification for such inhumanity. A prisoner at the commencement of his trial ought to be regarded as innocent, unless he plead guilty; but notwithstanding this he is made to take up a position which at once puts a stigma upon him. The place in which he stands is railed round with iron spikes, he is guarded by policemen or warders, he is completely cut off from the rest of the court, and subjected to the gaze of the idle, curious, and the morbid minded. Under such circumstances a certain amount of prejudice must be excited in the minds of the spectators, and also, it is to be feared, of the jurymen, who, being only mortal, are just as susceptible to outward impressions as other people. What must be the feelings of an innocent man of sensitive temperament when he is compelled to undergo this ordeal? It may be urged that such cases form only a very small minority; but this is no justification of the custom, for whatever is wrong in principle cannot be right in practice. But this is only one aspect of the matter; there is yet another, and that is the physical pain endured by persons standing in the dock. Nobody needs to be told how painful a thing it is to have to stand an hour or two in one position. What then must be the pain be to a prisoner standing in the dock during the course of a long trial, say of six, eight, or ten hours' duration! Even the man of gross nature will feel the physical pain, and when, in the case of a prisoner of refined feelings, there is added to it the mental suffering incidental to humiliation, the extreme cruelty of the practice becomes more apparent. If a man be guilty, it is an addition to his punishment, which is never taken into account by the Judge, but if a man be innocent, then he is being made to suffer for that of which he has not been guilty. It is not the custom in French Courts to require prisoners to stand in the dock, and if trials can be satisfactorily conducted there, where prisoners are allowed to occupy seats precisely the same as those of the jury, surely the same rule might hold good in civilized England. We are glad to find that the subject has been brought under the notice of the Legislature of New South Wales by one of its members (the Hon. Thomas Holt), and though that gentleman found himself in a minority, we trust he will not be discouraged but will labour on until the pressure of public opinion shall demand the removal of the stigma which now has to be borne by every man, innocent or guilty, who has to and a trial. Perhaps, when the colonies have set us an example in this, as they have in other things needing reform, we at home may waken up and compel our legislators to lift the occupancy of the 'felon's dock' to convicted prisoners receiving sentence." The *Bombala Herald* of Saturday, August 31, 1878, said:—"While the inhuman practice which exists in our criminal courts of justice of making accused persons enter into a dock and remain standing during their trial, is allowed to continue, it will be impossible to say that we have abolished all traces of barbarism. We have long been accustomed to this practice that we rarely, if ever, condescend to give it a thought what a cruel and humiliating thing it is to place a fellow-creature in such a position before we know whether he be really guilty or innocent, and what an amount of suffering we perhaps unjustly impose upon him: we know of nothing more unreasonable or arbitrary."

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL submitted that they were not to have the same thing repeated twenty times. They had heard the same arguments three or four times. They ought not to have to suffer the infliction of hearing the same words so many times. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT said he thought the hon. gentleman might proceed reading his extracts.

Mr. HOLT was surprised at such an interruption. The arguments should be heard until they had their proper effect. It was for the benefit of his hon. friend who required educating on the subject he prepared them. "The trial by ordeal which was practised by our Saxon ancestors was not more inequitable or revolting. The able and commendable spirit in which Mr. Holt has set to work towards the abolition of this usage reflects great credit upon that gentleman, and we trust he may be successful. We feel that he has set a noble task before himself, one in which he has already met with many obstacles and defeats, nevertheless of so philanthropic and Christian-like a character that we feel persuaded public opinion only requires to be awakened to the injustice and inhumanity of the practice to secure its speedy determination and expulsion from our courts of justice. So ably has Mr. Holt said all that is to be said on the subject that there is left for us little to do beyond endorsing his remarks. We, however, feel constrained, for the benefit of those of our readers who have not been fortunate enough to possess themselves of Mr. Holt's pamphlet on the subject, to make a few remarks thereon. There can be no question that many innocent persons are annually placed in that ignominious position, and who but such can tell the feelings they experience, the shame, the sense of injustice, the degradation. This disgrace, apart from the pain which standing so long must cause the accused, has no right to be inflicted upon a presumably innocent person, and he is such until the Court has pronounced him guilty, if there be any meaning in the presumption before referred to. It is all very well for a judge to discharge an innocent person with the remark, 'You leave the Court without a stain upon your character,' but does the accused think so, does the stigma of having stood in the dock ever leave him? That an innocent person should be placed in such a situation is not only to shake that sense of general security and confidence which is the very foundation of civilized society, to bring the administration of justice into odium, to inflict in the name and with the sanction of the law an irremediable and incalculable private wrong. But apart from this, is it fair that a man's punishment—be he ever so guilty—should commence before he has been fairly tried? Is it humane to make a fellow-creature stand in the dock the way we make our prisoners do, sometimes for twelve hours at a time? It has been said, 'A person standing in the dock can scarcely hope to have as fair a trial as if he were seated in the Court; his appearance, however respectable it might have been when he entered the dock, becomes after a time greatly changed—so much so that a decent-looking person will contract something of a hang-dog look.' If this be true—and we believe it to be—then it is a wrong to the prisoner that he should be placed in a position likely to damage his case. Then, again, it is an unnecessary hardship; there is no occasion for it. A prisoner has no possible opportunity of escaping from custody during the hearing of his trial. Besides, women and children are also put in the dock, so that even if it be said it is necessary with some men, this does not hold good so far as the latter are concerned, and is therefore no excuse for the practice. The removal of this blot from our judicial system would in no way impair or retard the proper administration of justice, and at the same time would free the system of the last vestige of barbarism with which it is encumbered." The *Western Examiner*, of June 15, 1878, said,—"The judicial treatment of prisoners, we are pleased to observe, still continues to engage the attention of the Hon. Thomas Holt. When this speech was first delivered, we expressed our concurrence with the views he expressed, for it must be evident to every thoughtful person that it must occasion very great suffering on any person, no matter how strong, to be compelled to stand during the many hours protracted trials sometimes last; and this, too, at a time when the mental anxiety of the individual renders him least able to endure fatigue. We believe Mr. Holt has served the cause of humanity by bringing this matter so prominently before the public. There can be no doubt that the practice of requiring the accused to keep standing during the time of the inquiry (whether innocent or guilty) is a relic of those barbarous ages that appears to have escaped the notice of modern philanthropists. * * * As the law regards every man as innocent until found guilty by a jury of his country, it admits of no punishment being inflicted beyond what is necessary to ensure the attendance of the accused at the time and place of trial. There are, therefore, no just grounds for continuing the practice that entails so much suffering and degradation on accused persons who may not be guilty of the crime laid to their charge. Even when a conviction takes place the law does not admit of the infliction of any torture, beyond what is implied under the sentence of the Court." The next reference the hon. member made was to the *Riverine Grazier*, published at Hay, and he had proceeded to quote at some length an article from that journal on the subject before the House, when

The PRESIDENT submitted to the hon. member whether he was, by the length to which he was reading extracts, exercising that discretion which was allowed in regard to quotations in such a way as to obtain the attention of other members of the House.

Mr. HOLT said it was far from his wish to trespass upon the time of the House at any unnecessary length. It was an extract from a newspaper he was reading, and this, he believed, was permissible according to the rules of debate. He had made a selection, and had pasted the extract on a sheet of paper, as anyone might see. It was a very eloquent article, and he should be sorry to deprive hon. members of the benefit of hearing it.

The PRESIDENT said the object of permitting the reading of extracts was not to put hon. members in possession of any arguments or advocacy in the writings of other people, however eloquent they might be, but for the purpose of enabling a member to verify his own remarks. The matter in such cases must be something which might be introduced with the bona-fide intention of giving force to the member's own observations, and not forming the staple of his speech. It was allowed only incidentally. Whilst latitude was usually given as to the length to which the practice might in any case be carried, it must be evident that unless discretion was exercised there might, on occasions, be such an abuse of the privilege as to prolong debate indefinitely; but that discretion each member was expected to exercise.

Mr. HOLT: That is precisely my object, to introduce these extracts incidentally.

The PRESIDENT: The hon. member seemed to be going beyond that.

Mr. HOLT quoted a case from May to show that he was entitled to quote matter that was pertinent to the question, and contended that he had not read one word more than was necessary.

The PRESIDENT said the hon. member was entitled to quote so long as it was for the purpose of enforcing his own argument, but not to read a whole pamphlet or other work or article, so as to put the House in full possession of it. He (the President) had no wish to interfere with the privileges of debate; indeed his only object now was to point out how the privileges of debate might be prejudiced by the undue extension of one of them.

Mr. HOLT said the article he was reading was the last one he intended to read, and he had but a few more words to read when he was interrupted.

The PRESIDENT hoped the hon. member would not refer to the action he (the President) had taken as "interruption;" it was his duty to remind hon. members when it appeared necessary of the rules and practices of Parliament. The hon. member was literally in order, and it had been pointed out that by going to extraordinary length in reading extracts the patience of the House might be too much trespassed on, and it was difficult to see how the hon. member's purpose could be served by such a course. He had also called the hon. member's attention to an usual course, and perhaps an abuse of the privilege by quoting books, newspapers, or pamphlets. The same objection existed to the reading of speeches, the House might have its attention occupied too long, and there might be no end to the quantity of written or printed matter that could be brought forward. The rule which prevented this might be neutralised altogether by the course which the hon. member had adopted.

Mr. HOLT quite agreed with the President in all that he had said. He was the last man in the House that would trespass unreasonably upon the attention of hon. members, nor did he intend to refer to the President's remarks disrespectfully ——

Mr. DARLEY thought it of importance that more members should be present on such an occasion, and called the President's attention to the state of the House.

The undermentioned members were present:—Mr. Darley, Mr. C. Campbell, Sir George Innes, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Holt, Sir Alfred Stephen, Professor Smith, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Thornton, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Marks; and these being insufficient to form a quorum, the President, at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, declared the House adjourned to this day (Thursday).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, October 9.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past four o'clock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. FARNELL said, in reply to Mr. Dangar, that directions had been given for marking out a village reserve at Kunopia, Gwydir district, and the allotments had been measured. A design had been received for a town and suburban boundaries, and when the boundaries had been notified the allotments would be submitted for sale.

Mr. LEARY said, in reply to Mr. Dangar, that it was decided some time back to form a police station at Kunopia, and Mr. Licensed-surveyor M'Master had forwarded a plan to the Surveyor-General of a suitable site. When accommodation should be provided, the establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions would be determined.

Mr. COHEN said, in reply to Mr. Hoskins, that tenders had not yet been invited in England for debentures. The Government had obtained an advance of £200,000 from the Bank of New South Wales, viz., £100,000 on July 18th, and £100,000 on August 14th last, without interest. The amount of debentures transmitted or deposited was £1,500,000. The proceeds were intended to recoup the Consolidated Revenue for advances made from it to the Loan Acts, under which the issue of the debentures was authorised, and to be applied mainly in liquidation of the public engagements of the colony in London as they matured. It would be impossible by anticipation to state with precision all the public purposes to which the proceeds would be finally applied.

Mr. FARNELL said, in reply to Mr. Jacob, that it is the intention of the Government, as promised last session, to so frame the Estimates for next year as to indicate clearly thereon the full amount of moneys receivable by every Civil Officer holding a plurality of offices, distinguishing the various sources whence derived.

Mr. LEARY said, in answer to Mr. J. Davies, for Captain Onslow, that a tender had been accepted for certain alterations and repairs to the temporary court-house at Moss Vale, which would be opened for the use of the public as soon as the necessary alterations and repairs should have been completed.

Mr. FARNELL said, in reply to Mr. Driver, on behalf

of Mr. M'Elhone, that any matters dealing with reserves would be included in the Land Bill.

Mr. LEARY said, in answer to Mr. *Driver on behalf of* Mr. M'Elhone, that tenders had not yet been called for the erection of a public school at Muswellbrook. The cause of the delay was the non-receipt for some time of a report from the Surveyor-General's department on the site, which was said to be subject to floods. Plans had been prepared, and the Council had resolved to call for tenders forthwith, as the site was never known to have been flooded.

Mr. FARNELL said, in answer to Mr. Dangar, that an application had been made to substitute the name of Dr. Lepervanche as a trustee for the Narrabri racecourse, in lieu of A. Goldman, deceased. The appointment received the approval of the Governor, but a question is unsettled as to whether Dr. Lepervanche is a British subject, and therefore eligible for the appointment.

Mr. FARNELL said, in reply to Mr. Barbour, that the Land Bill would be brought in in the course of a week.

Mr. COHEN, for Mr. Sutherland, said, in reply to Mr. Cameron, that the Government had given no authority to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company to drive piles at Jones' Bay, Pyrmont.

Mr. COHEN, for Mr. Sutherland, said, in answer to Mr. Day, that the question of whether the Government would pay half the cost of a bridge across the Murray at Howlong, on consideration that the Victorian Government paid the other half, was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. COHEN, for Mr. Sutherland, said, in answer to Mr. Hurley (for Mr. Terry), that a report was received from the road superintendent previous to placing a sum on the Estimates for a bridge over Marsh-street, Armidale.

Mr. COHEN, for Mr. Sutherland, said, in answer to Mr. Terry, that an officer had already examined and reported on the question of the two rival sites for a bridge at Armidale, but no further steps would be taken till a copy of the paper called for should be laid on the table of the Assembly.

JUSTICES ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. DANGAR brought in a bill to amend the Acts adopted by the Justices Act of 1850 in respect of proof of service of summons, and it was read a first time, and an order made that it be printed.

PRINTING OF PETITION.

Mr. GREENWOOD moved,—"That the petition presented by him on the 8th instant from inhabitants of Sydney, relative to circular suburban railways, be printed."

Agreed to.

MR. E. M'EVOY AND THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CAMERON, on behalf of Mr. Watson, moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all documents, letters, reports, minutes, or other papers having reference to Mr. Edward M'Evoy's claim against the Telegraph Department for construction of the telegraph line from Young to Morangarell."

Agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.—THE TAMWORTH RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. HURLEY (Hartley) moved that this House, at its rising on Friday, do adjourn until Wednesday, the 16th. His object was to enable hon members to attend at the opening of the Tamworth Railway extension, a majority of them, he believed, having expressed their desire to be present.

Mr. BENNETT seconded the motion.

Mr. FARNELL said as this motion did not affect the Government business in any way the Government had no objection, if it was the desire of hon. members to adjourn until Wednesday. He suggested that it would be better that the adjournment should be until 7 o'clock on Wednesday, in order to enable hon. members to get back to the House, as the steamer did not arrive sufficiently early in the day to enable them to be here at 4 o'clock.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON rather thought the Government would be startled if private members were willing to vote for an adjournment of the Government business on the ground that they had no interest in it. He should have thought that the Government would take an interest in all business coming before it, seeing that so much time had been lost. He hardly knew how to deal with gentlemen whose duties sat upon them so lightly. There was no necessity for anything of the kind, and he said this though no man in the House or country was more anxious for carrying out the railway to Tamworth than he was.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said the hon. gentleman was very ingenious in misunderstanding what had been said by his hon. friend. The Government had no desire for the adjournment, and they had neither sought nor promoted it. All his hon. friend said was that he did not feel called upon to oppose it, inasmuch as it would not interfere with Government business. It was for hon. members to say whether the adjournment should take place.

Mr. DRIVER could not conceive of what use the adjournment could be. We were told that the line to Tamworth was a most important line, and it was to be opened on Tuesday. Hon. members could not attend it and be back again to attend to their business in this chamber on Wednesday. He moved the omission of the words, "Wednesday, the 16th, with a view to the insertion of the words "Thursday, the 17th," an adjournment which would allow of hon. members returning to attend to their business. He did not know whether the Government would agree to that or not—he had not said anything to them about it. No one could charge the present Government with having wasted time during the present session; they had done more during the short period since the session commenced than any previous Government had done during the same period of time.

Mr. J. DAVIES said it was his intention to vote against the amendment, because no reason had been shown why the public business should be suspended in order to permit of the opening of a railway extension. The private business on Tuesdays was as important as the business of the Government on other days, because it related to the interests of the country. The railway could be opened without the attendance of hon. members, or the neglect of public business.

Mr. HUNGERFORD should support the amendment in the hope that city, southern, and western members would visit the northern districts and see for themselves their unexampled richness, undeveloped for the want of railway communication.

Mr. LUCAS should not attend the opening of the railway, but would not like to prevent gentlemen from that part of the country being present at one of the most important events which had taken place in the northern districts for many years. It would not be fair for those who remained in Sydney to go on with the business in the absence of those who were away under the particular circumstances of the case.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question was negatived.

The question that the words proposed to be added was agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 17.		Noes, 13.	
Smith, T. R.	Lynch	Farnell	Cameron
Lucas	Driver	Fitzpatrick	Davies, J.
Sutherland	Beyers	Cohen	Teece
Harris	Jacob	Burns	Hoskins
Taylor	Brown, S. C.	Suttor, W. H.	Davies, W. }
Greville	Barbour	Leary	Day, }
Smith, R. B.	Hurley, }	Lackey	Tellers.
Bennett	Hungerford, }		
Greenwood	Tellers.		

The motion for the adjournment to Thursday, the 17th, was then agreed to on division—Ayes 20, noes 10.

ELECTORAL BILL.

In reply to Mr. LUCAS,

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that he could not with certainty fix the day when the Electoral Bill would be introduced. It would probably be introduced in a week or ten days.

LUNACY BILL.

On the motion of Mr. FITZPATRICK, this bill was recommitted for the amendment of several clauses, the recommittal of clauses 8 and 34 being at the instance of Mr. Greenwood and Dr. Bowker.

Clause 8 was submitted.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that clauses 4 and 6 provided that any indigent person, alleged to be insane, must be brought before two or more justices for adjudication, and no such lunatic could be sent to an asylum or licensed house otherwise; but under this clause any person could be committed to an asylum or receiving-house on the production of two medical certificates. Sane persons were thus left with insufficient protection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said the clause was intended to meet a class of cases entirely different from those referred to in clauses 4 and 6, and the clause was in the direction of dealing more gently with the insane. It preconceived that they would be taken in hand by some near relative. It was supported by a large experience, as it had been in force in England for twenty-five years, and in Victoria for eleven years. It was also the law in South Australia, and in no case had any complaint been made. We were increasing rather than relaxing existing guarantees, inasmuch as we required two separate medical examinations, and that the certificates should state the grounds for believing the patient to be insane.

Mr. GREENWOOD said it might be perfectly safe to assume that this clause would not be abused; but we were bound to make provisions which should in themselves be a guarantee for safety. If there was reason for the adjudication of two magistrates in the case of clause 6, there was equal reason for it in clause 8. He moved an amendment which required that the medical certificate should be countersigned by two magistrates.

Mr. FITZPATRICK accepted the amendment.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clauses 12, 13, and 33 were amended verbally.

Clause 34. "Superintendent to reside."

Dr. BOWKER thought the amendment in this clause was for the worse. The committee had been legislating for Mr. Tucker instead of for the colony of New South Wales. He would be the last to do an injustice to any man, especially to one who had done so much good as he believed Mr. Tucker had done. He was not going to say because Mr. Tucker was not a qualified medical practitioner he did not know more about the management of insane patients than most medical men; if he did he should be saying what he did not believe. Sooner than make a general law of this kind applicable to a particular case, he would make a special regulation in regard to Mr. Tucker, allowing him to go on as he had done hitherto. That would establish no precedent, and would do no harm whatever. After mature consideration it had been decided in England that every asylum containing one hundred or more patients ought to have a resident medical superintendent, and we ought, he thought, to follow the English practice, not because it was English, but because it was based on sound principles. He desired to see the insane dealt with more in the spirit of endeavouring to cure them, or of lessening the evils of their lot, rather than in a commercial spirit. In the latter case the object would naturally be to keep the patients as long as possible, in the former it would be to cure them. Among medical men there was not that knowledge of the treatment of insanity which there ought to be; and when he was a medical student there was no clinical chair of insanity. In this colony there were 1800 insane persons, and insanity was rather increasing. It was our bounden duty to do all we could to further the knowledge of the cause of insanity, and the curative treatment of the insane. Whatever might be said about the principles of medical science, clinical observation was the basis of it; and we were more likely to have good clinical observation and knowledge of insanity by requiring that the resident superintendents of hospitals for the insane should be qualified medical men. We ought to have a good resident medical superintendent who should be competent to act as clinical professor in insanity. The effect of that would be to increase the knowledge of medical men, and also to add to our knowledge of mental physiology.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved the insertion of the words "that may hereafter be established," which he thought would meet the hon. member's views, as by this means the injustice that would be done to Dr. Tucker's home by the clause as it stood would be obviated. Dr. Tucker's establishment was the only one of its kind in the colony, and it would be perfectly safe, he thought, to leave it as it was in Dr. Tucker's hands. If the law relating to medical men be altered in the direction which we expected it would be altered, then Dr. Tucker would be what was called now a legally qualified medical practitioner. He proposed afterwards to limit the number of patients in the homes referred to in this clause to 100.

Mr. GREVILLE deprecated the practice of massing so many as 400 or 500 patients in one building, as they could not have the supervision they ought to have.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that there was a resident officer in each of the large establishments, and the greatest care was exercised in dealing with the inmates.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was passed.

Clauses 69, 70, 78, and 80 were verbally amended, and passed.

Mr. JACOB suggested an alteration in the 6th clause, as it read very ambiguously.

Mr. FITZPATRICK thought the hon. gentleman might leave the matter to be looked into by the Legislative Council.

The bill was reported to the House with amendments, and the report, by concurrence of the House, was adopted.

PARRAMATTA TOWN HALL BILL.

Mr. TAYLOR brought up a report from the select committee on this bill, and an order was made that the bill be read the second time on Friday week.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.

The House having gone into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. FARNELL moved,—"That it is expedient to bring in a bill to provide for the privileges of Parliament." The House had affirmed the necessity of a bill of this kind, and would not expect him to explain the details of the bill. The principle was to provide for the privileges of Parliament.

The resolution was agreed to, reported to the House, and with the concurrence of hon. members was received and agreed to.

WATER SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. FARNELL moved,—"That it is expedient to bring in a bill to constitute water trusts, and for regulating the conservation of water by artificial means." He was understood to say that the bill would provide first of all for the constitution of trusts by election for the conservation of water. To these trusts would be given powers for the erection of dams by the levying of rates, and assistance to the extent of one-third would be given from the Consolidated Revenue. The Act was intended especially to give relief to persons on the plain country where now a number of people merely held their dams on sufferance. The bill would not affect any navigable rivers. Where for the public interests private rights had to be interfered with power was given, compensation to be allowed to the private individual interfered with. Such a measure as this was very much needed.

The resolution was agreed to, and passed through the usual stages in the House.

SUFFERANCE WHARFS.

On the motion of Mr. COHEN, the House went into committee to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to further amend the law relating to public and private sufferance wharfs.

Mr. COHEN moved that it was expedient to bring in the bill. Under the present Act, 8 Vict., No. 16, and by the third section, a tonnage rate was imposed upon all vessels berthing at a public wharf for the purpose of loading, unloading, or refitting; and by a proviso in the next section certain exemptions from the payment of this rate, according to the size of the vessel, were allowed. But about twelve or eighteen months ago a vessel called the Ann Duthie came to the Circular Quay merely for the purpose of taking in her cargo, and though, according to previous practice, she was not entitled to free lay days, she claimed to be entitled to thirty-five free lay days, and legal opinion being taken upon the point that view of the law was considered to be correct. Latterly, a claim had been made by a ship lying at the Circular Quay for 105 free lay days, 35 for unloading, 35 for loading, and 35 for refitting. The practice that was in force previous to the Ann Duthie case gave great satisfaction, and produced a substantial revenue; but since the case of the Ann Duthie, that revenue had fallen off considerably. It was to make the practice as it was before the Ann Duthie case, with some amendment in the number of free lay days, that this bill was introduced.

Mr. MACINTOSH said if ever there was a disgraceful state of affairs it was in connection with shipping matters in New South Wales. We had wharfage sufficient to give facilities to shipping equal to those given in any part of the world, but the wharfage rates were most unequal and in many cases most unjust. It was disgraceful that private wharfowners should enjoy the advantages they had at the expense of the public. He hoped the Government would give their attention to this subject, and to that of the improvement of the Circular Quay.

The resolution was agreed to, and passed through its various stages in the House, and the bill was then introduced and read the first time.

CUSTOMS REGULATION BILL.

Mr. COHEN, in rising to move the second reading of this bill, spoke in a low tone of voice, and there was a good deal of conversation in the House. He was understood to say that the statutes regulating Customs proceedings dated as far back as the 7th Victoria, No. 28. Since that period there had been other Acts amending the principal Act, but to a very small extent, and only in few particulars. This bill consolidated the amendments of the law, and it proposed to repeal eight Acts of Parliament, the earliest of which was the 7th Victoria, No. 28, and the last 35 Victoria No. 9. It was obviously inconvenient when one wished to consider any particular law to have to search through seven or eight Acts to find what the law really was. The bill was practically the same bill as that introduced by Mr. Stuart, and carried by him through this chamber. The bill then had the advantage of the criticism of gentlemen occupying seats on both sides of the House who were specially competent to deal with it; and it had the approval of the mercantile community of Sydney.

Mr. M'ELHONE called attention to the state of the House, and a quorum was formed.

Mr. COHEN continued: The mercantile community of Sydney having approved of the measure, that very fact showed that it would remove many of the obstacles and restrictions which tended to hamper their dealings with the Customs-house. The bill was framed largely upon the line of the most recent British legislation, adapted as far as it could be to the circumstances of the colony. The main points of the bill was the same as that of the existing law which it proposed to repeal—while, on the one hand, it sought to throw as few obstacles as possible in the way of dealing with the Customs, on the other it provided for the protection of the revenue. He did not intend to go into all the details of the measure, lest he should weary the House without any practical benefit. The first clause simply provided for the repeal of the existing law. The fifth clause provided for the declarations to be made by officers on their admission to office, and it also declared that any officer who should accept or consent to accept any fee or reward other than that allowed by the Government should be dismissed. He had made the consent to accept a reward punishable in the same way as actual acceptance, for he considered that the guilt was essentially the same. Clause 8 proposed that the Governor might appoint ports and legal sufferance wharfs and he had added a proviso under which the Governor would have the power to revoke or alter such appointments as circumstances might require. The first prominent feature in which the present bill differed from the old law was in the creation of a Board of Commissioners appointed under the 22nd section of the bill. By the 19th section it would be seen that disputes between importers and the Collector of Customs could be referred to this Board, but the importer had the right reserved to him of having his case tried before any other competent court. To take a case to the higher courts of law often led to serious delay and embarrassment. Gentlemen having experience in the mercantile world would probably have a voice in the formation of this Board, and it was to be expected that merchants would prefer a speedy settlement by this Board to the long delays of a Supreme Court trial. The Colonial Treasurer would be relieved of many cases involving numerous details, but of trifling amount, which now occupied much of his time to the exclusion of more important business. The alteration would be a valuable one, and he thought it would give great satisfaction. Clause 21 provided that disputes in regard to the detention or seizure of goods should be heard before the Commissioners, who were empowered to adjudge the penalties prescribed in the bill; but the Governor had the authority to wholly remit, or mitigate, any penalty or forfeiture. Under the existing law an officer of Customs who seized goods had some claim to a portion of the proceeds. That was not a wholesome state of things. Under this law the Government would have the power to award compensation or remuneration to any officer who might have effected a seizure of goods attempted to be brought in in contravention of the Act. That, he thought, was a much better way of dealing with the question. The officers of Customs might be expected to discharge their duty honestly and vigilantly in consideration of the salaries they received, and it was not desirable that they should be led to effect seizures for the sake of the interest they had in the proceeds. He thought in such special cases where an officer showed himself zealous in the discharge of the duties of his office, a fund should be provided, from which he could be awarded compensation. This was one great change in the present law. Then the Commissioners would have power to compel the attendance of witnesses when making investigations, and possess all the authorities and powers of a Chairman of Quarter Sessions. Such a power as that was necessary in order to prevent irregularities in the proceedings that might be carried on before them. Then he proposed to amend the bill by providing that £300, instead of £200, should be paid half-yearly in fees to the Commissioners. He thought that for the services of gentlemen of intelligence, experience, and competency, £100 each for the half-year was not excessive. Clause 29 provided that the Commissioners might mitigate penalties or forfeiture, or adjudge the payment of a minor sum in lieu of the thing forfeited if the matter involved was of small value where the forfeiture had been incurred through accident, inadvertence, or misconception. He thought it was well in cases of the kind referred to, that the Commissioners should have a discretion. Clause 30 provided, that if any goods specified in a list of prohibitions should be imported or found on board any ship, except for the purpose of transhipment or exportation, they should be forfeited, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as the Colonial Treasurer might direct, and in this list spirits, snuff, cigars and opium were included, and the prohibition extended to ships under forty tons register, instead of fifty tons burthen, as under the present law. He thought the change was in the right direction. Clause 34 introduced a change as compared with the proposal of Mr. Stuart, and provided that only officers above the rank of tide-waiter should have the right to force open any trunk, box, or chest securely fastened. This provision was in the Queensland Act, and was, he thought, an improvement on the existing law. By section 46, a divergence was introduced, inasmuch as it limited the time of making entry to twelve hours for goods imported in any ship from any port in the Australian colonies, New Zealand, or the South Sea Islands, and to twenty-four hours for goods imported in any ship from any other port. At present the time for entry of goods by sailing vessels from colonial ports was twenty-four hours, and from other ports forty-eight hours, so that there was an attempt made here to hasten the transactions of the Customs-house. By section 48, if an importer did not land his goods within the specified time, the master, owner, or agent of the ship was authorised, on the termination of the specified time, to make an imperfect or provisional entry, land and store them for the purpose of the rapid discharge of his vessel. It was only fair that such a power should be given, and that a lien for freight on cargo should be preserved as was proposed by the subsequent clauses. And then, clause 54 provided that if the lien were not discharged the goods might be sold after ninety days, and the expenses of the sale provided out of the proceeds, as also the charges due to the wharfinger or warehousekeeper, and then the freight and charges due to the shipowner. For the protection of the importer, however, the 55th clause provided that no sale could take place until notice should be published in the *Gazette* and in one other newspaper. In clause 63, provision was made for entry by bill of sight, and evidence was given of the landing and storage of goods. Clause 66 had a proviso enabling the Collector to permit packages to be taken in less sizes than ordinary, for the convenience of persons travelling. It would not affect the revenue, while it would be a hardship if goods in these smaller packages were to be forfeited. Then, there was a provision giving permission to make an abatement of duty in the cases of goods that had been wrecked. It seemed to him that an abatement of duty should be allowed where misadventure was satisfactorily proved. With regard to the entry of goods for export, clause 97 provided that no person should export any warehouse goods, or goods entitled to drawback, nor enter them for exportation to any place out of the colony in any ship of less than forty tons register, except in cases of goods exported by the River Murray as hereinbefore mentioned. Then there were provisions for the entry and clearance of goods, and, by section 102, provision was made for the export of goods overland without the payment of duty. Under the practice existing at present when goods are taken out of bond for exportation across the border, the duty must first of all be paid, and after it has been satisfactorily proved to the Customs officer that the goods have been exported to the neighbouring colony, a drawback is allowed. This might in some cases work hardship since it involved on the part of the exporter the laying out of his capital for a time, which might be inconvenient. As all that was necessary was to secure the payment of the duty, this clause provided that where it is intended to export goods overland, the exporter may give a bond for double the amount of duty, and the goods may then be exported. That would avoid the difficulty and inconvenience of laying out a large amount of cash, while, at the same time, the revenue would be protected. Coming to the coasting trade, there was one great alteration made in the law applicable to coasters. By the 125th clause it was provided that "The master or owner of any coaster shall, on giving bond in such sum and with such sureties or security as the Collector may require, be entitled to receive a general transire, which shall empower such coaster to make coasting voyages for three months without requiring a clearance each voyage." It had been found, he believed, a great hardship that coasters should be compelled to clear *every time they entered* and left port. This bill proposed that they should have general transires. The clause also contained a proviso, "That if any bonded goods, accompanied by permit, are carried under such general transire, the master shall enter the particulars thereof in his cargo book, and deliver such goods only to the proper officer at the port of discharge, or he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds." Thus, while greater facilities were given to the coasting traffic, ample provision was made for the protection of the revenue, in this respect, that bonded goods could only be put on board the coaster under a special permit, and the master of the coaster would have to deliver the dutiable goods to the proper officer—that was, a Customs officer—at the port of discharge. Under the next clause, "If the master shall, in the opinion of the Collector, have disobeyed any of the provisions, or the rules and regulations contained in or made under the authority of this act, the Collector shall have authority to cancel such general transire, and may refuse to grant to such master any renewal thereof." He thought there was very little risk indeed of goods liable to duty being delivered otherwise than in accordance with the Act. Clause 127 gave power to make regulations. The first sub-section, as introduced by Mr. Stuart, gave the Governor power to "make such regulations as may be necessary for the due execution of this Act and not being inconsistent therewith and for the more effectual management of the Department of Customs and the control of all officers employed therein." He had added "and for making inquiries upon oath or otherwise into the conduct of any officer." Then there were miscellaneous provisions enabling the Colonial Treasurer to make "regulations assigning to all officers of Customs their duties and their hours of attendance on duty, and fixing the remuneration to be paid to any officer for the performance of duties on public holidays or when employed under special circumstances, and appointing the hours within which ships may discharge or load their cargoes, and prescribing the forms, whether in duplicate or otherwise, of all entries, reports, bonds, or other documents requisite under the provisions of this Act." It was also provided "that until any new form of entry or other document be prescribed, the existing forms shall, as far as applicable, be used and be valid under this Act." It was necessary to make some provision of that kind. Clause 135 made valid all bonds and securities entered into by any person, whether under the age of 21 years or not, for the performance of any matter relating to Customs. Of course hon. members were aware that, under the common law, a bond was not enforceable against a person under the age of 21 years. Section 136 imposed penalties for false declarations, false answers, and for counterfeiting or falsifying any document. Then there were clauses relating to smuggling to which he thought it unnecessary to refer in detail. Section 164 provided that the "proceeds of all forfeitures made and enforced under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and the Governor, on the recommendation of the Colonial Treasurer, shall direct the payment of rewards for all seizures made under the authority of this Act to such persons by whose means, whether directly or indirectly, such seizures were made, and in such proportions as he shall think fit." There would be no right on the part of the officer seizing to any portion of the seizure. He thought this a very wise provision, many cases had come before him in which he thought Customs officers were deserving of some special recognition for effecting seizures of goods, but he found that he had no power to award them any compensation while proposing to forego the forfeiture. Such power was given in this section. He did not know that he need trouble the House with any further comments on the bill. It had already received the sanction of the Assembly, and a large amount of consideration from hon. members in committee. As it was now framed he ventured to say that it would be found a very great improvement on the existing law, and that it would prove beneficial, not only to the mercantile community, but to the community in general.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read the second time.

On the motion that the House go into committee on the bill,

Mr. WATSON suggested that the consideration of the bill in committee should be postponed for a week.

Mr. COHEN said he was willing to postpone any clauses which hon. members might wish to further consider.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House went into committee.

The preamble was postponed.

Clause 1. "Acts repealed," was agreed to. Clause 2. "Interpretation of terms," was verbally amended and agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion:—3. "Appointment of officers." 4. "Persons employed in Customs to be deemed officers." 5. "Declaration on admission to office." 6. "Exemption from public offices." 7. "Public holidays." 8. "Government may appoint ports and legal and sufferance wharfs." 9. "Appointment of stations for ships to bring to." 10. "Appointment of warehouses."

Clause 11 was proposed as follows: "The keeper of every such warehouse shall give such security by bond or otherwise as the Colonial Treasurer or Collector may require and approve for the safe custody of all such goods as shall at any time be warehoused therein until duly cleared therefrom, and no goods shall be deposited in any such warehouse after the commencement of this Act until the required security shall have been given; and no bond shall after the commencement of this Act be required from the importer of goods on the warehousing thereof."

Mr. WATSON thought the Government ought to be particularly careful as to the persons to whom they issued licenses as bonded warehouse keepers. A case recently occurred in Sydney where a gentleman holding a license from the Crown as keeper of a bonded warehouse, issued certificates for certain goods that came into his possession. These certificates passed from hand to hand, and when the person who held them last sought to get the goods, there were no such goods in bond. If the Government issued licenses to persons to receive dutiable goods they ought to take some share of the responsibility, or provide means for ensuring that the goods for which certificates were issued were actually in the bond. Unless something of the kind were done there was a great opening for fraud.

Mr. COHEN thought there was a good deal of weight in the suggestion of the hon. gentleman. Of course, the Government, like private individuals, might be deceived in the persons in whom they reposed trust. No doubt the case alluded to by the hon. member, was a case of great hardship to the individuals who suffered from the malpractice.

The clause was then agreed to.

Clause 12, "Annual license fee," was agreed to.

Clause 13, "The Colonial Treasurer may fix the rate of storage which shall be payable in respect of any goods deposited or secured in any Queen's warehouse. And all such rates, when paid, shall be received and appropriated as duties of Customs."

Mr. WATSON said he thought the rate might be made to apply to any bonded warehouse.

Mr. COHEN offered no objections to such a course, and the words "or bonded" were inserted after the word "Queen's." The words "in respect to storage in the Queen's warehouse" were then introduced after the word "paid," and the clause was then agreed to.

Clause 14, "Collector may license persons for carrying goods."

Mr. JOHN DAVIES asked what were the license fees for draymen under this clause.

Mr. COHEN said he understood the practice was not to charge anything.

The clause was then put and agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to:—Clause 15, "Duties to be under management of the Colonial Treasurer." Clause 16, "Former duties to continue until new duties chargeable." Clause 17, "All moneys to be paid into the Treasury." Clause 18, "Goods may be warehoused and be chargeable with existing duties on similar goods."

The following clause—the 19th—was put:—"If any dispute shall arise as to the proper rate of duty payable in respect of any goods, the importer thereof shall deposit in the hands of the Collector the amount of duty demanded by him, and the same shall be deemed to be the duty authorized by law; unless an action shall be brought in a Court of competent jurisdiction by the importer against the Collector within thirty days following to try the question whether any and what amount of duty is payable upon such goods. And on payment of the said deposit and passing the required entry, the said goods shall be forthwith delivered to the importer. Provided always that the importer shall have the option of submitting a written statement of the matter in dispute to the Board of Commissioners hereinafter provided for their decision in lieu of bringing the said action. And the said commissioners shall thereupon have authority to inquire into and determine the matter in the manner hereinafter provided."

Mr. HOSKINS hoped the clause had received due consideration, because it proposed to hand an important power to irresponsible commissioners—that of settling rates—which hitherto had been settled by the Treasurer and the Collector of Customs. Was it wise or politic to part with such a power? Some Boards did not work very harmoniously with the Minister under whose department they were constituted. The rates, to his mind, should be settled by a responsible Minister, who could be held accountable to Parliament for his decisions. He did not like divided responsibility in such a matter, especially as disputes were continually arising between the Collector of Customs and importers as to the proper rates chargeable on goods. It would be a delicate task for a Board to decide whether an importer should pay a higher rate than he thought was just.

Mr. COHEN said he was well aware of the proposed change, and thought that former objections to the Boards arose principally in consequence of their composition rather than to their being constituted. If discretion was exercised in appointing gentlemen to fulfil the important duties of commissioners he thought they would act with bona-fides.

Mr. WATSON made some remarks, which were not audible in the gallery.

Mr. W. DAVIES approved of this system of commissioners, and thought it very desirable that the onerous duty of deciding in these cases should be taken out of the hands of the Colonial Treasurer.

The clause was passed.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion:—20. "If decided in favour of appellant, excess duty to be returned with interest." 21. "Disputes to be referred to Commissioners." 22. "Governor may appoint a Board of Commissioners, &c." 23. "Course of proceedings." 24. "Penalty of forfeiture." 25. "Commissioners to make rules, orders, and forms." 26. "Rules and orders, &c., to be posted in public places." 27. "Commissioners to meet every week."

Clause 28 was proposed as follows,—"The sum of two hundred pounds shall be paid half-yearly by the Colonial Treasurer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund as fees for the attendance of the commissioners at the meetings of the Board; and the commissioners may make rules, subject to approval of the Governor, for the apportionment and distribution of such fees; and if any commissioner be absent at any time when the Board may be required to meet, the Governor may appoint a person to temporarily fill his place, and such person shall be entitled to the proportion of fees which, for such meeting, would otherwise have accrued to the commissioner whose place is so filled had he been present thereat. And if any of such commissioners shall fail to attend the meetings of the Board for three months consecutively, or shall absent himself from the colony for six successive months, without the sanction of the Colonial Treasurer, he shall be held to have resigned his office."

Mr. WATSON considered the sum to be paid the commissioners too small, and he moved the insertion of the word "five" instead of "two," so as to make the remuneration £1000 per annum.

Mr. COHEN said if £200 for the half-year were too small £500 was far too great. He intended to move an amendment altering the word "two" to "three," so as to make the remuneration £600 per annum.

After some remarks from Mr. W. DAVIES, Mr. BARBOUR, Mr. MACINTOSH, and Mr. O'CONNOR, the amendment moved by Mr. Watson was withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. COHEN the clause was then amended by inserting the word "three" in the place of the word "two," making the remuneration to the commissioners £600 per annum.

Mr. W. DAVIES moved the omission of the words "or shall absent himself from the colony for six successive months," as he considered they were unnecessary.

Mr. COHEN explained that a commissioner might find it necessary to leave the colony for the benefit of his health, and if he were a valuable officer, it might not be desirable that he should leave the Board.

Mr. WINDEYER objected to any right of going away from a Board like this for any lengthened period, because, if any difficulty arose between two of the commissioners while the third was absent, there would be no one to settle it. Under the clause as it stood, the Colonial Treasurer might give one of these gentlemen leave of absence for ten years if he pleased.

Mr. BARBOUR thought this would be giving too much latitude altogether. The Colonial Treasurer had said the gentleman might be one in whom the public had great confidence. But the whole three might be absent at the same time; there was nothing to prevent it, and then who would do the work.

Mr. FARNELL said in the case of absence there was provision that some one should be temporarily employed.

Mr. BARBOUR said he should support the amendment. You must protect the public against the absence of these gentlemen.

Mr. MACINTOSH said he should have every confidence in the commissioners appointed by the present Colonial Treasurer, but that gentleman would not be in office always. He did not think the Colonial Treasurer should have power to give any such sanction. If a commissioner absented himself for six months his office should be vacant as a matter of course.

Mr. W. DAVIES remarked that as the clause now stood the Colonial Treasurer could not act until they were away for six months. The Colonial Treasurer could give any length of leave of absence he pleased.

Mr. COHEN said he would not object to the omission of the words.

The amendment of Mr. W. Davies was agreed to.

Mr. WINDEYER said his objection was not met by that amendment. It would still be competent for the Colonial Treasurer to give leave of absence for twelve months or twelve years if he chose. He moved the addition of the following words at the end of the clause:—"Provided no absence shall be sanctioned by the Colonial Treasurer for a longer period than six months."

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was carried.

Clause 29. "Whenever in any matter so submitted to the said commissioners any penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred by the person offending, it shall be lawful for the commissioners or the Colonial Treasurer to mitigate the penalty, or to adjudge the payment of a minor sum in lieu of the thing forfeited, if the matter involved is of small value, or if, in their opinion, the forfeiture has been incurred through accident, inadvertence, or misconception of the Act or any regulation."

Mr. W. DAVIES thought it curious that the commissioners should have power to fix the amount, and then have power to mitigate the penalty they themselves have imposed. He had no objection to leave this power in the hands of the Treasurer, or the Governor.

Mr. COHEN said this clause did not give the commissioners power to mitigate penalties they had themselves imposed, but to mitigate penalties imposed by the Act. Hon. members might see that cases could occur where persons might incur penalties almost innocently, and in such cases it was right to give the commissioners power to inflict less than the full penalty.

Mr. HOSKINS strongly objected that any person but a Minister responsible to Parliament should have the power to mitigate penalties. This Board had to decide on matters of fact; they might recommend a mitigation of a penalty, but the responsibility of reducing the amount should be left with the Minister.

Mr. COHEN pointed out that the responsibility of the Minister to Parliament was preserved under this bill. Under this section the commissioners had power to mitigate penalties, but under the 23rd clause all their acts were subject to disallowance by the Governor, of course under the advice of the Executive Council. It was the duty of Ministers to see that the revenue was properly protected. If a case should arise in which the commissioners exercised an unwise discretion in this respect, and the Colonial Treasurer did not bring the matter before the Governor and the Executive Council, he would be guilty of a dereliction of duty, and would be accountable to Parliament.

Mr. WINDEYER shared with the hon. member for Tumut a dislike to this portion of the clause. He thought it undesirable to give the commissioners such power as this. He proposed the omission of the words "commissioner or."

Mr. W. DAVIES said that a previous clause gave the Colonial Treasurer power to mitigate or remit minor penalties, and clause 21 gave the Governor power to do the same thing in more important cases. There was no reason why the commissioners should also have that power.

Mr. COHEN accepted the amendment, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

The following clauses were then passed:—30, "Prohibition and Restrictions;" 31, "Arms may be prohibited;" 32, "Time of importation and arrival defined;" 33, "Ship to come quickly to place of unloading, or to station;" 34, "Officers to have access to all goods;" 35, "Seals, &c., not to be broken;" 36, "Master to report arrival of ship;" 37, "Owner or agent may report;" and 38, "Goods not reported may be detained."

Clause 39. "Master to deliver bills of lading and answer questions," was verbally amended and passed.

Clauses 40. "Officers of man-of-war to report any cargo." 41. "If ship wrecked, and master landed, to report." 42. "Regulations for shipping on the River Murray." 43. "Goods may be transhipped without examination to another ship;" and 44. "Goods may be transhipped without examination to a coaster," were agreed to.

Clause 45. "Time and place of landing goods."

Mr. W. DAVIES took exception to the permission given to land coin and bullion on Sundays or holidays, or on Saturday after the hour of noon. He contended that while it might be proper to land animals, and fresh meat, and perishable goods, there was no reason why coin and bullion should be landed, as they were as safe on board ship as on shore. He moved the omission of these words.

Mr. COHEN opposed the proposed amendment. The object of their being landed was for their safety, so that they might be taken to some secure place on shore. They were in the English Act, which also included diamonds. He was sure if the hon. gentleman had anything very valuable on board a vessel he would like to have it on shore.

Mr. WATSON: Even on Sunday?

Mr. W. DAVIES: No, I would not.

Mr. WATSON said he had known cases where the A. S. N. Company's vessels arriving on Saturday afternoon had as much as 23,000 oz. of gold on board. If the gold were not removed on the Saturday there was a probability that it would not be there on Monday. He hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. W. DAVIES maintained that the gold would be as safe on board as anywhere else; more so than in a bank, because there was a Customs officer on board as well as the ship's officers.

The amendment was put and negatived, and the clause was passed.

Clause 46. "Times allowed for the entry of goods."

Mr. W. DAVIES thought twelve hours after the arrival of the vessel was too short a time to require the importer to make entries. If a ship arrived at four o'clock, when the Customs closed it would be impossible for the importer to make entry before the office opened next morning.

Mr. BARBOUR: The entry was to be made twelve hours after the report of the ship.

The clause was passed.

Clause 47—"Special permits in certain cases"—was verbally amended on the motion of Mr. JACOB.

Clause 48. "Shipowner may enter and land goods in default by importer."

Mr. WATSON pointed out that in sub-section two there was no provision made for the payment of the expense of storage before delivery of the goods; and in sub-section 5 he asked that provision should be inserted, giving permission to an importer in Brisbane, who imported goods via Sydney, to have them transhipped without being landed.

The clause was amended, as suggested, and then passed.

The following clauses were agreed to:—49. "After three months goods so landed may be sold." 50. "On landing goods the shipowner may give notice of lien for freight." 51. "How lien may be discharged." 52. "The sum deposited may after fifteen days be paid over to the shipowner." 53. "The proceedings requisite after notice to retain deposit." 54. "After ninety days the goods may be sold." 55. Notice of sale to be advertised." 56. "Rent and expenses of wharfinger, &c." 57. "Protection for wharfingers, &c." 58. "Not to interfere with provisions of other Acts, &c." 59. "Bill of entry for home consumption." 60. "Payment of duties." 61. "Particulars of entry for warehousing goods; further entry may be made for warehouse goods before deposit." 62. "Fraudulent entries." 63. "Entry when goods are not known by bill of sight." 64. "Entry to be perfected after examination; goods entered by bill of sight not deliverable until duty paid or secured." 65. "If entry be not perfected, goods to be removed to a warehouse." 66. "Goods concealed or not duly entered may be forfeited; no entry for passengers' baggage; baggage sufferance if dutiable goods therein." 67. "Surplus stores may be entered as in case of merchandise." 68. "Authority to transact business may be demanded." 69. "Samples may be taken." 70. "Claims on account of damaged goods to be made on first examination." 71. "Wines and spirits for naval and military officers." 72. "Tobacco may be soaked for dressing sheep." 73. "Spirits of wine used in arts." 74. "Unshipping &c. to be at expense of importer." 75. "Goods removed without authority to be forfeited." 76. "Proper officer to take account of goods landed." 77. "Duty to be paid according to such account." 78. "Warehoused goods to be deposited in original packages. Goods removed without sanction of officers penalty twenty pounds." 79. "Goods to be properly stowed in warehouse, and to be produced by the keeper on demand." 80. "Goods not duly warehoused or concealed to be forfeited." 81. "Opening warehouse or obtaining access to goods clandestinely a misdemeanour." 82. "Warehousekeeper liable for goods in his warehouse. Persons taking out same unlawfully deemed guilty of misdemeanour." 83. "No compensation for goods consumed by fire, but duties may be remitted." 84. "Clearance of goods in Queen's warehouse." 85. "Goods may be removed from one warehouse to another." 86. "An account of goods removed to be transmitted and bond to be given. A general bond may be given by the owner." 87. "Goods removed to be subject to same regulations as on importation." 88. "Goods removed may be exported, or duty paid on removal." 89. "Warehoused goods to be cleared in three years, but may be rewarehoused." 90. "Goods uncleared in three years to be sold." 91. "Examination may be dispensed with under certain conditions." 92. "Goods may be sorted, re-packed, &c." 93. "Re-gauges may be taken." 94. "Entry for exportation or for home use." 95. "Persons entering goods for home consumption to deliver bill of entry. Duties to be paid on the landing account, except in certain cases." 96. "Duty on deficiencies of goods exported not to be charged, unless fraudulent." 97. "Warehouse goods not to be exported in ships under forty tons." 98. "Specification for free goods six days after clearance." 99. "Goods to be shipped at proper places and in legal hours. Goods illegally removed to be forfeited." 100. "On entry outwards of warehoused goods bond to be given. Drawbacks allowed, except on certain goods." 101. "Drawbacks allowed on excepted goods." 102. "Warehoused goods may be exported overland without payment of duties." 103. "Drawback on exportation overland." Clause 104 "Penalty on dealing with exported goods in the colony" was verbally amended, and agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion: 105. "Drawbacks not allowed on goods not worth duty. Notice of shipment for drawback." 106. "Duty on goods destroyed on removal may be remitted." 107. "Gold boxes to be sealed and secured." 108. "Penalty for illegal shipment of gold." 109. "Debenture to be passed." 110. "Declaration on debenture." 111. "Penalties for illegal disposal of goods exported for drawback." 112. "An account or victualling bill for stores." 113. "Inward cargo exported to be certified." 114. "Master to deliver content." 115. "Certificate of clearance." 116. "Forfeiture of goods on non-shipment or illegal shipment." 117. "Time of exportation and departure." 118. "Prohibiting exportation of certain goods." 119. "Boarding ship after clearance." 120. "Penalty for breaking seals put upon stores." 121. "Penalties for ship not bringing-to at proper stations, or carrying away officers." 122. "Master of coasters to keep cargo book." 123. "Cargo book duly signed to be the transire for coaster." 124. "Cargo-book to be produced at port of discharge." 125. "General transires may be permitted." 126. "On obtaining transires all dues to be satisfied. On expiration at sea to be renewed. If master breaks any regulations, &c., Collector may cancel general transire."

The following clause was put:—127. "Governor may make regulations. Regulations to have the force of law, and *Gazette* to be evidence."

Mr. MACINTOSH thought vessels under this clause might be made to discharge their cargoes in reasonable time after their arrival in port. At present merchants suffered serious loss by the dilatory manner in which vessels' cargoes were discharged.

Mr. COHEN said he was aware of complaints having been made of the nature referred to. A provision of the kind desired ought to be put in the bill, and as the measure would have to be recommitted, he would see if such a provision could not be introduced into it.

After some remarks from Mr. W. DAVIES, the following sub-section of the clause was omitted on the motion of Mr. COHEN. It had reference to the Governor making regulations: "He may, by Proclamation, prohibit the importation of infected cattle, sheep, other animals, or any part of the carcase of such animals in order to prevent the spreading of any contagious distemper."

The clause as amended was then agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion:—128. "Colonial Treasurer may make regulations." 129. "The Governor may direct duties to be levied on substituted articles." 130. "Goods and articles not to be forfeited without sanction." 131. "Meaning of the word 'importer' in any Act relating to the Customs." 132. "Sale of things condemned to forfeiture." 133. "Penalty on importers not complying with this Act." 134. "Customs duties and regulations to apply to importations by land as well as by sea." 135. "All bonds entered into valid."

The following clause was put:—136. "Penalties on making false declarations; signing false document; untruly answering questions: counterfeiting and using false official documents."

Mr. JACOB said many offences in this clause were so serious that they should be considered misdemeanours and treated accordingly.

Mr. COHEN consented to postpone the clause, as he would have to re-commit the bill, or the clause suggested might be passed and then re-committed.

The clause was passed.

Clauses 137, "Vessels and boats to be licensed;" 138, "Colonial Treasurer may grant special licenses on terms;" 139, "Colonial Treasurer may grant special licenses on terms;" 140, "Revocation of license;" and 141, "Vessels removing uncustomed or prohibited goods forfeited"—were passed after some unimportant verbal amendments were made.

The following clauses were agreed to without amendment or discussion:—141. "Ships boats to have thereon the name of the ship, port, and master." 142. "Boats not belonging to ships to have thereon name of owner and port." 143. "Any vessel or boat arriving within any port having prohibited goods on board, forfeited." 144. "Ships in port with a cargo and afterwards found in ballast and cargo unaccounted for may be forfeited." 145. "Ships of her Majesty's subjects having on board subjects of her Majesty throwing overboard goods, may be forfeited." 146. British ships having places for concealing, or devices for *running* goods, and *foreign ships having* goods secreted, forfeited." 147. "Goods shipped or unshipped without payment of duty and prohibited goods, forfeited." 148. "Restricted goods to be deemed run."

Clause 149 was proposed as follows:—"If any ship or boat liable to seizure or examination under this or any Act for the prevention of smuggling, shall not bring-to when required so to do, the master of such ship or boat shall be liable to a penalty of twenty pounds, and on the same being chased by any vessel or boat in her Majesty's Navy having the proper pendant and ensign of her Majesty's ships hoisted, or by any vessel or boat duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, having a distinguishing pendant and ensign hoisted, it shall be lawful for the captain, master, or other person having the charge or command of such vessel or boat in her Majesty's navy, or employed as aforesaid (first causing a gun to be fired as a signal), to fire at or into such ship or boat, and the officer commanding, or other person acting in *his* aid, or by his direction, shall be, and is hereby, indemnified and discharged from any indictment, information, penalty, action, or other proceedings for so doing."

Mr. W. DAVIES said he would like to know whether this House had power to instruct her Majesty's ship to fire into anybody. It seemed to him such a clause was illegal and dangerous, and he suggested its omission from the bill.

Mr. COHEN said the clause was not in the nature of an instruction; it merely said it shall be lawful for them to do so. It could do no harm, therefore, to let the clause remain in the bill.

Mr. JACOB thought the committee ought not to legislate in this important matter without due consideration.

Mr. COHEN said a similar clause was in the Queensland Customs Act of 1873, and, while it might do good, it could not do any harm.

Mr. W. DAVIES said we had no power to frame any regulation of this kind, and if the committee passed the clause, some hot-headed man might fire a shot into a vessel, sink her, and kill three or four of her crew.

Mr. HUNGERFORD could not see any force at all in the argument of the hon. member.

The clause was agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to:—150. "Ships may be searched within the limits of ports." 151. "Officers of Customs may stop drays and search for goods." 152. "Officers may search premises by warrant granted on reasonable cause shown." 153. "Ships and carts containing run goods forfeited." 154. "Ship's goods and persons may be detained." 155. "Forfeiture of ships, &c., to include the tackle and draught animals, &c." 156. "Goods stopped by police officers may be retained until trial of persons charged with stealing." 157. "Notice to be given to owners of ships or goods seized, and seizures to be claimed within one month." 158. "Persons may be searched if reason to suspect smuggled goods are concealed upon them." 159. "Persons importing or exporting prohibited or restricted goods, and persons shipping, unshipping, harbouring, or having custody of, such goods to forfeit the value of £100." 160. "If goods removed prior to examination, penalty upon parties concerned." 161. Penalty for shipping, unshipping, or concealing dutiable goods." 162. "Persons may be detained at any time after offence." 163. "Person offering goods for sale under pretence of being run." Clause 164. "The proceeds of all forfeitures made and enforced under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and the Governor, on the recommendation of the Colonial Treasurer, shall direct the payment of rewards for all seizures made under the authority of this Act to such persons by whose means, whether directly or indirectly, such seizures were made, and in such proportions as he shall think fit. And, notwithstanding any provision contained in any section of this Act for any specific penalty or forfeiture being adjudged, or seizure authorised, no persons directly or indirectly concerned therein shall be entitled at law to claim the same or any portion thereof."

Mr. W. DAVIES objected to the system of giving portions of these penalties to the persons who make seizures. He strongly objected to this *principle*, and suggested that the Colonial Treasurer should postpone this and the next clause.

Mr. COHEN defended the principle of this clause, but he thought they had made good progress to-night, and as it was getting late he would now move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

After some remarks from Mr. HUNGERFORD and Mr. JACOB, the motion was agreed to.

Progress was reported accordingly, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned at half-past 11 until 4 o'clock this day (Thursday.)

ERRATUM.—An error occurs in the report of Mr. Jacob's speech, published yesterday, by the substitution of the word "to" for "on." The sentence should have read:—"Only recently the passengers on a steamer trading on the Hunter River were put in a state of great consternation through an accident to the steamer's boiler, and there was no boat available to take them off."

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

NEW NOTICES.

Mr. Greenwood to move,—That the return to address, laid upon the table of this House on 30th April last, in references to the cases of J. Keliehor and Henry Fitzgerald, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on that subject.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Mr. William Davies to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence, surveyor's reports, minutes, documents, and other papers having reference to the deviation in the road from Goulburn to Currawang, at Bangalore Creek.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

Mr. Gray to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all orders, minutes, petitions, and other documents with reference to the reservation and leasing or granting of land for sericulture at the Tweed River; and also all reports with reference to land occupied, and said to have been improved, by Mr. Charles Brady in the same locality.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Mr. Terry to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all papers and correspondence, together with all plans showing sections and levels of the two sites, Marsh-street and Faulkner-street, for a bridge over the Armidale Creek, in Armidale.

Mr. Terry to move,—1. That this House is of opinion that the portion of the regulations of 1870 which refers to the transfer of Volunteer land orders be repealed. 2. That the above resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor.

Connection of Great Northern Railway with Sydney; consideration in Committee of the Whole of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken to connect the Great Northern Railway with Sydney.

Copyright: consideration in Committee of the Whole of the expediency of bringing in a bill to secure to proprietors of works of literature and fine art, and to proprietors of designs for articles and works of manufacture and art, the copyright of such works and designs for a limited period; and to consider an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to recommend by message that provision be made for carrying out the objects of the said bill.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Mr. M'Elhone to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence, telegrams, minutes, &c., in reference to the claim of J. Wallace to purchase by virtue of improvements the whole of the Quat Quatta Reserve, No. 42, in Corowa land district, and cancelled some time since by Mr. Secretary Garrett, to enable the people to select it; also a copy of the correspondence, telegrams, &c., from Messrs. Brown, Gallagher, and other persons, who selected this land under the 13th section of the Lands Act.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

Sir John Robertson to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year a sum not exceeding £3000 to be paid to the widow of the late John Dunmore Lang, in recognition of the valuable services to this colony of her late husband.

The Medical Council of the United Kingdom, during their late session, agreed to recommend certain changes in the laws of registration, which have interfered with the appointment of gentlemen holding American or Canadian diplomas, as ship surgeons. The status of our colonial universities and colleges is now such that they can safely be placed on a par with many similar bodies at home.

At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, Mr. W. E. Forster presided, and amongst the guests was Mr. Alexander Stuart, of Sydney. This year "Our Colonial" were coupled with "Our Foreign" friends, instead of being included with them without special mention, as on a former occasion. Mr. Stuart replied.

The Agents-general and several ex-Governors and leading colonists were entertained at dinner at Greenwich, on the 24th July, by the permanent Under-Secretary of the Colonies, Mr. Herbert.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 9.

Menmuir (s.), 2000 tons, Captain W. B. Darke, from Singapore 17th September. Passengers—For Sydney: Mrs. Darke and 2 children, Mrs. Hays and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark and servant, Mrs. D. Clark, Master G. Clark, Messrs. H. Woodd, R. A. Hervey, George Lewis, J. Haynes, W. Warden, Innis, and 32 in the steerage. For Melbourne: Mr. John Bell, Captain Bruce. For New Zealand: 6 Chinese. Bright, Brothers, and Co., agents.

Richmond (s.), 155 tons, Captain Reed, from Dundee 24th June, in ballast. Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.

Edina (s.), 266 tons, Captain South, from Maryborough and Brisbane 7th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hull, Miss Hull, J. Hull, and servant, Messrs. J. Lewin, A. Leake, Nissen, Hall, C. E. Philips, D. M'Claren, and 36 in the steerage. W. H. Smith, agent.

Kiama (s.), 111 tons, Captain Holden, from Moruya 8th instant. Passengers—Mr. Foley and 1 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Adelaide (s.), 824 tons, David Walker, commander, from Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Thomas Watson, family, and nurse, Mrs. H. F. Cameron, Miss D. E. Cameron, Master Cameron, Mrs. Harvie. Rev. Henry Coombs, Dr. Philip, Captain Ward, F. Green, T. Tyson, Thomas Watson, A. S. Hollander, D. M. Stewart, F. J. Young, T. Lakeman, James Fennelly, R. N. Harding, M. Burnett, E. S. Burnett, W. Telford, J. Smith, C. K. Harwood, G. S. Graham, D. B. Watson, Thompson, Atwell, and 68 in the steerage. A.S.N. Company, agents.

John Williams, barque, 237 tons, Captain Turpie, from Savage Island 18th September. Passengers—Mrs. Turpie, Master A. Lawes, 14 native teachers, 14 females, and 3 children. Rev. J. P. Sunderland, agent.

DEPARTURES.—October 9.

James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.
Wakatipu (s.), for New Zealand.
Balclutha (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 10.

Colombo, for Callao; Zealandia (s.), for San Francisco; Brisbane (s.), for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES.—October 9.

Wakatipu (s.), 1158 tons, Captain E. Wheeler, for Wellington and New Zealand ports. Passengers—Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Podevin, infant and servant, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Forward, Miss Forward, Mrs. Richwith, Mrs. Martin, Miss Palmer, Miss Browne, Miss Garrick, Miss Thornton, Rev. Mr. Richwith, Messrs. Browne, Blanchard, Dunkley, W. E. Larmer, Podevin, Cohen, Giddings, J. B. Evans, Forward, Forward, junior, Martin, H. Strange, L. Watts, Templar, S. Robinson, Hartmann, Master Forward, and 23 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 482 tons, Captain Beel, for Brisbane and Maryborough. Passengers—Miss Haslan, Mrs. Curtis, Messrs. Palmer, W. Turner, J. Noakes, and 13 in the steerage.

James Paterson (s.), 569 tons, Captain Winn, for Rockhampton. Passengers—7 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 9.

City of Brisbane (s.), from the Hunter River, with 195 bales wool, 97 bales hay, 4 casks tallow, 11 bundles sheepskins, 2 cases poultry, and sundries; Kembla (s.), from Newcastle, with 25 bales wool, 29 bales hay, 200 hides, 100 sacks coke, 100 sacks bones, 15 casks tallow, 4 tons scrap iron, 2 bales leather, 18 baskets prawns, and sundries; Waratah (s.), Crest of the Wave, and Marie, from Newcastle, with 960 tons coal; Ino, from Botany, with 16,000 feet timber, 2½ tons paper, 3 tons firewood; Gosford Packet (s.), Ripple, Shamrock, Novelty, and Day Dawn, from Brisbane Water, with 28,000 feet timber, 23 logs, 1000 posts and rails, 3000 palings, 30,000 laths, 700 baskets shells; Emily T., Whaup, and Violet, from Cape Hawke, with 38,800 feet timber, 462 bags maize, 16,000 shingles, 35 bags oysters, 3 coops fowls, 9 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 9.

Waratah (s.), Marie, and Crest of the Wave, for Newcastle; Ino, for Botany Bay; Gosford Packet (s.), Novelty, Ripple, Shamrock, and Day Dawn, for Brisbane Water; Emily T., Whaup, and Violet, for Cape Hawke.

IMPORTS.—October 9.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

Edina (s.), from Maryborough: 342 hides, 548 bags sugar, 26 bales wool, 31 bales sheepskins, 2 bags hair, 42 cases 2 bags hair cuttings, 52 rams, 4 kegs glass, 8 bales canvas, 75 ingots zinc, 14 bags bones, 20 hogsheads tallow, 43,935 feet dressed pine, and sundries.

Menmuir (s.), from Singapore: 203 packages coffee, 124 cases cigars, 260 cases tapioca, 275 boxes pearlshell, 252 packages tea, 17 packages opium, 600 cases oil, 606 packages rice, 5208 bundles rattans.

Ex Cimba: 82 cases Crosse and Blackwell's preserved provisions, &c.—H. S. Bird and Co.

Ex Blengfell: 90 cases pig stout—Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.

EXPORTS.—October 8.

Ly-ee-Moon (s.), for Melbourne: 30 cases champagne, 2 quarter-tierces tobacco, 7 casks treacle, 3756 bags barley, 2458 bags maize, 3 bundles sugar-cane, 43 bales broom-corn, 22 cases books, 22 trunks boots, 2 cases pianos, 118 hides, 5 bags fish, 101 bags oysters, 13 baskets prawns, 3 cases plants, 444 cases fruit, and sundries.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, October 9: Katoomba (s.), 489 tons, Captain M'Lean, for Brisbane; Lucy Ravel, schooner, 79 tons, Captain Jones, for Maryborough, via Newcastle; Pacific, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Davis, for South Sea Islands.

The P. M. S. Zealandia leaves for San Francisco, via Auckland, this afternoon. The following is a list of her passengers:—For San Francisco—Mrs. G. Jackson and 3 children, Messrs. G. Goward, A. Hordern, F. Clay, E. L. Woods, G. F. Armytage, T. Blackburn, P. Levy, and 12 in the steerage. For Auckland: Mrs. Sherwin, Miss Amy Sherwin, Mrs. Maddock and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham, Messrs. G. H. Ditnell, E. A. Ditnell, B. Burford, E. Adamson, T. W. Lally, the Kelly and Leon Minstrels (16), and 2 in the steerage.

The Edina (s.) left Maryborough at noon on the 4th, and arrived in Brisbane at 6.30 a.m. on the 5th; left Brisbane again at 3.35 p.m. on the 7th, and cleared Moreton Bay by south passage at 4.30 p.m. same day; passed Smoky Cape at 4 p.m. on the 8th, and arrived in Sydney at 2 p.m. on the 9th. Experienced northerly winds and fine weather to Seal Rocks, fresh southerly winds and rain to Bird Island, and remainder of the passage light north-west winds and showery.

The s. s. Kiama, from Moruya and Tathra, brings up 62 bags bacon, 320 cheeses, 39 kegs butter, 12 cases eggs, 20 bags oysters, 3 cases honey, 12 cases lard, and sundries. She left Tathra at 8.40 a.m. on Tuesday 8th, arrived Sydney Heads on Wednesday 9th, at 9 a.m. Experienced strong northerly winds first and middle part of the passage, latter part moderate S.E. wind with rain.

The Menmuir (s.) left Singapore at noon on September 17 with the English mails for Queensland ports; at 5 a.m. on Saturday, September 21, passed the company's steamer Bowen in Sapoidie Straits. Had moderate head winds, fine weather, and smooth seas through the Java and Arafura seas, and arrived at Thursday Island at 3 p.m. on September 28; left Thursday Island at 5.30 a.m. on the 29th, and arrived at Cooktown at 9.25 a.m. on October 1, having had strong head winds and cloudy, hazy weather during the passage, and anchored for five hours and a-half on the night of the 29th. Having upwards of 200 tons of cargo to discharge at that port, and the only lighter available being the ketch Emily, of 80 tons, she was detained at Cooktown till 7.35 a.m. on October 2, and then had to carry on some of the cargo, the sea being too heavy for the lighter to remain alongside. Arrived at Townsville at 10 a.m. on October 3, discharged 100 tons cargo, and left again at 5.45 p.m.; at 5.15 a.m. on the 4th stopped off Bowen, delivered the mails, and proceeded at 5.35 a.m., arriving at Keppel Bay at 8 a.m. on October 5. At 11.15 tender arrived alongside, delivered mails, &c., and proceeded at 11.30 a.m. Rounded Breaksea Spit at 3 a.m. on the 6th, passed Indian Head at 6 a.m., and received the pilot at Moreton Bay at 6.15 p.m., anchoring in Brisbane road at 9 p.m. Left again at 3 p.m. on the 7th, rounded Cape Moreton at 6 p.m., passed North Solitary at 9 a.m. on the 8th, and Seal Rocks at 9.40 p.m., entering Sydney Heads at 7 a.m. on the 9th, having experienced northerly winds and fine weather till after passing Port Stephens, and S.W. winds and cloudy weather thence to port.

The brig Inverary, bound for Natal, put into Albany, King George's Sound, on the 4th instant, for repairs.

The schooner Wallace and Bruce, reported missing for some time, has been seen (so we are informed) bottom up, off Sandon River, near the Clarence Heads.

A smart and useful steamer, named the Richmond, arrived yesterday from Dundee, where she was built by Messrs. Gourlay, Brothers, to the order of Messrs. G. and B. Nicoll, of this city. She has been constructed under special survey, and classed 90 A., and will be employed in the Richmond River trade, for which her light draught of water and large carrying capacity will render her admirably adapted. She has a nicely-fitted saloon amidships to accommodate eighteen passengers, with bathroom and every comfort; there is also steerage accommodation for twelve passengers. She is fitted with a large steam crane, steam winch, large hatchways, tell-tale steering gear, and every modern appliance. Her register tonnage is 240, and she will steam 9½ knots. The Richmond sailed from Plymouth July 2 at 7 p.m.; had fine weather to St. Vincent, Cape Verd, where she arrived July 14th, at 4 p.m. Sailed from St. Vincent July 16th; had strong S.S.W. winds from 14° N., crossed the Equator in 15·30 W. on the 24th July, had strong S.E. trades; arrived at St. Helena on the 2nd of August. Sailed on the 5th, and encountered strong southerly winds to 28·30 S., at times a gale at S.S. W.; arrived at Table Bay August 21st, where she was detained three days by strong S.E. gales. Sailed on 24th, ran the easting down on an average of 37·30 S.; had strong gales from N.N.W. to S., ship behaving admirably, proving herself to be a very fine sea boat. Passed the island of Amsterdam September 13, had heavy weather until reaching the parallel of King George's Sound, where she arrived on the 24th. Sailed again on the 27th, and passed Wilson's Promontory on the 6th October.

A desirable addition will shortly be made to the intercolonial steam fleet, in the expected early arrival from the Clyde, at Adelaide, of the steamship Ridge Park, to form the pioneer of a steam line between Port Adelaide, Sydney, and Newcastle. She will be of a carrying capacity of 1250 tons cargo, and will be provided with ample accommodation for passenger trade.

Captain Turpey, of the mission barque John Williams, reports as follows:—Sailed from Sydney on the 28th of March last with supplies for the London Mission stations in the South Pacific, and having on board the Rev. C. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, for Tutuilla, Samoa. Arrived at Savage Island on the 21st of April, and, having landed supplies for the Rev. F. Lawes, sailed for Samoa on the following day. Arrived at Apia, and anchored, on the 27th April; it was then decided by the Samoan Mission that Mr. Phillips should at once occupy the station at Leon Bay, Tutuila. The ship sailed for that place on the 4th May and anchored at Leon on the 6th. Here the ship lay for thirty hours, landing, during that time, thirty-four boat loads of building material, furniture, supplies, &c. On the 7th May, sailed for Apia, and anchored on the 8th; landed all goods for the Samoan mission, and, having watered ship, and taken on board teachers' supplies and thirty-one passengers, sailed on the 11th for the out-stations, visiting them in the following order:—Fakaofa, Atafu, Nukulaelae, Tunafuti, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Nui, Nanamanga, Nanomea, Tamano, Arovae, Byron Island, Peru, Onoatoa, Nuitao. Having made necessary changes in the teachers and landed all supplies, proceeded for Samoa with returning teachers and families. Arrived at Apia on the 21st July, and, having watered ship and landed all passengers and goods for the Samoan mission, and taken on board ten adults and two children, the families of Rarotongan teachers, returning home after a long and faithful service in Samoa. Sailed for Tahiti on the 24th July; arrived and anchored there on the 20th August, and having landed all goods for that station, and watered, and painted ship, sailed on the 23rd for Riatae, where we anchored on the 25th, and landed all goods for that mission, sailed from thence on the 27th for Mangai, which was reached on the 31st August. After landing the supplies for that place, sailed the same day for Rarotonga, and on the 1st September landed all passengers, and, it being Sabbath, lay off and on until next day, when all goods were landed, and the ship sailed for Aitutaki. This being the first time that the ship had been clear of native passengers during the cruise, advantage was now taken to thoroughly clean and paint the 'tween decks for the reception of teachers for New Guinea. Arrived at Aiutaki on 5th September, and obtained supplies, also filled up all water, and sailed for Rarotonga on the 8th, arriving there on the 9th. The time up to the 11th was busily occupied in taking on board goods and teachers' luggage for New Guinea. Sailed on the 11th with ten married couples (teachers), four of them being from Riatae, under Mrs. Pearse's training, and six from the institution at Rarotonga. Arrived at Niue or Savage Island on the 15th September. The teachers were all landed to attend the farewell services held for the teachers who were to join us on the following day. The 16th September was fully occupied in taking off goods and teachers' luggage for New Guinea, together with a valuable present of yams from the people, and at 5 p.m. having finished our work, and added eight adults and two children to our native passenger list, and Mr. Lawes having bidden adieu to his eldest child who is going to England for education—a course was shaped for Sydney, and a fair wind and fine weather carried up to the position of 25·29 S., and 163·07 E. on the 28th, when the wind went suddenly round to the west in a severe squall; light baffling winds succeeded, and continued till the 6th October, when a fine breeze from the north led the ship into Smoky Cape on the 7th; passed Port Stephens at 6 p.m. on the 8th, and anchored in Sydney at 6 p.m. on the 9th. No severe weather has been experienced during the voyage. The winds near the Equator were very changeable, and the currents irregular. During the cruise through the Ellice Group immense quantities of pumice stone were sailed through, and the shores of all the islands in that group were thickly lined with it. Numerous trees were met with which had been torn violently up by the roots, some of them being not less than 80 or 90 feet in length, and of such a sort as is not produced in the low coral islands. Some of those passed would prove dangerous to a vessel coming in contact with them at a high rate of speed. It would be interesting to know from whence they have drifted; is the pumice stone and these immense trees from New Britain or its vicinity, or has there been some submarine eruption to account for the pumice stone; and if so, from whence are the trees. From examination, I should not suppose the pumice stone to have been afloat more than three or four months; it varied in size from pieces as large as a man's head to the minutest dust, and in some places was so thick that canoes towing a few feet off the ship's side were dragged over it instead of through it. On the last Sabbath of June, the people of Riata, one of the Society Group were astonished to see a fine barque come on shore about noon, with a fine steady breeze blowing along the reef. She proved to be the French barque Nouvelle St. Michael, from Bordeaux, for Tahiti and New Caledonia, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, and a number of passengers. From the story told by the chief officer and passengers, the captain must have been insane. As soon, however, as the vessel was hopelessly wrecked he shot himself dead in the cabin. The wreck as she lay was sold to a gentleman residing on shore, and a goodly quantity of property saved. On October 5 the John Williams signalized the brig Wolverine, of Melbourne, steering north, in latitude 26·42 S., longitude 157·18 E. The John Williams has been 185 days absent from this port; she has visited twenty-three separate islands, and three of those twice each; she has anchored eight times, and has been under sail 170 days of the whole time she has been out. She has on board fourteen native teachers from the native colleges in the islands for New Guinea, to which place the ship will proceed as soon as she has shipped stores, &c., for that mission.

The *Tasmanian Mail* of the 5th October says:—The Tararua, from Melbourne, is expected here to-morrow morning on her regular monthly trip to New Zealand. Since she was last here she has had four hours' experience of the shallow bottom of the sea off the Farewell Spit, at the entrance to Cook's Sound. She had a large quantity of titanic sand from Taranaki amongst her cargo, and its influence deranged her compasses. On her return to Melbourne she was docked in one of the new docks on the Yarra to be examined lest her bottom had sustained any injury.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

[Note.—This list does not include coasters. The names at the end of the line denote the agents to the vessels.]

MEN-OF-WAR.

Sapphire, 14 guns, Captain Murray, Farm Cove.
Wolverine, 17 guns, Commodore Hoskins, Farm Cove.

STEAMSHIPS.

Brisbane, Reddell, Smith's Wf.—Bright, Brothers, and Co.
City of Sydney, Dearborn, Neutral Bay—Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
Gunga, Webber, A. S. N. Co.'s New Wf.—Montefiore and Montefiore.
Menmuir, Darke, Smith's Wf.—Bright, Brothers, and Co.
Richmond, Reid, Grafton Wf.—Scott, Henderson, and Co.
Whampoa, Hynes, Circular Wf.—J. Frazer and Co.
Zealandia, Chevalier, Lavender Bay.—Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

SHIPS.

Ann Duthie, Hunter, Cosmopolitan Wf.—Dangar, Gedye, and Co.
Duchess of Argyle, Mathias, Parbury's Wf.—Young and Lark.
Cairnbulg, Birnie, Waterview Bay—Dangar, Gedye, and Co.
Cambrian Princess, M'Gill, Circular Wf.—J. Frazer and Co.
Centurion, Taylor, Moore's Wf.—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Cimba, Fimister, Dibbs's Wf.—Dangar, Gedye, and Co.
Colombo, Sharp, Smith's Wf.—Mason, Brothers.
Hawkesbury, Carvosso, Moore's Wharf—Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
Nineveh, Lawson, Circular Wf.—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Patriarch, Plater, stream—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Remington, Carr, Walker's Wf.—Harbottle and Co.
Samuel Plimsoll, Boaden, Johnston's Bay—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Susannah Godeffroy, Classen, Snail's Bay—Rabone, Feez, and Co.
St. Lawrence, Johnson, Waterview Bay—Cowlishaw, Brothers.
Smyrna, Jamison, Dibbs's Wf.—Montefiore and Montefiore.
Thomas Stephens, Richards, Circular Wf.—Young and Lark.

BARQUES.

Adventurer, Eury, Smith's Wf.—R. Towns and Co.
Ascalon, Bain, Circular Wf.—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Blengfell, M'Culloch, stream—Lorimer, Rome, and Co.
Cito, Lass, Johnston's Bay—Nipper and See.
Chevert, Kindred, Johnston's Bay—E. S. Chester and Co.
Cynisca, Hutton, Circular Wf.—Mason, Brothers.
Delaware, Skelton, Woolloomooloo Bay—R. Towns and Co.
Earl Granville, Campbell, Moore's Wf.—J. Frazer and Co.
Gazelle, Davis, Waterview Bay—Cowlishaw, Brothers.
Java, Bergstrow, stream—Captain.
Johan Cæsar, Bruck, Waterview Bay—Rabone, Feez, and Co.
John Knox, Davis, Rowntree's Dock—J. Merriman.
Jonathan Chase, Curtis, Town's Wf.—R. Towns and Co.
Oakhill, Sullivan, Johnston's Bay—Lorimer, Rome, and Co.
William Manson, Redwood, Alger's Wf.—J. Frazer and Co.
Windermere, Tickle, Circular Wf.—Lorimer, Rome, and Co.

BRIGS.

Amy, Barnard, Johnston's Bay—J. Cox.
Clement Marie, Mazouls, Johnston's Bay—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Isabella, Evers, Pyrmont—Sun Way Kee.
Iserbrook, Hines, Snail's Bay—J. Biffin.
Rita, Watson, Woolloomooloo Bay—R. Towns and Co.
Shannon, Murdoch, Grafton Wf.—Captain.
Syren, Mason, Pyrmont—W. Laidley.
Waverley, Colliver, Grafton Wf.—Captain Castle.

SCHOONERS.

Annie Moore, Jones, Market Wf.—J. Curtiss.
Borough Belle, Dunn, off Pyrmont—C. B. Bond.
Dancing Wave, M'Kenzie, Alger's Wf.—W. G. Yates.
Dayspring, Braithwaite, Dibbs's Wf.—Rev. J. Cosh.
Emma Jane, Ward, Pyrmont—Captain.
Helena, Christensen, Market Wf—C. B. Bond.
Jessie Kelly, Chambers, Market Wf.—Moodie and Monro.
Leonidas, Rasmussen, Victoria Wf.—Captain.
Levuka, Kaad, Market Wf.—P. C. Hedeman.
Loch Lee, Scaplehorn, Grafton Wf.—Meyerfeld and Co.
Mavis, Darton, Circular Wf.—Captain.
Mist, Brown, Alger's Wf.—J. J. Aiken.
Rubicon, Plummer, Victoria Wf.—Captain.
Samoa, Frazier, off Baltic Wf.—E. Lowther.
Sir I. Newton, Cable, Circular Wf.—J. R. Jones and Co.
Waterwitch, Boyle, Circular Wf.—J. G. Phillips.

NEWCASTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 8.—Shipping matters at this port are very quiet, and there is little of consequence to report for the past week. Taking the weekly coal returns as a guide, there is perceptible a considerable falling off in the quantity of coal shipped to intercolonial ports; and on reference to the freight-lists it is evident that the principal markets have mostly been fully supplied. The number of foreign-going departures, however, for the week has been greater than for some time past, though still showing anything but activity in that direction. The week's export of coal amounted to 22,807 tons, 4142 tons of which were sent beyond the colonies. Shipping arrivals have been very slack, and no improvement is anticipated for a little while to come, there being but few foreign-going vessels at present bound hither. These consist of the Norwegian, barque, Kvik, 480, from Nelson; Geneve W. Tucker, American barque, from Nelson; and Deanfield, ship, 1074, from Melbourne. The arrivals for the week, exclusive of intercolonial traders, have been —Stratheden, barque, 409, from Sydney, to load for Colombo; chartered there; Amie, barque, 625, from Sydney, uncertain; Stracathro, barque, 1159, from Dunedin, uncertain; and Kentish Tar, barque, 570, from Nelson, uncertain. The following vessels have taken their departure for foreign ports during the same period:—T. J. Southard, barque, with 1280 tons coal, for Honolulu, at 16s.; Alma, barque, with 477 tons coal, for Hongkong, at 16s.; Cavaliere S. Polimene, barque, with 1000 tons coal, for Batavia, chartered there; Queen of the West, barque, with 592 tons coal, for Shanghai, at 21s.; and Craig Ard, barque, with 1179 tons coal, for Honkong, on home charter. Freight quotations are:—Foreign: San Francisco, 9s.; Hongkong, 16s.; Shanghai, 22s.; Manila, 16s.; Singapore, 16s. 6d.; Bombay, 19s.; Cheefoo, 17s. 6d.; Saigon, 15s.; Batavia, 10s.; Galle, Amoy, Padang, Yokohama, nominal. Intercolonial: Melbourne bay, 10s.; ditto wharf, 11s.; Adelaide, 12s. 6d.; New Zealand ports, 15s. to 17s.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Melbourne.—Arrivals: October 5, Superb, from London; 9, Tanjore (s.,) from Galle; Forfarshire, Montone, from Gefle; J. L. Griffiths, Conference, from Newcastle; Byron, from Wollongong. Departures: October 8, True Briton, for London; Barrabool (s.), for Sydney.

Adelaide.—Arrivals: October 4, Ella Beatrice, from Mauritius; Minora, Westeria, from Newcastle; 8, Ashmore, Carraghen, from London; Athena, Emily, from Newcastle: Charles Stowart, from New York; Emperor, from Mauritius; Herman Schmuckle, from Svartvill;

Grafton.—Departure: October 9, City of Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

Freemantle.—Arrivals: October 3, Margine, from Colombo; Eubie, from Cape Town; 4, Janet, from Hongkong; 7, Jemima, from Shanghai.

Newcastle.—Arrivals: October 9, W. C. Wentworth, from Kiapara; Merksworth, from Wollongong; Emily Mary, Turtle, Mary Jane, from Lake Macquarie. Departures: October 9, Speedwell, for Lyttelton; Smiling Morn, Escort, Hebe, Lady Emma, Industry, for Sydney; May, for Port Stephens; Juno, Emila, for Lake Macquarie.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
October 9.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Showery.
	Noon.	N.N.W.	Cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.N.W.	Ditto.

High water at Fort Denison, October 10—7.20 a.m., 7.38 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.—October 9.

South Australia: Generally cloudy; fine weather, no rain at Alice Springs; light rain at Cape Borda; raining at Robe, amount 0·26. Victoria: Generally cloudy with northerly winds and falling barometer; Melbourne, squally; Cape Otway, threatening, rain 0·03; Portland, 0·07, cloudy; Wilson's Promontary, showery last night, now fine, rain 0·08. New South Wales: Generally cloudy and calm at most inland stations. Rain was falling along the coast from Sydney to Cape George, and at many stations on the western slopes, but has not been heavy anywhere; 0·67 the greatest at Albury (see map); barometers falling and unsteady. Queensland: Brisbane, fine, clear; Cape Moreton, cloudy, moderate, sea from N.E. 3 p.m. Observations.—Victoria: A rapid fall in barometer has been going on during the day. Melbourne, barometer 29·43 N., 18, squally, with rain; Portland, 29·21, N.N.W., 34, cloudy, hot wind, smooth sea; Wilson's Promontory, N.E., 23, threatening rain, misty, smooth sea. New South Wales: Wentworth, N.W., strong wind, weather threatening; Deniliquin, W., 20, cloudy; Albury, W., cloudy; Goulburn, no report; Forbes, cloudy, calm; Eden, NE., 20, cloudy, sea smooth; Cape George, E.S.E., 20, cloudy, sea moderate; Sydney, barometer, 29.68, unsteady, wind N.N.W., 14, weather clearing in west, light rain between 1 and 2 p.m.; Newcastle, N.W., cloudy, sea smooth; Port Macquarie, S., 20, cloudy, sea smooth; Clarence River, N.W., 20, cloudy, sea smooth.

Astronomical Memoranda for October 10.—Sun rises at 5.27, sets at 6.8; moon rises at 5.27 p.m., sets at 4.22 a.m.; Mercury, 5.12 a.m., 5.14 p.m.; Venus, 4.50 a.m., 4.56 p.m.; Mars, 5.14 a.m., 5.27 p.m.; Jupiter, 11.49 p.m., 1.49 a.m.; Saturn, 4.35 p.m., 4.49 a.m. Full moon, 11th; new moon 26th.

The Eurydice was, on August 7, lifted and towed into St. Helen's-roads, where she will be sheltered from the heavy seas which prevail when there are high winds. The vessel now lies in 24 feet of water.

A prospectus has been issued in London of the Cyprus Investment and Improvement Company (limited), with a capital of £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares, of which one-half will first be issued. The company is formed "for the purpose of developing the resources of our new accession" in various ways, which are fully set forth in the prospectus.

A paraffin spring has been found by workmen engaged in repairing the roads in the island of Orkney. A strong smell was observed, and on the men using their picks, a stream of oil flowed from the seams in the rock. The samples examined show paraffin oil in a raw state.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday Evening.

The Customs duties received to-day were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	1917	0	3
Wine (still)	326	16	0
Ale, Porter, and Beer (in bottle)	157	7	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	227	0	0
Cigars	76	5	5
Tea	46	5	3
Sugar (unrefined)	76	13	9
Dried fruits	330	17	8
Hops	16	8	3
Specific duty	158	14	10
Gold	6	14	8
Pilotage	18	4	4
Harbour and light dues	33	15	8
Total	£3392	6	1

The Ascalon has cleared for London, with 2168 bales wool, 94 bales sheepskins, 163 bales leather, 327 casks tallow, 187 bags bones, a quantity bones, horns, and hoofs; 3060 ingots tin, 10,718 ditto copper, 410 bags regulus, 44 packages pearlshell, 1623 cases preserved meats, 1678 hides and 26 casks hide cuttings, 48 casks cocoanut oil, 27 bales rags, 51 packages wire, 65 bales bristles, 15 packages hair, 39 packages sundries.

Business in the Stock and Share market to-day was confined to Bank stock. Commercial lower, 98 accepted. City had buyers at 10½, and Joint Stock at 13½. Mercantile, fully paid, sold at 5¾, and offered at 2s. 6d. less; new issue had sellers at 4. New South Wales, sellers, at 51½; New Zealand, at 24½, and National of Queensland at 6⅝. Union were firmer, and sold at 59½. Debentures, without improvement. Gaslight shares continue depressed, fully paid offered at 13, new issue at 6. There was some inquiry for insurance at lower prices than were acceptable; Australian Fire wanted at 5s. 9d., sellers at 6s. 3d.; City had buyers at 2s., offered at 2s. 3d.; General offered at 56s.; Mercantile wanted at 2s. 4d., sellers at 2s. 6d.; New South Wales and Pacific had sellers at 39s., Sydney Marine at 23s., and United at 31s.; Sydney Exchange inquired for at 6¾, sellers at 7¼; Shale Oil maintain the recent improvement—buyers at 13s. 3d., sellers at 13s. 9d.; Bulli coal had sellers at 13½; Wallsend at 15¼, and Waratah at 7.

With the exception of the auction sale held this morning by Messrs. Threlkeld and Co., there was nothing moving in the Import markets. The cargo of new tea, ex William Manson, was offered, and about equal to 1100 half-chests were disposed of at current rates. Something like 100 tons of colonial ration and counter sugars also changed hands, and realized better rates than were offered last week. The Menmuir (s.), from Singapore, arrived this morning with coffee and sundry shipments of Eastern produce. She brings Foochoo advices to August 23rd, at which date there was nothing loading for Sydney, and only the Mary Blair and Rosebud for Melbourne. Prices for tea had not altered to any extent. The total shipments to the colonies to date this season amounted to 10,709,170 lbs., against 10,742,070 lbs. for the corresponding portion of last year.

Messrs. Houghton and Co., writing from Batavia on September 9, report that the Kaluga was loading for Sydney, the Circe for New Zealand ports, and the Catherina, Eidern, Olivet, and Ellen Isabelle for Melbourne. Coffee had taken an upward tendency under the influence of more favourable news from Europe. Ordinary quoted at 52 to 57 florins; West Indian preparation 62½ to 63½. Rice had also advanced, first quality being worth 220 to 230 florins, second quality 195 to 210 florins. There was inquiry for sugar for Australia, but it was difficult to obtain suitable lots. Arrivals of Australian flour had supplied the market at 19 to 20 florins per bag. Sovereigns quoted at 12·10 to 12·40 florins; exchange on London, 12 florins.

Messrs. Griffiths and Weaver report having sold the Corella Station, Warrego District, New South Wales, on account of Mr. J. H. Doyle, with 17,000 sheep, 250 cattle, horses, stores, plant, &c., for £30,150, to Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh and Crosse.

Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark report having sold, on account of Messrs. Fisher and Hill, of Bullamon, 3000 two-tooth ewes at 12s., 3000 two-tooth wethers at 9s., and 3000 full-mouthed ewes at 8s. 6d., for delivery on the Macquarie; also, on account of Mr. William Halliday, Brookong, 8070 fat wethers, delivered on the station in Riverina at 11s., and on account of Mr. John Wilson, Coree, 5000 fat wethers, at a satisfactory price. Also, on account of Mr W. Smith, Narroway, 150 fat bullocks through the yards at £7 17s. 7d. average.

Quotations for local produce to-day were maize, 4s.; oaten hay, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; lucerne, £3; cheese, 4d. to 8d.; bacon, 6d. to 8d.; potatoes, £4 to £4 10s.

Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co. report by telegram from Melbourne:—

'At our opening wool sale this day there was a crowded attendance and brisk competition. English, Continental, and American buyers present. 1300 bales offered; good average; greasy sold to 11½d.; prices about same as opening sale last year."

LATEST COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Flour to-day is quoted at £10 5s.

Wheat is dull at 4s. 11d.

10,000 bushels of Californian barley, ex City of Sydney, sold publicly at 8s. 10½d. to 9s. 1½d. per bushel. Malt has advanced to 12s., in consequence of these prices having been given.

MINING MANAGER'S REPORT.

Star of Peace G. M. Co.—Mining manager reports as follows:—"In uprising on the blow in Hermann's at 260-feet level, have taken out vein south, and lodged 1100 oz. of specimens in bank. At 410-feet level, on same blow, started sinking again, showing a little gold on the 'hanging wall.' In the winze, Star of Peace vein has improved since my last; gold coarse; 10 tons raised. Frenchman's vein, Crown Prince: Vein irregular, from 2 feet to 2 inches, gold improving a little as we sink; 35 tons raised. The filling up of the battery is still being pushed on with all possible speed."

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Messrs. R. Gibson and Co. report 1200 cattle forward and market unaltered; best beef fetching 20s per 100 lbs. We sold 80 Fisher's, averaging £9; and 70 for different owners. 12,000 fat sheep yarded, and sales brisk at a slight advance. Best merino wethers brought 15s, and shorn ditto 10s. We sold 1800 (Bell's, Morago) wethers, 1400 (Tyson's) from Juanburg, and 1800 for different owners.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report 1200 cattle yarded, and prices are slightly better. We sold about 200 from Gippsland. 12,500 sheep penned, which sold at a considerable advance. We sold a draft of Lachlan wethers; and in Riverina, 6000 store wethers, and 8000 ewes, shorn.

Messrs. King and Cuningham report 1800 cattle yarded, and prices down 15s. Best brought £9 to £11 10s. We sold 140 Gippslanders. 13,000 sheep penned, and market up 6d. We sold 2000 from Till Till, Riverina.

Mrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report 1200 cattle yarded, including 250 Northerners. The quality was good and useful. The market is unchanged; 12,500 sheep penned, principally from Riverina, and market brisk at an advance of 6d to 1s.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 12, Horses.
WELLS and SMITH.—At Darling Harbour, at 10, Wood; at Newtown Railway Station, at 3, Wood, &c.
S. PROCTER.—At Darling Harbour, at 10, Wood; at Newtown Railway Station, at 3, Wood, Posts, &c.
DENT and HOSKIN.—At Darling Harbour, at 10, Wood.
ELLIS and CO.—At their Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, &c.; at 12.30, Milch Cows, &c.
W. INGLIS.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle; at his Yards, at 11, Milch Cows, Calves, &c.; at 1, Pigs, Calves, Sheep, &c.; at 2, Fat Lambs; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
W. FULLAGAR.—At the Homebush Yards, at —, Fat Cattle.
G. M. PITT and SON.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 3, Fat Calves, Lambs.
R. J. HUGHES and CO.—On the Premises, 88, Dowling-street, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.
LENEHAN and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Stock of a General Store, Teas, Sugars, &c.
R. N. SADLEAR.—On Struth's Wharf, at 10, Onions.
MERRETT, FISHER, and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Stock-in-trade of a Fancy Warehouseman.
J. B. TAYLOR and CO.—At the Cellars, Mort's-passage, at 11.30, Wines, Brandies, Lease, Goodwill, &c.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO.—At the Rooms, at 10.30, Fencing Wire, Corrugated Iron, Tinplates, Iron, Earthenware, China, Glass, &c.; at 11, Tar, Fencing Wire.
C. MOORE and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Prints, Quilts, Long-cloths, Woollens, Canvas, Matting, Trousers, &c.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Mantelpieces, Pianofortes, Oleographs, &c.; at Short's Baltic Wharf, at 3, Wreckages, Sails, Rigging, &c.
WOOLLER'S HORSE BAZAAR, at 11, Horses, Carts, Buggies, &c.
W. PRITCHARD.—At his Rooms, at 11, Houses, Woolloomooloo, Glebe Road, Woollahra, Kent-street; Farm, Kissing Point; Land, North Shore, Coogee, Balgowlah, George-street.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, 142, William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11, Stock-in-trade of a Plumber and Gasfitter, Tools of Trade, &c.
J. BRIDGE.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 3, Horses.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 2, Sheepskins; at 2.30, Wool.
MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 2, Sheepskins; at 2.30, Wool.
H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 9, Watches, Jewellery, &c.; at 10, Clothing; at 10.30, Sundries; at 11, Jewellery, &c.

THE MAILS.

The mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Melbourne.—Overland, daily, at 6 p.m.
For Adelaide.—Overland, via Melbourne, daily, at 6 p.m.
For Hobart Town and Launceston.—Overland to Melbourne, and thence per steamer, daily, at 6 p.m.
For Hongkong via Townsville and Cooktown.—By the Brisbane (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.
For London.—By the Ascalon, this day, at noon.
For Honolulu, San Francisco, United Kingdom, Auckland, and New Plymouth.—By the R. M. S. Zealandia, this day, at 1 p.m.
For Gosford.—By the Pelican (s.), this day, at 5.30. p.m.
For Ulladulla and Clyde.—By the Hunter (s.), on Friday, at 8.15 a.m.
For Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston.—By the Cheviot (s.), on Friday, at 1 p.m.
For Brisbane and Rockhampton.—By the Edina (s.), on Friday, at 3 p.m.
For Brisbane.—By the Katoomba (s.), on Friday, at 3.30 p.m.
For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide, on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.—VIA AUCKLAND, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The mails by the R. M. S. Zealandia will close at the General Post Office, on Thursday, the 10th October, as follows:—
Registered letters at noon.
Unregistered letters at 1 p.m.
Newspapers, books, and packets, at noon.
The rates of postage upon letters to Honolulu, United States of America, and the United Kingdom are 6d. per ½-oz.
Full information as to the rates of postage to all places can be ascertained at the Inquiry Office, General Post Office, and at the various suburban and country offices.

LATE LETTERS.

Letters for the United Kingdom only will be received up to 2 p.m. on payment of a fee of 6d.

IRON RECEIVERS.

Letters may be posted in the iron pillar letter receivers up to noon; newspapers may be posted in the newspaper receivers up to 10 a.m. on the 10th October.

All letters, &c., not otherwise marked will be forwarded by the Zealandia.

General Post Office, Sydney, 4th October, 1878.

Special Advertisements.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand.

Capital.......................£725,000.
Reserve Fund..............£325,000.

NOTICE.

This Bank is prepared to make SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for DEPOSITS lodged for fixed periods, and to transact all other Banking business, on terms to be ascertained on application.

EDWARD D. HOLT, Manager.

Sydney, 9th September, 1878.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.
Capital paid up, £1,200,000.
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, £407,309.
London Office: 4, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Branches at Sydney, Albury, Howlong, Maitland, Moree, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Tamworth, and Wallsend in New South Wales; and also in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Agents and correspondents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; and in France, Germany, South Africa, India, China, Mauritius, Java, North America, and New Caledonia.

The Bank allows interest on deposits for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application, and also transacts all usual Banking business.

A Share Register is kept in the colonies, to which shares on the English Register can be transferred without charge.

EDWD. HUGHES, Manager.

Sydney, September, 1878.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the SYDNEY MAIL, desirous of encouraging AUSTRALIAN TALENT, have decided to offer the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the BEST ORIGINAL TALE written for publication in the SYDNEY MAIL, subject to conditions given in full in the MAIL.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES in the LEADING THOROUGHFARES in the CITY, and VALUABLE VILLA SITES, in most FASHIONABLE SUBURBS for SALE THIS DAY, at Auction Sale Rooms, 281, George-street, by W. PRITCHARD.

MARRICKVILLE.—Dr. ALEXANDER PATERSON, Hill Crest, Staumore Road, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, 8, WYNYARD-SQUARE, received the highest award in the Section for Mechanical Dentistry at New South Wales Agricultural Exhibition for 1878. Judges' memo.: "First prize for the greatest excellence of workmanship and material."

MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, DENTIST, CONSULTS DAILY. 6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square. Caution—Not connected with any other person.

H. A. CAPE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 136, Pitt-street. Purchases and sales effected in Bank, Steam, Insurance, Gas, Coal, Mining, and other Share and Debenture securities. Volunteer Land Orders bought and sold.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Price 2d. Subscription 14s per quarter.
THE ECHO, an Evening Newspaper. Published at Hunter-street, Sydney. Price 1d. Subscriptions 6s 6d per quarter.
THE SYDNEY MAIL AND NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER. A weekly Journal, with numerous illustrations. Price 6d. Subscriptions 6s 6d per quarter.
OFFICES in LONDON—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, where files of the above papers may be seen.
The following NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING AGENTS are authorised to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the above-named Journals:—
LONDON.—Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Mr. F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, St. Bride-street, Fleet-street, E.C.
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LIVERPOOL.—LEE and NIGHTINGALE, 15, North John-street.
BRISTOL.—JAMES and HENRY GRACE, Royal Insurance Buildings.
EDINBURGH.—ROBERTSON and SCOTT, 13, Hanover-street.
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. Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

BLACK and COD OIL, Curriers' Tools, Rub Stones and Vegetable Black. EADY and SON, 54, York-street.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of spurious imitations of Worcestershire Sauce, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a new label bearing their signature, Lea and Perrins, which is placed on every bottle of Worcestershire Sauce, and without which none is genuine. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be had of Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney, New South Wales.

VANBRUNT AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS (fast superseding all others in the U. S.), on Sale in parcels to dealers, storekeepers, and the trade. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Sole Agents. Office and Stores, York-st., Wynyard-sq.

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BEFORE PURCHASING INSPECT the NEW IMPROVED STRAIGHT-NEEDLE WHEELER and WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, pronounced by the American Institute the highest authority to be "THE BEST IN THE WORLD."

Reduced prices. Time payments arranged on the most liberal scale. Send for a circular to GORDON and GOTCH, No. 353, George-street, Agents.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS! FIVE SHILLINGS per hundred, unequalled; matchless at price! T. SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

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VALUABLE SUGAR ESTATE (VETE LEVU, Fiji) for SALE or LEASE, on Rewa River; a great bargain. S. THOMPSON and CO., 302, Pitt-street.

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RECEIVED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.
The full value of this award is only fully appreciated when it is borne in mind that it was given on American ground to a British Machine.
The following is extracted from Hardware, the Ironmongers' Journal, February 15th, 1878:—"The Wanzer A machine has been most severely tested, and for speed, accuracy, beauty of stitch, and extensive range of work, it is without a rival."
WANZER A, £4 10s; with stand, £8 15s.
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Sole Agents for genuine machines: GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Engravers, Copperplate and Letterpress Printers, Lithographers, Electrotypers, Account Book Manufacturers, &c. 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, near Hunter-street.
List sent post free on application.

THE ECHO, AN EVENING NEWSPAPER, PRICE ONE PENNY. THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts. Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all topics of public interest. THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducements to the advertising public. ADVERTISEMENTS received daily for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m. Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

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COARSE SALT, 11 bags to the ton, ex Blenfell. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

RAISINS, ELEMES, to land ex Blenfell. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

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THE MORNING'S NEWS is to be found in THE ECHO. Price one penny. Published every afternoon at 3.30. Office, O'Connell-street and Hunter-street.

THERE IS NO ART JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. To make up for the absence of such a journal, great attention is paid to the pictorial department of the SYDNEY MAIL, the Illustrations being of a local character, or selected by the London agent. Articles on Art in its various branches are included in this department of the SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription: 6s 6d per quarter. Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

We beg to inform our advertising friends that, to secure insertion and proper classification in Saturday's paper, it is necessary that their advertisements should reach this office not later than 9 o'clock on Friday night.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of complaints as to the late delivery of the Herald, we have to inform our readers that, as the publication commences before 5 o'clock, there is no reason why the paper should not be delivered in Sydney and the suburbs by 7 every morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the news column should be addressed to The Editor.

It is requested that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the Herald, and remittances, be addressed to John Fairfax and Sons.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1878.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. Marks laid on the table the report for 1878 of the Nautical Schoolship Vernon.

In reply to a question by Sir George Innes (for Mr. Samuel), it was stated by Mr. Marks that the Government intended to submit the agreement for the duplication of the cable for the approval of the Council.

Mr. Foster obtained leave to bring in a bill to protect South Sea Islanders and others from imposition when engaging as seamen, and the bill being brought in, was read the first time.

On the motion of Professor Smith it was agreed that there be laid on the table a return of all applications for letters of registration in the seven years 1871-77, showing particulars of application, title of invention, report of board, and correspondence in case of refusals of applications.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill was received from the Assembly and read the first time.

Mr. Marks moved the second reading of the Grape Vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill. He explained that the bill was to prevent, if possible, the introduction into the colony of the disease known as *phylloxera vastatrix*, which existed on the Continent of Europe, and was said to have appeared in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. In France this disease had made the most disastrous ravages, and it was very desirable that a measure of this kind should be introduced for the preservation of so important an industry as our wine-growing.

The motion being agreed to, the bill was read the second time, and was taken into committee. The House resumed before progress was made, the consideration of the first clause being postponed with a view to further information as to the expediency of extending the prohibition to grapes.

Mr. Holt moved resolutions affirming that prisoners upon their trial should not be compelled to enter within a dock unless in the opinion of the court there was reason to apprehend an attempt at an escape, and that all prisoners upon their trial should be at liberty to sit or stand at their option. He said the practice against which these resolutions were directed was a cruelty unwarranted, entirely unnecessary, unconstitutional, and prejudiced the defendants on their trial to an incalculable extent. Yet none would say that an accused person was to be considered guilty, and in the eye of the law he was considered innocent. He contrasted the good effect upon defendants of treating them when upon trial with humanity, consideration, and impartiality, with the hardening influence of degrading them by putting them in docks and compelling them to stand during long trials. Humane treatment, he said, produced a good result even on the most ferocious criminals; and if these resolutions became law, he hoped to see them achieve reformation in many cases. It would, it, he admitted, be easy to reclaim some natures which were confirmed in vice and crime, but these were few as compared with the number of those who in early life and for the first time appeared as defendants in courts of criminal law, and were still open to reformation, even if they were guilty. With these latter considerate treatment must have a more ameliorative tendency than harshness and indignity. The hon. member was supporting his views by reading articles from some of the colonial newspapers when attention was called to the state of the House, and it was found that there was not a quorum present.

The President, at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock declared the House adjourned to this day (Thursday).

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Questions were asked by Messrs. Dangar, Hoskins, Jacob, Onslow, M'Elhone, Barbour, Day, Cameron, and Terry, and answered by Ministers.

On the motion of Mr. Cameron, for Mr. Watson, papers were ordered respecting Edward M'Evoy's claim against the Telegraph Department.

Mr. Hurley (Hartley) moved that the House, upon its rising on Friday, do adjourn till Wednesday, the 16th, to enable members to visit Tamworth on the occasion of opening the railway next Tuesday.

Mr. Farnell said the adjournment might be till 4 o'clock on Wednesday, as the boats could get in by that time.

Sir John Robertson asked what business the Government had to go on with. He had come night after night to help the Government, and they gave the House very little business to do. As to the Tamworth extension nobody was more in favour of it than he was, but he did not wish the public business to be delayed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the Government did not want the adjournment. It was for the convenience of private members only.

Mr. Driver moved that the adjournment be till Thursday. The Government had lost no time this session, and had business on the paper of great importance. He knew many honorable members wished to visit the northern district, and he should move his amendment to give them a suitable opportunity.

Mr. J. Davies would vote against both the motion and the amendment. No sufficient reason had been given for the adjournment. Public business was urgent, and had it not been for the Opposition the Government many times would have been left without a quorum.

Mr. Hungerford would support the amendment, and thought the event worthy of such distinction.

Mr. Lucas also would vote for the amendment as a suitable celebration of the occasion.

The amendment was carried on division by 20 to 10.

On the Lunacy Bill being called on, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved the recommittal of the bill for the purpose of reconsidering several clauses. After discussion, in which Messrs. Greenwood, Fitzpatrick, R. B. Smith, Mr. Bowker, Greville, and Jacob took part, the clauses were amended, the bill was reported, and the third reading made an order of the day for this day.

On the motion of Mr. Farnell, leave was given to bring in a bill defining the privileges of Parliament and a bill for constituting water trusts and for water conservation. The latter measure was intended to apply to the interior as well as to the principal centres of population, and would deal with both natural and artificial waters, but not with navigable streams. It would protect both private and public rights, and he believed it would prove as useful as it was necessary.

Leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Cohen, to bring in the Sufferance Wharf Bill. Disputes had arisen between the Government and shipowners and their agents as to the number of free lay days and the payments due to Government. The bill was intended to settle the causes of dispute, and also encourage quick discharge. He did not now propose to deal with wharfage rates generally, but would deal with them in another form.

Mr. Macintosh said if ever there was a disgraceful state of things in the colony it was the shipping arrangements. Ships did what they liked, and the public were the sufferers. Matters were very much what they had been for half a century. The Circular Quay was often vacant, while private wharfs were crowded. The rates charged were scandalous. After discharging at the private wharfs ships came round to the Circular Quay and lay there for weeks without paying the Government a penny. It was a crying shame the Circular Quay had not been made equal to its natural advantages long ago.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading made an order of the day for this day week.

Mr. Cohen moved the second reading of the Customs Regulation Bill. It repealed eight Acts of Parliament dealing with the Customs. It had been generally approved by the mercantile community, and would remove many obstacles long complained of in connection with the Custom-house. Its aim was to protect the revenue, and at the same time leave commerce as unfettered as possible. Gratuities to the officers were forbidden, and a fixed scale of charges was established. Power was given to the Governor to revoke or appoint wharfs; a Board of Commissioners was to be created, to consist of three persons, to hear disputes in open court. Instead of giving officers a share in the value of goods seized, provision was made for definite payments for good service, irrespective of the seizure being confirmed or not. The commissioners would be paid £300 each per annum. Certain dutiable goods were not to be imported in vessels below a certain tonnage. Power to open closed rooms and packages would be restricted to officers not below the grade of tidewaiters. New provisions were made respecting passing entries, landing goods, warehousings, inland stores, abatement of duty, export overland, general transires, and other matters. The House had given a great deal of attention to the measure previously, and he had no doubt it would be found of great public utility if it became law.

Mr. Watson hoped the Treasurer would not go on with the bill that evening, as the bill was important, and should be well considered.

Mr. Cohen would postpone any clause objected to.

The House went into Committee on the bill, and after discussion, in which Messrs. Cohen, Watson, J. Davies, Hoskins, W. Davies, Barbour, Macintosh, O'Connor, Windeyer, M'Culloch, Jacob, and Hungerford took part, the clauses up to 162 were passed with several amendments, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again to-day.

The House adjourned at half-past 11 until 4 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is to move to-day in the Legislative Assembly,—"That it is expedient that the Directors of the Sydney Infirmary should have permission to remove the main buildings in Macquarie-street, formerly used as an Infirmary." To this motion there will probably be no opposition. It is in accordance with the recommendation of a Select Committee, and it is in accordance with an obvious expediency. The building has served its purpose and is used up. It has nothing either in its architectural character, or in the solidity of its construction, to plead for its preservation. For hospital purposes it is no longer suited, having contracted that taint which buildings long used as hospitals will contract, and for which no absolute preventive has yet been discovered. The evil can be much mitigated by careful structure in the first instance, and by the constant use of modern disinfectants. But the old Infirmary has been pronounced past cure. It has been standing empty for some time, but mere disuse is not a sufficient purgative. The idea was once suggested that the whole block of buildings should be turned into Government offices, and that the front, if replastered, and refloored, would then be sufficiently healthy for non-hospital purposes. But it could never be made a very sweet building, nor a sightly one, nor a convenient one, and the best thing to be done with it is to let it pass away. It is undesirable, however, that the materials should be sold in any way that would allow of their being worked up in building cottages. No one can say how long contamination may last, nor how far it may be carried. If the wood and stone of which the building is composed is as impregnated with diseased matter as has been reported, then the material of the old Infirmary should never be used again for building purposes, and the necessary steps should be taken to prevent it. If sold by auction in the usual way, the removable materials will probably be worked up to build poor men's houses.

But let us suppose the work of demolition accomplished, the Infirmary front cleared away, and nothing but the two wings left—then what next? It will be a great improvement to Macquarie-street to have the ground open, and doubly so if for the wall on the Domain side of the Infirmary were substituted a low wall with a light iron railing. But it will be said the area occupied by the old Infirmary is wanted for the new hospital. On this point, however, there are two things to be considered. In the first place would it be safe to build a new hospital at once on the infected site? We have been told that the old building is rotten to its very foundation, and that before any fresh structure is erected the ground should be dug up, aerated, planted, and thoroughly disinfected by exposure for a considerable time. It is possible that this difficulty might be got over by digging out the whole of the soil to a certain depth, filling in with fresh soil or concrete, and building the new structure in low arches that would allow the perfect play of the air underneath the whole building. Whether these precautions would be sufficient or not it is for experts in hospital structures to say. But the matter requires very careful consideration, and every reasonable precaution should be taken before any new building is commenced.

Then, secondly, is a new building wanted, and what is it wanted for? Mr. Fitzpatrick, as Colonial Secretary, is the head of the charity department of the Government, and it is to him that Parliament and the country will look for that full information which is necessary for forming an opinion. and it is from him also that will be expected a definite statement of policy. Sometimes we are told that what is wanted is an ordinary hospital of three hundred beds; at other times we are told that what is wanted is a local hospital for accidents and acute cases. If it is the latter the question must be answered, whether the two wings alone would not, at least for some time to come, suffice, and they could easily be connected by a corridor. Now that the Prince Alfred Hospital is approaching completion, we have to define what we mean by making the Infirmary "a local hospital," and the rational meaning is that it is to be a hospital for that part of the city which is nearer to it than to Grose Farm; and to get at an estimate of the local wants in this respect, we ought to know what proportion of the cases now in the Infirmary can

in this sense be called local cases, and what has been the general average of local cases. The public has no knowledge on this subject, but Mr. FITZPATRICK can command and can give all the necessary information. What is the number of accident and acute cases now in the Infirmary? Where did they come from? How many are strictly "local?" and how many could, with as little inconvenience, have been taken in the first instance to a hospital in the University reserve? If the strictly local demand is so large that the two wings would not be sufficient, then there is a ground for additional buildings. But if the local demand is at present limited, then the question is simply as to whether the Macquarie-street site is the best one available for a general and central hospital. But Parliament ought clearly to understand on what ground it is proceeding, and what definite purpose it is assisting to accomplish, and should not vote money for one purpose to be appropriated to another. With respect to the suitability of the site for a general hospital, Miss OSBORN, whose opinion on the subject is deserving of all respect, strongly defends it. But with all deference to that lady, the question is not whether the Macquarie-street site is as good as Guy's, or of any other hospital in the cities of the old world, but whether it is the best in the city of Sydney. We might have a hospital in Pitt-street and find a parallel for it in some old city, but we are not bound to do anything worse than our best. If we could have a building free on all sides, it would be better than having it free on only two sides, and the more isolated from the populous parts of the city the better, provided it is sufficiently convenient. Before beginning to build or rebuild, we are free to look all round, and there is nothing to compel us to stick to Macquarie-street, unless that is absolutely the best position available.

The petition from residents in the Murray district, which we printed a few days ago, raises some questions of great importance, not to the petitioners only but to the whole colony. They complain that injustice has been done, and they desire that measures should be taken to protect the interests of justice; but, looking upon the question from the standpoint of class interest, they do not seem to see what it is that the interests of justice really demand, or that the ideas, half-expressed by their petition, would, if carried out, either place trial by jury throughout the colony upon an entirely new basis, or necessitate its abandonment as a system by which justice may be administered.

It is not to be disputed that, if the allegations of the petition are correct, there is ground for complaint. The case, according to this *ex parte* statement of it, may be summarised as follows:—In the district in question, principally occupied by squatters and free selectors, the interests of the two classes clash, and litigation ensues. The revision of the jury lists is in the hands of the Justices of the Peace; and these are all or nearly all squatters. At the Revision Court, in Deniliquin, in December last, six squatters were present, each of whom has or has had differences with free selectors; and fifty names of persons qualified as owners or tenants of land to act as special jurors were struck off the list, whilst seven fresh names were added. At the last general election all or nearly all the persons thus struck off were open supporters of the free selectors' candidate; but the persons whose names were added were squatters or squatters' managers. Under these circumstances, the petitioners believe that it would be unsafe for any selector to have his cause with a squatter tried by a jury chosen from this roll. They, therefore, pray for inquiry; for an amendment in the law as to the revision of jury lists "in order that the interests of justice alone may be protected, and the animosities between the two classes allayed rather than increased;" and an amendment of the list of the Justices of the Peace.

The meaning of these statements is that there has been a deliberate attempt on the part of the squatters to keep free selectors out of the jury-box and to put squatters in, or in other words to pack the juries by whom the facts in cases between squatters and free selectors shall be decided. It is not surprising that men who believe that this has been done should find their confidence in the administration of justice to free selectors shaken. It is not surprising that they should interpret the attempt to entrust the hearing of disputes between two conflicting classes to members of one class only as an attempt to secure their settlement in the interests of that class rather than in the interests of justice. But, admitting all that, do not the petitioners lay themselves open to the reply that, by their obvious desire that there should be free selectors as well as squatters on the jury roll, they imply that free selectors, as jurymen, would act in the free selectors' interest? If the petitioners deny that, and say "we only wish to place on the roll men who will do justice, but we cannot trust the squatters to forget their class," the squatters may allege precisely similar reasons for resorting to the packing process. They may say, "It is very clear that the free selectors regard everything connected with the land and the land law in the light of their class interest, and it is necessary to keep them out of the jury-box in order to get just verdicts."

It is altogether repugnant to the theory of trial by jury that men who act as jurors should allow themselves to be guided by class-interest. They enter the box and swear to do justice between the parties according to the evidence before them, and if they are conscientious men they will do so irrespective of class considerations. All men cannot reach that high standard; but, in proportion as their moral sense has been cultivated and developed, they will try to approach it. Hence the system of trial by jury, amongst a people who work it honestly, is beneficial not only as a means of adjusting disputes, but as an educational agency. But let it be abused in the manner indicated,—let men go into the jury-box to forget alike their oath and their duty, and to prostitute their powers for the sake of the interests of the class to which they happen to belong, and the tendency will be not merely to bring the administration of justice into contempt, but to demoralize the community. The safest course in such a case would be to abandon the system altogether. If, in the district referred to, the conflict between the two great classes which compose the bulk of its inhabitants is so keen that jurymen belonging to those classes are likely to let their class feelings and interests over-ride their sense of duty as jurymen, the litigation of that district should go to trial outside its boundaries, or be tried within them under some other system than trial by jury.

The petitioners appear to think that the evil might be cured by introducing new blood on the magisterial bench, and establishing a better system of revising the jury lists, by which means a fair proportion of jurymen would be drawn from the class of free-selectors. But how should this protect the interests of justice and allay the animosity between the two classes, if jurymen are either to be put on the roll or struck off for class reasons? On the supposition that class interests are to be represented in the jury-box, it is clear that justice will not be ensured by representing one class only. But it is not clear that justice would be secured by the equal representation of conflicting interests; and it is hard to see how class animosities are to be allayed by sending class representatives to fight for class interests whilst they are nominally discharging the functions of jurymen. And besides, it may be asked, where is the pursuit of this idea to stop? If the jury lists in the pastoral districts are to be compiled upon the principle of securing the representation of conflicting interests, the same principle should be carried out in the towns, and the whole system of trial by jury should be remodelled. Arrangements should be made under which, in the hearing of every case, one half of the jury should be of the class to which one party belongs, and one half should represent the class of the other party. In a case between a bank and a merchant, half the jury should be bank managers, and half mercantile men. In cases connected with trade accounts, half the jury should be shopkeepers, and half consumers. In cases between members of the different sexes, half the jury, the better half, should be women. And the foundation of the whole system would be the belief that it was hopeless to look for men who would deal justly in the high and honourable office of juror; that it was useless to attempt to procure justice; and that failing that, society must be content with the results that could be wrought out by an open and acknowledged conflict of interests. Our ancestors who established trial by jury had a better opinion of human nature than that. There must be a lamentable degeneracy if what they found fairly possible, has now become impossible, or beyond ready attainment. Or there must be some potent disturbing influence at work to hamper the operation of one of our most cherished institutions. It is unnecessary to fall back upon the theory of degeneracy for an explanation. It is unnecessary to abandon trial by jury, or to reconstruct the system on a new and rotten foundation. The source of the evil lies in the land law, which is corrupting our politics, familiarizing the public mind with fraud, and interfering with the administration of justice. The petitioners should have suggested changes in this direction.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Grape Vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill passed its second reading in the Legislative Council, yesterday; its further consideration in committee was deferred in order to ascertain the necessity for the application of the bill to grapes.

THE Legislative Council yesterday was counted out whilst Mr. Holt was making a lengthy address on moving his resolutions relating to prisoners being placed in dock when on trial, and accused parties being allowed to sit in Court.

IT was stated yesterday by the Vice-President of the Executive Council that the Government intend to submit the agreement for the duplication of the cable for the approval of the Legislative Council.

A BILL has been brought into the Legislative Council by the Attorney-General to protect South Sea Islanders and others when engaging as seamen.

THE bill to amend and consolidate the laws for the regulation of the Customs was read the second time last night in the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of the Colonial Treasurer, and a large portion of it was passed through committee with unimportant amendments.

SIR John Robertson has given notice that he will move in the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, November 12,—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for the present year a sum not exceeding £3000, to be paid to the widow of the late John Dunmore Lang, in recognition of the valuable services to this colony of her late husband."

THE Great Northern Railway extension from Quirindi to Tamworth will be opened for public traffic on Tuesday, the 15th instant, with great eclat. His Excellency the Governor will be present, and also the Hon. the Minister for Works and the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer. His Excellency and his suite will reach Tamworth on Monday. The Ministers, and those who accompany them, will leave Sydney on Monday night by a special steamer placed at their disposal by the A. S. N. Co., and, after breakfast on board the steamer on Tuesday morning, will leave Newcastle by train at half-past 8, and arrive at Tamworth about 4, when the ceremony of opening the railway line will be performed.

CONSEQUENT upon the extension of the Northern Railway to Tamworth a new time table to come into operation on the 15th instant, has been issued by the railway department. It has been so arranged that trains will arrive in Tamworth at 4 o'clock p.m., and 12.10 a.m. daily, and at 3.50 p.m. on Sundays; and will leave Tamworth at 3.10 a.m. and 1.35 p.m. daily, and on Sundays at 9.25 a.m. The fares from Newcastle to Tamworth will be 49s. 3d. first class, and 35s. 9d. second class, with the customary reductions for return tickets.

THE Government has received information of an outbreak of scarlet fever in the Raymond Terrace district. The police magistrate of Raymond Terrace reports that scarlet fever of the most virulent kind broke out among the members of a family named Daly, living at Lidney, in the Raymond Terrace district. Two of the persons attacked by the disease died, and three others are in a critical state. A panic was caused in the neighbourhood of the infected family's house, but prompt measures have been taken by the Colonial Secretary, the Health Officer, and the police to do all that can be done to prevent the fever from spreading. Acting under written instructions from the police magistrate, the house and its effects have been burnt by senior-constable Finlay, and the patients are being properly attended to. On Tuesday they were pronounced by the doctor to be better. The Daly family were in very poor circumstances, and greatly in want of bed clothing; but the police have since furnished all that was required. It is believed that the disease has been introduced into the district by immigrants who arrived in the colony by the ship Smyrna, recently out of quarantine.

IT is satisfactory to know that the uncertainty recently created by a communication from Mr. Boyle, one of the Australian team, as to the intention of Mr. J. D. Walker to visit Australia with a team of cricketers, is definitely removed. The Melbourne Cricket Club has received a telegram from Mr. Walker intimating that his eleven would leave home on the 17th October, and from a glance at the list of players published in our cable message, yesterday, there can be no doubt that our cricketers will have to bestir themselves if they desire to uphold the credit of the colony in the cricket field. Lord Harris, and Messrs. A. N. Hornby, Lucas, Webbe, Royle, and Absolom are gentlemen players who occupy the front rank in English cricket, and the rest of the amateurs are no doubt strong in at least one department of the game. Emmett and Ulyett appear to represent the professional element. Both visited New South Wales in the last English team, and are first-class bowlers. Ulyett also proved himself a splendid batsman in the matches played in Sydney and elsewhere in the colonies, and his performances last season at home have been almost uniformly good. The success of the Australian team in England indicates the strides that cricket has taken in Australia since Grace brought an eleven out here some years ago; but it is pretty certain that Mr. Walker's combination will give the strongest team we can produce plenty of work to achieve victory.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the subscribers to the Sydney Infirmary was held yesterday evening in St. James's schoolroom, for the purpose of considering the Act of Incorporation for the institution. The vice-president, Dr. Renwick, was in the chair, and there was a strong muster of subscribers. Letters were read from the president (Sir E. Deas-Thomson), approving of the Act, and from the Rev. M. Dwyer, strongly condemning the 10th clause. The Act of Incorporation was then read by the secretary, and the clauses considered and passed seriatim. The clauses were all passed with little or no opposition, with the exception of the 10th clause, over which there was a good deal of discussion. The clause was, however, finally passed by a majority of 5. The meeting then dispersed after a vote of thanks had been accorded to the chairman. The 10th clause, to which objection was taken, reads as follows:—"Ministers of religion shall, subject to the by-laws to be made by the Board, have free admittance to the institution, for the purpose of giving and administering religious instruction and consolation to any patients in the institution of such minister's own denomination, but in no case shall any minister of religion of any denomination be capable of being elected a director of the institution. Provided, that in consideration of valuable past services rendered by them, the following persons, viz., the Rev. Alfred Hewlett Stephen, the Rev. John Felix Sheridan, and the Rev. Michael John Dwyer shall, notwithstanding the provision herein contained, be capable of holding office as directors so long as they shall continue to be elected in accordance with the rules now in force of the said institution."

THE annual meeting of the Health Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Exchange, Mr. A. T. Holroyd in the chair. The report for the year showed that the operations had been of a gratifying nature; that there was a good credit balance in hand, and that there had been a large accession of members. The secretary, in moving the adoption of the report, explained that the great object of the society was more to teach the rudiments of sanitary science than to do away with existing nuisances. The report and balance-sheet were adopted, and a committee and officers appointed for the ensuing year.

THE Protestant Hall was crowded last night on the occasion of the Rev. Charles Chiniquy's lecture on "The Education of boys and girls in the Roman Catholic Nunneries." Mr. Joseph Paxton, J. P., occupied the chair, and upon his call the Rev. Mr. Fletcher requested the audience to sing the melody "Hark the glad sound," and the Rev. W. G. Taylor engaged in prayer. The lecturer then proceeded with his subject, his object and aim being to deter Protestants from sending their children to Roman Catholic colleges or nunneries to be educated. On resuming his seat, the lecturer was greeted by unanimous and repeated applause. A doxology was sung, and the Rev. G. Sutherland pronounced the benediction. The audience, before separating, sang a stanza of the National Anthem.

THE annual picnic of the licensed victuallers of Sydney took place yesterday at Smith's pavilion, Botany, and proved a very successful affair as far as attendance was concerned. The weather this time unfortunately was not all that could be desired. In the morning there was a series of showers, very disheartening to seekers of outdoor pleasures, and which did not terminate in time to allow the picnicers to engage in the rural sports prepared for their delectation with that degree of felicity they would have possessed had the weather been favourable. The grass and ground were too wet for cricket, quoits, or croquet, and, consequently, the majority of the assemblage, which numbered some six hundred persons, took advantage of opportunities provided for dancing in the pavilion. The City Union Band, decidedly one of the best in the colony, was present under the direction of Mr. W. Shapter, and carried into effect an attractive list of inspiriting music. At an appropriate period the company proceeded to luncheon, prepared for them under the supervision of Mr. Frank Smith. It was presided over by Mr. J. B. Olliffe, and seated near that gentleman were the Hon. J. S. Farnell, the Hon. J. Leary, and Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A. The viands were attractively displayed, and, after due attention had been paid to them, the customary loyal toasts were disposed of with enthusiasm. The health of the Ministry was proposed in graceful terms, by the chairman, and responded to in the most cordial manner. Mr. Farnell, who returned thanks for the way in which those present had endorsed the chairman's sentiments, said he felt relieved in not being called upon for a speech of political significance. The chairman had flattered the Government, but he might say that they would utilize their best abilities in administering the country's affairs, and in legislating in the direction most beneficial to its people. On behalf of his colleagues and himself, he might say they were flattered by the kind invitation resulting in their presence at a banquet given by a society very large in its extent and operations, and numbering amongst its members so many influential persons. The society appeared to him formed for the mutual advantage of its members, for their business being properly conducted, and for providing for the indigent in their ranks. There was a similar society in the mother country, whose operations had great influence on public affairs there. He hoped they would emulate the example of that society, and direct their energies to objects leading to the grandest results. These remarks were heartily applauded, and when they were concluded, Mr. O'Connor also responded to the toast. Mr. Leary next proposed that they should drink health and prosperity to the Sydney Corporation. He was a native of Sydney, and for many years had scrutinised the movements of its Municipal Council. While doing so, he became convinced that the Corporation was of the highest respectability, and had at its head one of the best men any country could produce. Alderman O'Connor, in feeling words, responded to the toast, and expressed the satisfaction he felt in being elected to aldermanic honours. He also asked the company to drink success to the Licensed Victuallers' Association. In doing so, he did not ask them to drink success to drunkenness and degradation, for he appreciated to the fullest extent the efforts of those animated with the desire to raise fallen humanity to its proper level. He claimed only that they should drink success to a trade contributing largely to the public revenue, and to a society comprising some of the most estimable, charitable, and enterprising men in the community. He concluded by referring to high military and judicial dignities publicans' sons had attained to. The toast was duly honoured. It was responded to by the chairman, and shortly afterwards the festivities of the day were resumed, and maintained with animation and enjoyment until the time arrived for the company to start homewards.

THE Attorney-General has declined to file an indictment for libel against Mr. M. W. Burns, proprietor and editor of the "Burrowa News," preferred by the proprietor and editor of the "Yass Courier."

ABOUT 8 o'clock last evening a man named John Purcell, residing at 503, Bourke-street, was riding along Elizabeth-street in a northerly direction, when the fire bells rang and two or three cabs came along the street driving furiously towards the fire engine station. One of them, cab No. 56, ran into Purcell's horse and caused it to fall and roll over its rider, severely bruising his right shoulder and hand. He was taken to the Infirmary where his hurts were dressed by Dr. Marsden, and he then returned home. Purcell states that he was riding on his right side of the street when the occurrence took place.

AT 7 o'clock on Monday evening, a little boy, named George M'Clure, aged 4 years, residing with his parents in Burton-street, Camperdown, severely scalded his right shoulder and side by upsetting a saucepan of boiling water over himself. The injuries proved more severe than was thought at first, and the sufferer succumbed yesterday morning. An inquest on the body will be held at the Excelsior Hotel, Missenden Road, this morning.

A FIRE of a trifling nature occurred yesterday evening at the residence of Mrs. Hunter, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill. It was caused by the window curtain being blown into the gas-flame, and the only damage done was the destruction of the curtain and the scorching of the window-frame. Four fire engines arrived at the house almost immediately on the alarm being given, but their services were not required, as the fire had already been extinguished by the inmates.

A PLEASING ceremony took place in the large show rooms of Messrs Anthony Hordern and Sons, Haymarket, on Tuesday evening, when an address was presented to Mr. Anthony Hordern, on the eve of his departure for America by the R.M.S. Zealandia. The address was expressive of the employees' appreciation of their employer, and a hope that his travels would prove conducive to his health. The address was signed by 120 employees. Mr. Lumsden, the senior employee of the firm, expressed the pleasure he felt in presenting the address, and endorsed thoroughly all the sentiments therein contained. Mr. Hordern, in responding, said he could not but feel proud that the feeling exhibited in the address was apparently so hearty and general. He purposed visiting America with the full determination of seeing all he possibly could that would tend to the advantage and enlargement of his business. On his return the new buildings would be commenced extending in length 202 feet; in frontage 80 feet to Gipps-street, from Parker-street; and 80 feet to Gipps-street, and 40 to George-street. The building to be six stories high. The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for Mr. Hordern. The address was illuminated by Mr. M. E. Meyer, and was admired by every one.

THE New South Wales Political Reform Union held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, at No. 470, Waterloo-chambers. The president (Mr. M. O'Connell) took the chair at 8 p.m., when Mr. J. R. Ardill, one of the free selectors' delegates, was introduced and invited to take part in the business of the evening. The order of the day, the printed manifesto, was called on and adopted. Mr. Margules then asked permission to propose a resolution, without notice, for discussion. The resolution was to this effect:—"That the union as a whole form itself into a committee to consider the propriety and advisability of communicating with influential persons in the different electorates with a view to the formation of branches, in order, by agitation and co-operation, to secure a fair representation in Parliament, as well as a beneficial land law." The motion, after being read, was seconded by Mr. Horan, and at once accepted for debate, which was sustained for some time, and then passed unanimously.

RESPECTING the determination of the colliery masters of the Newcastle district to terminate the agreement at present existing amongst them, at the end of the present year, our Newcastle correspondent writes:—"Since it became known in the coal-mining district about here that the associated colliery masters had determined on the dissolution of the agreement at present existing amongst them at the end of the present year, the importance of such a step has been made fully apparent by the amount of interest that the subject has awakened amongst the coal-mining community in general. The miners look upon the matter as being the direct prelude to a combined movement on the part of the colliery proprietors to bring about a reduction in the selling price of coal, and as this would involve a proportionate lowering in the hewing price paid to the coal-miners, they naturally view with alarm the threatened change which it is imagined is about to be brought about in their condition. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the local Press has been called upon rather freely to ventilate stirring appeals from members of the coal-mining community, calling upon their fellow-workmen to stand firm during the anticipated struggle, and not to yield up without a brave effort the privileges they fought so hard for under the present agreement and won. It appears to be taken for granted that a collision between the masters and men is inevitable, and whilst there is an evident determination on the part of the men to hold out to the last, the probable issue of such a struggle, in the face of the straightened condition into which a great portion of the district has drifted, owing to the slackness of work lately, is apparently fully recognized, and gloomy foreshadowings of a strike, ruinous in its consequences to the district, are freely thrown out. In all this, at the present time there is much that sounds like building up a scare to frighten themselves; but at all events the state of feeling manifested in the district is a pretty sure indication of the amount of hostility that will be shown to any proposition that tends to bring about a reduction of wages."

ON Tuesday evening a concert of sacred music took place in the Congregational Church, Watson's Bay, the proceeds to be devoted to a fund for repairing the roof of the church, and making other necessary improvements. The music was rendered by several lady and gentleman amateurs from Sydney, who kindly volunteered their services on the occasion. The church was crowded with visitors, and everyone appeared to thoroughly appreciate the evening's entertainment.

MR. JOHN FERGUSON writes to us to say that the eight-hours system was obtained by the stonemasons in 1854, and not in 1866, as stated by Mr. Munro. We have also been asked to mention that the Metropolitan Band attended the procession, under engagement to the Boilermakers' Society.

THE Metropolitan Suburban Terminating Building and Investment Society held its first annual meeting on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, when a most satisfactory balance-sheet was presented, showing an estimated profit of 8s. per share, equivalent to a rate of 25 per cent. per annum. Messrs. John Hardy and Benjamin James, jun., were re-elected directors; Mr. W. Clarke and Mr. H. C. Mitchell, auditors; and Mr. T. W. Eady trustee, in the room of Mr. James Merriman, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

A NUMBER of influential gentlemen met at the School of Arts, Balmain, last Friday evening, in accordance with a circular issued, for the purpose of reorganizing the Balmain Amateur Dramatic Association. There was a large attendance, and a committee was formed, Captain Trouton kindly undertaking the duties of honorary treasurer, and Mr. Q. Deloitte honorary secretary, and unanimously elected their old and popular stage manager for the ensuing year. The Selection Committee informed the chairman (Captain Trouton) that a performance would take place, if possible, before Christmas, and it was announced that Mr. B. N. Jones has kindly placed his valuable services at the disposal of the committee.

ON Tuesday, the officers of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. of New South Wales, working under the jurisdiction of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, instituted a new lodge at the Glebe, in the Mission school, corner of Bay and Glebe streets. Thirty-four names were on the application for the charter, including the Rev. Joseph Barnier (St. Barnabas'), four members joined by clearance from other lodges, and one joined whose name was not on the application. Business arrangements prevented several of the requisitionists from being present on the opening night. The lodge, however, was very successfully instituted by Brother Thomas Spencer, G. W. treasurer and district deputy; assisted by Brother J. B. Price, G. W. V. T.; and Brother James Baker, G. W. S. The room was crowded by representatives of several lodges, who attended to bid the young lodge God speed in its mission of mercy. The initiatory service having been duly performed, the lodge proceeded to the transaction of the business usual on such occasions. Brother Wm. C. Lawsen was recommended for appointment as D. G. W. C. T., and the G. W. S. at once presented him with his commission. Then followed the election of officers, &c. All the offices were filled and the instituting officer, assisted by Brother Lucas, impressively installed the officers. Brother J. P. Hawthorne, in taking his seat as W. C. Templar, was received with ringing cheers. He gave a short pratical address, in which he stated that his whole soul was in the temperance movement, and that if earnest work would do it, the new lodge should not be second to any lodge in New South Wales. The new lodge was named "Dawn of Freedom," No. 104. For the present it will meet in the same building every Tuesday evening at half-past 7 o'clock. Votes of thanks were passed, and were responded to by the Grand Lodge officers and members of other lodges. The G. W. S. reports the Order in New South Wales to be prospering, and rapidly spreading through the colony, seventeen new lodges having been instituted since the annual session in April last, and several other lodges being in course of formation.

WITH regard to the report headed "A Ship's Boat at Sea," in the "Argus" of Thursday last, it may be mentioned (says that journal in its issue of Monday) that the cruise of the craft has terminated, and that her adventurous occupants arrived safely at Geelong at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The boat belonged to the wrecked ship Loch Ard and left Port Campbell on the 2nd instant in charge of Martin Stafford. Stafford had with him three companions—Edmund Grant, J. Duthie, and James Foley. The four started at 8 a.m. on the date mentioned, and were off Cape Otway at 8 p.m.; Apollo Bay was passed at 7 p.m. on the same day, and up to this point they had been favoured with moderate westerly winds. Off Apollo Bay, however, the wind almost died away, and light winds and calms continued until 4 o'clock the following morning. The wind then set in strong from N.E., and the party kept tacking along the shore until half-past 7 p.m., when they put into Louttit Bay, glad of an opportunity to stretch their legs. The boat was made fast to the Government moorings; and as the wind blew hard from N. to S.W. with very heavy squalls during the night, a stay was made at Lorne until 5 a.m. on the 4th, when the coasting cruise was resumed. The wind was light from S.W. at starting, but increased as it went round to the southward, and moderate breezes were carried to the Heads, which were entered at 10 a.m. on the same day. Stafford's intimate knowledge of the coast, as well as his experience in boating, was of considerable advantage on the trip.

A BAZAAR in aid of the building fund of the Wesleyan church, in course of erection in Cleveland-street, was commenced on Tuesday evening, continued last night, and will be closed this evening. The display of goods is varied and valuable, and a considerable amount of business has been done. The audience was entertained by some excellent singing by the Sunday school choir under the leadership of Mr. Huthnance.

AT the Paddington Wesleyan Church, this evening, a new service of song, intituled, "Christ the Desire of all Nations," will be rendered, in aid of the funds of the Sunday-school. The Brothers Godfrey and Mr. and Miss Foxall will give their assistance to an already efficient choir in the execution of the programme.

The DUPLICATION of the CABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Berry has received a telegram from the Postmaster-General of New South Wales covering a telegram received by Colonel Glover from the chairman of the Eastern Extension Company, as follows:—"Text of agreement received; quite satisfactory. I congratulate all parties on the result, and trust that the additional link between England and Australia will realise your best anticipations. If advised that agreement is signed steps will be taken here to proceed immediately, and at a meeting of shareholders to be held in a month I will obtain approval." Mr. Burns adds that he intends to consult his colleagues to-morrow as to the best course to pursue in reference to the duplication of the cable.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Othello" was produced at the Theatre Royal last night, with Mr. Hamilton as the Moor, and Mr. Douglas as Iago. Both these characters demand a great deal from actors; and to make the representation of the tragedy an even one, there should be corresponding ability on the part of those who essay them. In this respect Mr. Hamilton was placed at a decided disadvantage last night, for Mr. Douglas, although an excellent comedian, is scarcely fitted to assume the *rôle* of the wily Iago. Mr. Hamilton's voice is still husky, and this too is a drawback to him, but for all that his portraiture of Othello was a creditable one, and it would have been much more so if he had dropped entirely the melodramatic style which he to some extent imported into his acting. He depicted the jealous rage of the Moor with a good deal of realistic effect, and, indeed, in the later scenes he somewhat compensated for his somewhat unnatural portraiture in the earlier ones. The other characters were fairly supported, but do not deserve special mention, and the piece was mounted well.

We remind our readers, especially those who are lovers of the drama, that next Friday evening a benefit will be given to the widow and family of the late Mr. William Andrews, at the Theatre Royal and Queen's Theatre. The members of the profession in the city have acted most generously in the matter, and the entertainments provided at both places will be excellent. For the reason, also, that the cause is a very deserving one there will, it is to be hoped, be crowded houses.

BENI-ISRAEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—As my friend Canon Brownrigg has sent me a pamphlet on the Anglo-Israel hypothesis, which will be reviewed at length, I need not trespass much on your valuable space to notice his friendly and Christian letter.

He seems to confound the "Beni-Israel" with the Kingdom of Israel. The former, the sons of Jacob or Israel, were twelve tribes, the latter ten. That the latter, which was a revolt from the throne of David, would be again absorbed under David and his rod of Judah, has been shown (Ez. xxxvii. 16-17), and it has been so absorbed.

That the people now called Jews are descendants of the remnant of the whole race, and not merely of two tribes, is a historical fact which depends on no private interpretation of prophecy. I cited some passages from Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles, which distinctly stated this, specifying several tribes who were present after the captivity, and frequently styling the whole "All Israel." Of these Mr. Brownrigg takes no notice.

Josephus (book xi., chapter v., section 2) tells us that when Esdras had received the epistle from the King concerning the return from captivity, "he read the epistle at Babylon to those Jews that were there, but he kept the epistle itself, and sent a copy of it to all those of his own nation that were in Media. . . . And they were all greatly pleased, nay, many of them took their effects with them, and came to Babylon, as very desirous of going down to Jerusalem."

Media was the place to which the ten-tribe monarchy was carried captive; and although the vast majority remained there, as did also the vast majority of the house of Judah and its companions, a large contingent joined Judah to compose the "remnant." Judah already having been largely leavened with the godly from the other tribes, as acknowledged by Mr. Brownrigg. They came back and re-inhabited their "desolate heritages," and became "one stick" under David. It is from these our modern Jews are descended. St. Paul and St. James are therefore correct in calling that race "our twelve tribes"—not two. So are we.

ZACHARY BARRY.

THE DEEP WELL WATERS OF SYDNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—There is just one exception that, as far as I can see, can be taken to the deductions of Mr. Dixon, and that is, that instead of the chlorine formed of albumenoid 0.33, ammonia 0.36, tassium-potassium .26 igniting with the oxide of iron, the reverse is the case—all alkalies in combination, as in the case of the Sugar Company's experiments, nullifying such a result. I am, &c.,

24, Albert-terrace, October 9. JOHN WILSON.

HARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In reference to a statement in your issue of the 20th, relative to hares—viz., to their non-destructiveness and numbers, I beg to differ, and by the request of farmers living between Bathurst and Newbridge, a distance of twenty-one miles, I send a protest against the protection of the hare in the proposed Game Law.

My duties as a minister bring me into contact with the farming class, and from a disinterested position I can give an opinion without bias.

Your correspondent writes "that hares are remarkably scarce about Bathurst, excepting on the properties of a few gentlemen." If the writer would ask the farmers in the above district, a different tale would be told. Sportsmen are constantly shooting them, yet withal their numbers are rapidly increasing.

One farmer has had many of his fruit trees barked by these animals, and on different farms the young wheat has been eaten to a considerable extent.

But near harvest time, I am informed, the greatest destruction is done, the hares eat the joints of the stalk, being sweet, and thus cause the grain in the ear to fall to the ground. This is the unanimous testimony of all, proving the hares' destructiveness.

Your correspondent says "that if they become too numerous their numbers may be easily thinned."

Just so, but under the proposed law that cannot be, for, for a certain period throughout the year, the hares are not to be molested, and as they are very prolific (perhaps not so much as the rabbit), they will increase at a prodigious rate.

The law is "class legislation," and therefore most undesirable; and enacts that during the preceding season a hare is not to be killed on one's own ground, according to section 8, and imposes a fine for having a dead hare under control.

A game law should certainly be passed to protect animals that in time would become extinct, but not such as devastate the crops, and thus rob a man of his livelihood.

Our colony, surely, does not desire to pass through the same experience as New Zealand did a few years back in the rabbit scourge, or nearer home the same experience of a Victorian squatter who had himself introduced the rabbit upon his runs.

My personal observation is that the farmer has to work hard enough for the scanty return for all his labour, retarded at intervals by drought and other drawbacks, without the hare as an additional burden.

Petitions are being signed against the hare protection.

I earnestly trust that the Assembly will exclude it from the bill, and thus prevent what in a few years would become a scourge. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD MOORE.

George's Plains, October 4.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

Fuller particulars of the accident which occurred at the Lambton Colliery reached Newcastle last night. The colliery manager, Mr. Thomas Martin Seymour and Mr. Robert Brown descended, with Mr. Short, engineer, to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 230 feet in depth. They were immediately overpowered with foul air. Mr. Short, however, managed to crawl into the bucket, and gave the signal to be hauled up. Mr. Seymour and also Mr. Brown became perfectly helpless. These were afterwards recovered, but were both dead. The greatest excitement prevailed at the scene of the accident. The inquest was commenced to-day, and adjourned until to-morrow.

An attempt was made to-day to tow off the boilers of the City of Newcastle steamer, but they filled and sank in deep water. Efforts to recover them will be resumed to-night.

WAGGA WAGGA.

WEDNESDAY.

Messrs. Elliot and Fosbery have concluded the sale of the Wantabadgery herd with the following result:—Fat bullocks, £6 10s. to £8 19s. 6d.; fat cows, £5 18s.; fat heifers, £5 2s. 6d. to £5 18s. 6d.; store bullocks, £5 to £5 18s. 6d; cows with calves, £3 to £12; dry cows (stores), £2 to £10; heifers, 12 to 18 months old, £2 to £6; under 12 months, £1 5s. to £9 9s.; steers, 12 months old, £1 16s.; heifers, 18 months to two years old, £3 1s; bulls, £5 to £20; total sold, 1243—averaging £4 all round.

COONAMBLE.

WEDNESDAY.

It is raining. 50 points have already fallen.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

Further proofs of Peterson's forgeries are being disclosed hourly; it is stated that the police are on his track. Peterson forged several endorsements to promissory notes, and it would appear that everybody in the habit of lending money or speculating in land have been victimized. It is difficult to state the amount of losses. The forgeries are so clever that many persons hesitate to disown their signatures.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

The Assembly to-night passed through committee a bill for the protection of insectivorous birds. The House then proceeded with the prospecting vote which gave rise to much discussion.

The Assembly adjourned to-night until Tuesday, there being no particular business on the paper. The prospecting vote is not yet decided.

Previous to the division on the Reform Bill last night, the Chief Secretary admitted that he was not wedded to the machinery of the measure, and that he did not think the country was. His object was to take security against dead-locks and to establish the supremacy of the Assembly. The bill did that, but he would accept any other means to achieve the same ends

A return presented to the Assembly shows the present total indebtedness of local bodies in the colony as £904,868, of which Melbourne is set down at £295,000. Stawell comes next at £89,538.

Sales of the Beaconsfield station in Queensland and the Gilmore station, also in Queensland, (the latter to Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein, of Moolpa and Booroomа) are reported.

At a meeting of the City Council to-day Councillor Story was elected Mayor of Melbourne, by one vote, over Councillor Meares. The election caused some excitement.

The Tanjore's mails arrived early this morning, and the Sydney portion left by the afternoon train. The Avoca sailed this evening for Sydney with the heavy portion of the mails.

Work was commenced on the Oakleigh railway line this morning. A large number of men were employed at 7s. per day.

The bricklayers employed at the Eastern market have struck for the Saturday half-holiday.

Informations have been exhibited against four persons in reference to the recent attempt to tamper with jurymen in a case in the County Court.

The Collingwood mystery still remains unsolved. There are strong suspicions that Mrs. Farrell has been made away with, and it is alleged that the body has been burnt.

The following telegram has been received from the Chairman of the ten associated Banks in London, dated September 28:—"Money market somewhat easier. £2,000,000, perhaps £3,000,000, might be floated if the Government undertake not to bring forward a further loan for 12 months at least. The committee to suggest that the time and price be left to their discretion with the Agent-General."

His Excellency the Governor has received a despatch from the Secretary of State in reference to payments on a vote of the Assembly alone; but the contents will not be made public until the dispatch is presented to the House to-morrow. Nothing has been received in reference the Governor's successor.

Archbishop Vaughan's second lecture at Sandhurst, to-night, on "the Schools of our Fathers," was crowded.

Alderman Connor was elected to-day Mayor of Geelong.

Democrat has been backed for the Cup. Melita is firm for the Cup at 10 to 1, and there is a disposition to back Savanaka. Macaroni has been backed at 1000 to 50 for the Derby, for which His Lordship is best favourite at 2 to 1, Bosworth coming next at 5 to 2.

The weather is stormy and wintry, with rain.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

At a meeting of the Harbour Trust to-day, no decision was arrived at. The truce continues. At a special meeting to-morrow, it will be proposed to have a special case stated at the Supreme Court.

In the Assembly a bill for the suppression of the rabbit nuisance was read a first time. The Government proposed a prospecting vote of £20,000. The Goldfield members all favour the increase; but the town members denounced the affair as a job.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

The Assembly have affirmed the advisability of forming a Free Public Library.

His Excellency the Governor has opened the Port Wakefield and Kadina Railway.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY.

The Glenelg (s.) left last night for the wreck of the Hyderabad. In the meantime 20 tons of cargo per day is being landed by means of a wire guy.

SAILED.—Easby (s.), for Sydney.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.—The bill introduced to the British Parliament by the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General to "Amend and continue the Acts relating to election petitions, and to the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections," has been printed. It is provided by the bill that an election judge may report to the Speaker that he has been prevented from reporting respecting corrupt practices by concealment of material facts or other acts by the parties to the petition. The effect of this report is to be that for all the purposes of the Election Commissions Act, 1852, it shall have the same effect and may be dealt with in the same manner as if it were a report of a committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices, and upon a joint address of both House of Parliament to her Majesty's commissioners may be appointed accordingly under the last-mentioned Act. The bill also provides that the court may, with the consent of all parties to an election petition, direct the trial of that petition to take place, if it relates to an election in England, at London, or Westminster, and if it relates to an election in Scotland at Edinburgh, and if it relates to an election in Ireland at Dublin, or to take place in any other place which appears to the Judge to be convenient. A vote given to a person disqualified for corrupt practices is not to be thrown away until the candidate has been reported guilty by the election tribunal. A candidate reported guilty of personal bribery may appeal to her Majesty's Court of Appeal in England and Ireland, or in Scotland to either division of the Inner House of Court of Session.—*Morning Post.*

SPORTING.

THE QUEENSLAND TURF CLUB SPRING MEETING.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Patron, his Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G.; president, Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knight; vice-president, Hon. J. P. Bell, M.L.A. Under the management of the Committee of the Queensland Turf Club. Judge, Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C.; starter, Mr. G. B. Molle; handicappers, the Committee Q. T. C.; clerk of the course, Mr. John Graham; secretary, Mr. Robert R. Dawbarn.

The weather on Saturday was very warm, but a strong breeze from the north somewhat tempered the heat, and at the same time raised clouds of dust, which at times almost hid the road from sight. Albert cars, waggonettes, and all sorts of vehicles commenced running at an early hour, and, as on the previous days, Mr. E. E. Jones, of Sydney, and party drove "four in hand." The river steamers were not overcrowded, and when the racing commenced the attendance was very meagre, but it improved considerably after lunch, and when the great event of the day was run the attendance was pretty numerous. Taken right through the good folks of Brisbane did not support their meeting with spirit, and although Mr. Dawbarn and the officials of the club worked hard, a great want of interest in the proceedings was manifested. Our Queensland friends would appear to stand in need of a little livening up, for they have no recognised cricket ground, the theatre is not worthy of the name, and very little advantage would appear to be taken of the beautiful river for aquatic purposes. Between Brisbane and the Hamilton there are a couple of fine reaches, where boating contests could be decided without fear of such annoying interference as took place on the Parramatta River upon the occasion of the race between Laycock and Messenger. With so many natural advantages it is surprising that Brisbane only boasts of a fine racecourse, a handsome grand stand, and tumble-down building called a theatre. True, there are many fine buildings in the city, not the least amongst which is the School of Arts, but surely there should be a boat club of some pretensions, and a cricket ground. However, let us hope that all gaps will be filled up in time, and that sport of every kind will soon become as popular in the younger colony as it is in Victoria and New South Wales. Watercress, Napper Tandy, and Olivia were scratched for the Flying Handicap, for which seven went to the post. At first Ada promised to be favourite, but she soon gave place to Nemo and Verdict, and at the last the latter had the most responsibility at 5 to 2. Verdict made all his own running, and won easily from Nemo, who ran well until the whip was turned on to him in the run home, when he swerved from it, and lost ground. But that fact did not affect the result, for the son of Kyogle was in difficulties when he shifted, and Verdict won with plenty to spare. Verdict is by Kelpie from Bouquet by Middlesex, and gave us a taste of his quality by winning the two principal races at the Goulburn Autumn Meeting. Although only three out of the nine numbered on the card faced the flag for the All-aged Stakes, great interest was taken in this mile flutter. Followers of public form, recognising the fact that Nemo had already fought a severe battle, pinned their faith to Olivia, while most of the Sydney division clung to Napper Tandy as a last hope, but the latter once more failed to run up to his previous form, and Olivia won, with something to spare, by half a length, and Nemo finished on Napper Tandy's quarter. Olivia, who, it will be remembered, also won the Brisbane Handicap on the first day, and ran third to Premier and Sydney for the Queensland Cup, is by Laureate from Olive (imported), by Crest from Keepsake, by Hessell Cassell from Rose of Pompon, by Irish Birdcatcher from a daughter of Guiccioli, by Langer from sister to Cobweb, Orest by Orestes from Lady Louisa, by Touchstone from a mare by Lanercost, &c. Orestes by Orlando, dam by Bay Middleton from Vitula. Olive was herself a good performer, and it is clear that the blood in her veins nicks well with Laureate. I never saw Laureate, but with such animals as Olivia, Whisker, Ada, &c., to speak for him he must be a true racehorse. He is by Ace of Clubs from Poetess, by Topsail from Ellen Tree, by Jersey from that grand old Sir Hercules mare Mirror; Topsail by Surplice from Calm, by Sheet Anchor, &c.; Jersey by Buzzard from Cobweb, &c. Whisker, who has earned a lasting reputation by winning what may be termed the first legitimate Queensland Derby, is by Laureate from Wheatsheaf (imported), by Thormanby from Greta, by Voltigeur. It will be seen at a glance that the breeding of the pair which have done so much for the Grange stud is most aristocratic, and if Queensland can produce such animals there is every reason to hope that she will continue to hold her own with the other colonies. Napper Tandy quite failed to run up to his Randwick form, and, as he looked well, it is hard to account for his unsatisfactory running. After his unexpected defeat for the Derby there were not wanting those who hinted that he had been "got at," "did not go for the money," &c.; but such groundless assertions hardly need contradiction; for it was evident to all that the colt tried all he knew, was judiciously ridden, and was even rashly backed by his party. How he came to run so badly is a mystery, but it may be that the change of climate, water, and feed affected him; but that he went on his merits I am certain, and so did Duke of Linne, whose defeat appears almost as unaccountable. Eight left the paddock for the Sandgate Handicap, but only six started, and Melbourne quite upset previous form by winning easily with the steadier of 9 st. 1 lb. up. Lilla put out her chance by breaking away and going three times round before she could be stopped. The Earl cut out the running until Melbourne and Sydney put in their claims. The mile and a half was run very fast. The steeplechase was regarded as little better than a walk-over for Peter Simple, but had Standard been better ridden, the result might have been different. The half-dozen in the Forced Handicap gave a good race, and Melbourne, who was backed at 5 to 4, scored another brilliant win for Panic. Mr. Molle was tolerably successful with his flag, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

The following is an account of the racing:—

THE FLYING HANDICAP.—A handicap sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each from starters, with 75 sovs. added; for all horses. Second horse 15 sovs. from the prize. 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. Carroll's b h Verdict, 5 years, by Kelpie—Bouquet, 7 st 12 lbs (Dowling) ... 1
J. Finnie's br h Nemo, aged, by Kyogle—Fair Ellen, 9 st 3 lbs (Blacklock) ... 2
G. R. Dine's b m Palermo, 5 years, 7 st 9 lbs (Hassett) ... 3
J. Abraham's br h The Rake, 4 years, 7 st 12 lbs (Lang) ... 0
J. Wilson's br m Music, 5 years, 6 st 7 lbs (J. Williams) ... 0
Hon. J. P. Bell's b f Ada, 3 years, 6 st 5 lbs (D. Smith) ... 0
R. Pring's b c Emigrant, 3 years, 6 st 3 lbs (Munro) ... 0

The horses were hardly at the post when the word was given to a good start, Palermo getting a slight advantage; but, as soon as they settled down, Verdict went to the front, and led up the hill, attended by Emigrant and Nemo. At back of the course Verdict was leading by two lengths, and Palermo had run into fourth place. Emigrant was done with a quarter of a mile from home, and Nemo, followed by Palermo, made a great effort to get up, but Verdict drew away again, and led into the running by two lengths. Nemo made his final effort at the last turn, but, running out when the whip was called into play, failed to decrease the gap, and Verdict won easily by three lengths. Palermo came home very gamely, and was beaten a length and a half for second place, and after her came Ada, Music, the Rake, and Emigrant. Time, 1 minute 33 seconds.

THE ALL-AGED STAKES.—A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each from starters, with 100 sovs. added; for all horses; second horse 20 sovs. from the prize; weight for age. 1 mile.

Hon. J. P. Bell's ch f Olivia, 3 years, by Laureate—Olive, 6 st 13 lbs (D. Smith) ... 1
Mr. W. H. Kent's br c Napper Tandy, 3 years, by Maribyrnong—Cremorne, 7 st 4 lbs, carried 7 st 7 lbs (Huxley) ... 2
J. Finnie's br h Nemo, aged, by Kyogle—Fair Ellen, 9 st 8 lbs (Blacklock) ... 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Napper Tandy.

The trio got off well together, and Olivia, leaving her opponents when called upon, won without an effort by more than half-a-length from Napper Tandy, who came well at the finish, and beat Nemo by about the same distance for second honours. Time, 1 minute 48 seconds.

THE SANDGATE HANDICAP.—A Handicap Sweepstakes of 7 sovs. each from starters, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 30 sovs. from the prize. For all horses. 1½ mile. Winner of any handicap race, after the declaration of weights, to carry 5 lb. extra.

Mr. J. Williams's b h Melbourne, aged, by Panic—Myth, 9 st 1 lb (Hughes) ... 1
J. Finnie's b h Sydney, 4 years, by Gemma di Vergy, 7 st 7 lbs. (Blacklock) ... 2
Hon. R. Pring's ch h The Earl, 4 years, by Baronet—Colleen Bawn, 6 st (Munro) ... 3
Mr. G. R. Dines's b m Lazy Girl, 5 years, 7 st 5 lbs. (Hassett) ... 0
Hon. J. P. Bell's ch c Whisker, 3 years, 7 st 4 lbs (Lang) ... 0
Mr. W. H. Kent's b c Sir Andrew, 3 years, 6 st 7 lbs (Williams) 0

Betting: 2 to 1 v. Sydney, 3 to 1 each v. The Earl, Lilla, and Sir Andrew, 4 to 1 v. Whisker, 5 to 1 v. Melbourne.

There were three breaks away, and Lilla went three times round, completely upsetting any chance she might have had. Lazy Girl also did about a mile on her own account. This of course occasioned great delay at the post. The Earl made the most of his light weight, and trying to cut down his field, forced the running to the back of the course, the next to him being Sir Andrew, Whisker, and Lazy Girl; Melbourne and Sydney acting as whippers-in. Melbourne gradually worked his way through his horses, and taking up the running from Whisker a quarter-of-a-mile from home, won with something to spare from Sydney, who caught The Earl in the straight, and beat him a head for second money. Time, 2 minute 42½ seconds. Fireball, who also broke away, and Lilla were brought back to the paddock and did not start.

THE STEEPLECHASE, a handicap sweepstakes of 7 sovs. each from starters, with 150 sovs. added; second horse, 30 sovs. from the prize. About 3 miles.

Mr. H. G. Roberts's br h Peter Simple, aged, 11 st 2 lb (P. Carey) 1
D. T. Seymour's b g Standard, aged, 11 st 7 lb (Coleman) ... 2
T. Ivory's ch g Nonsense, aged, 11 st (S. Harding) ... 3

Any odds were laid on Peter Simple.

Peter Simple had no difficulty with his opponents at the end of the journey, and clearing his fences with one exception in grand style, won in a canter from Standard, who threw his rider at the seventh fence when leading, and lost a good chance of winning. Nonsense refused the fifth fence, and was never in it afterwards. Time, 7 minutes 8 seconds.

THE FORCED HANDICAP.—A handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added. For all winners, jumping races excepted. Optional to losers upon payment of two sovs.

Mr. J. William's b h Melbourne, aged, by Panic—Myth, 9st 4 lbs (Hughes) ... 1
G. R. Dines's b m Lazy Girl, 5 years, 7 st 4 lbs (Blacklock) 2
J. Carroll's b h Verdict, 5 years, 8 st (Dowling) ... 3
M. Lyon's blk h Blantyre, 4 years, 6st 2 lbs ... 0
J. Wilson's b m Music, 5 years, 5 st 7 lbs ... 0
J. Abraham's br h The Rake, 4 years, 6st 10 lbs ... 0

A bad start sent them away. The Rake and Music at once popped to the head of affairs and led to the far side of the course, when they cried enough, and, the pace improving, Lazy Girl and Music took up the running, but Melbourne headed her just at the home turn, and won a good race by half a length. Verdict was a good third, and beat Music by a neck. Time, 2 minutes 14½ seconds.

SIRES' PRODUCE STAKES, 1882.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

The following nominations have been received:—

Epigram	Maribyrnong	Wilberforce
Laureate	Melbourne	Newbold
Yattendon	Speculation	

NEW GUINEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I beg to hand over to you the following particulars of the murder of a native at Hood's Point, New Guinea, and the visit of the Rev. J. Chalmers, in the steamer Ellengowan, to inquire into the case, and to secure the safety of the teacher and his wife, whose lives were in danger.

Yours truly,
J. P. SUNDERLAND.

"We arrived here on the 11th of September. On the day after our arrival a letter from Taria, our teacher at Hula, was received, dated 25th of August, in which he says: 'We are in great trouble at this time. The cause of our trouble is the following:—Our house has been broken into, and a great quantity of our things has been taken away, and they are now determining to kill us. The reason, why they want to kill us is because a man belonging to Hula has been killed, and they think the foreigners have done it. It is true the foreigners shot the man, but they did not tell the people that. The foreigners have got away, and gone to Annapata (Port Moresby). The children were the first to tell us of the evil intentions of the people concerning us.' The teacher's wife wrote to Mrs. Chalmers in the same strain. After considering the best plan to follow, I resolved at once to start for Hood Bay, New Guinea, in the missionary steamer. After a run of 60 hours we reached Kerepunu. On Wednesday, the 15th September, accompanied by Anederea, the Kerepunu teacher, we went in the ship's boat to Hula. The teacher and his wife were delighted to see us, Anedera saying to them and the people, 'You see we are not left fatherless, and as soon as we are in trouble and it is known, help comes.'

"I found Taria and his wife living at Leu in a new house they had put up alongside a friendly chief's. The people of the party to which the murdered man belonged appeared on the beach all in black, but would not come near us. It was truly painful landing among them thus, to be looked upon as an enemy, where only a few weeks ago we landed and were received by one and all with shouts of delight.

"The following particulars I gleaned from the teacher. Two diggers begged the loan of his canoe to go up Hood Bay to the Kemp Welch, and to proceed up that river to the back of the Astrolabe Range. They left the teacher, and the teacher did not expect to see them for some days. The next day, the Sabbath, just after service, he was astonished to see the foreigners return, and they looked very excited, pressing on along the beach. He called them to come up to his house, but they took no notice. A boat was coming on shore from a beche-de-mer vessel, that was anchored at some distance from the village. They hastened towards it, and after a few words to the man in charge of the boat, got in. The teacher hurried down, fearing something was wrong; but could get no information. The person in charge of the boat, having to go along the beach, pressed on Taria to row them off; and, after some little hesitation, the teacher consented, pulling along shore. Soon the man who left the boat came up and took charge, asking those on board if they had told the teacher what had happened. They replied that they had not; when he suggested that it would be better to tell him; so that he and his wife might be prepared for anything that might occur; so they related the following:—The two white men went some miles up the bay in the canoe, and finding it too rough to proceed to the river, got ashore and pulled the canoe up on the beach. They camped, and intended remaining for some time. A native came along from the village, and sat down at the opening of their tent. They gave him some food; after which he got up, and was leaving, when they missed a tomahawk. One of them followed, and got the tomahawk, and was returning to the tent, when the native shook a spear at him. The other foreigner was standing at the tent with rifle ready. He fired, and shot the native in the head. The spear dropped. He fired again, and the native dropped dead. They dug a hole, and buried him. They ran along the beach, arrived at Hula in time for the vessel's boat, rushed on board, and soon set off to Port Moresby. The teacher, on hearing this, returned quickly to his house to await the issue. Soon search was made for the missing man. The natives suspected the foreigners knew something about him, and inquired of the teacher; he evaded their questions. They searched along the beach, and finally all about the place where the tent was pitched, and came upon a patch of sand on which was some wood. They found the sand very soft, so dug down until they came to the body. They carried the body in, wailing all the way. The teacher, hearing them coming, thought it advisable to get into a canoe, and he and his wife, with the lads who live with them, went out to the village. It was well they did, as they found afterwards that their house had been surrounded, and four armed natives broke in from the back and searched it. The people were very undecided as to who murdered the man. A great number accused the Papaka people (inland village), and at once set off, cut down their bananas, destroyed their plantations, and searched for some one to kill. Another party accused the foreigners, and they waited for an opportunity to kill the teacher, classing him with the foreigners. The children gave the teacher warning. After the second day the teacher thought it had blown over, and they were not likely to attack him; so he and his wife left to go inland to clear for yam-planting, when a woman came running after them, and told them to go back at once, as they were just going where they were to be continually looked for to be killed; so they returned to the village. Their friend, Revakura, chief of the western side of Hula, told them not to fear, as he would defend them; but they had better not go far away from the village. They speared the teacher's pig the Sabbath before we arrived.

"I at once called a meeting of all the chiefs. When they all assembled, I told them, through Anederea, that in the foreign land I had heard that they or their people wished to kill Taria and his wife, that they had killed his pig, and that his house had been several times broken into and many things stolen, and that was the reason, and that alone, I had returned so soon to Hula. They acknowledged all, but said it was their young men, and done and said without their knowledge. Anederea told them they must not confound us with those other foreigners; we were different altogether from them. He reminded them of their faithful promises to Rev. W. G. Lawes to treat the teacher kindly, they saying 'he would be to them as a beloved child'; 'and then he asked them if their present treatment of him and his wife was the treatment they gave to beloved children. They again said, 'It is not we; it is our children.' I then said, 'Enough, I shall remove Taria and his wife.' With one voice they said, 'No, never! leave him here; part with him we will not.' 'What! to be so treated?' 'No more, Tamate; the first one that steals his goods, or says anything as to killing him, must die. Taria is ours, and he must live and die in this place;' Revakura saying, 'Me first, then Taria;' meaning to attack Taria they must attack him first. Then they said to me, 'Are you not coming to live with us?' 'Well, a foreign missionary I thought might come and live with you, but of late your words were bad.' 'Enough! come and live with us and you will see there will be no more such trouble.' We made friends. A few were sent off to get presents and soon returned with bunches of bananas. We gave return presents and shook hands all round as a sign of friendship.

"When at Kerepunu I heard that four natives of the Port Moresby district had been shot. I hope soon to visit there. Can nothing be done to see that justice be done to the natives? Rifles and revolvers forget that the land belongs to the natives, and the foreigners are there because of the friendliness of the latter. I call the shooting of the Hula native murder."

REFORMATION OF ASIA MINOR.—In his speech at the Guildhall Lord Beaconsfield spoke pointedly of a conversation which he had recently held with a certain Armenian, whom he did not name. The subject of their discourse was the reformation and transformation of Asia Minor, and the means necessary thereto, and the Armenian said:—"There is only one thing to do, and one word which is sufficient in this great experiment which England is about to undertake. Let your motto be justice, and if justice is exercised and attained, you will find such a change in the character and conduct of the people that at the end of a very few years you will scarcely believe they are the same race." Now it is not difficult to guess who the Armenian was who said this. It was Nubar Pasha, who receives not more but less than his due when he is spoken of, even by personages of Lord Beaconsfield's rank, as a "man who may be considered as a statesman." By no means (says *Pall Mall*) every man called statesman in Europe has his comprehension of affairs, or his capacity for dealing with them. In consulting a man so well acquainted with the subject that occupied his thoughts Lord Beaconsfield did a wise thing. And he got a wise answer. We know what Nubar Pasha meant by "justice." He meant, "Contrive that every man shall live in the security of a just administration—in absolute security for goods and person as long as he keeps clear of whatever sound and wholesome laws are imposed on him, and these Asian populations will startle you, so rapid will be their improvement in all ways." But of course Nubar Pasha did not mean that the change would be accomplished by the proffering of advice and the publication of edicts. And when we read his testimony we look forward with all the more regret to a prospect of reforms too infirm to last.

HEALTH SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

The annual meeting of the members of the above was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. A. T. Holroyd in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by requesting the Secretary to read the following report:—

"The Health Society of New South Wales in account with the hon. treasurer. Dr.: August 29, 1877—To balance due to treasurer in account at this date, £4 2s. 6d.; paid hire of room for public meetings, £4 5s.; stationery and books, £2 6s. 9d.; printing papers, lectures, and circulars, £34 12s. 8d.; advertising, £2 18s.; collector's commission and payment for services of inspection, £20 16s.; postage and petty accounts, £3 0s. 6d.; balance in City Bank to the credit of hon. treasurer, £39 12s. 1d.; unpaid subscriptions, £2 2s.: total, £113 15s. 6d. Cr.: August 29, 1878—By total amount of subscriptions for the year 1877 and 1878, £113 15s. 6d.

"The Council of the society congratulate the members at the termination of their second year upon the evident fruits of the labours of the society. Several important positions have been gained during the past year for the prosecution of our warfare against the causes of disease; among them may be enumerated the recognition by the Government of the necessity of legislation for health, and by the Council of Education of the importance of education for health; the interest of the Press has been excited in favour of sanitation, and a generally improved popular feeling has been created. The Council claim also for this society the foundation of the Model Lodging-house Company, now incorporated in Sydney. The Council have also, during the past year, addressed their attention from time to time to particular nuisances, and have thus interested themselves in measures which have promised amendment of insanitary conditions; they have concurred with the owners and lessees of property in Darling Harbour, in representing to the Government the unwholesome condition resulting from pouring the excreta of the city and suburbs into its waters. They have called attention to the condition of the Abattoirs, of the Homebush Sale Yards, of the George-street Markets, besides corresponding with and advising citizens, and the residents in various suburban and country municipalities, with reference to particular evils. They have circulated a lecture on food, and a paper on typhoid fever by Dr. Clay, and have procured the delivery of a lecture upon the evils of sewer-gases by their honorary secretary, Mr. Burton Bradley. They have instituted inquiries, and are having analyses made in connection with adulteration of food. The income of the society during the year ending 29th August last has been £111 13s. 6d., which is accounted for in the balance-sheet now presented. It will devolve upon the meeting to elect the society's officers for the ensuing year."

Mr. BURTON BRADLEY, in moving the adoption of the report, said that, although he regretted that the attendance of members was so meagre, still the Council of the society, knowing the nature of the report, had possibly considered it hardly necessary to appear. The number of members, it would be observed, had largely increased during the year, and the society had done its best to urge on the Government the adoption of sundry sanitary reforms which it was to a great extent to be hoped would be effected by special legislation. The society had also been in communication with the Council of Education, and had impressed on them the desirability of instructing the pupils in the principles which should guide every man in considering under what circumstances health could be best preserved. The Council had fully recognised the importance of such a step, and had taken measures to introduce books into the schools which would be the means of conveying the necessary instruction. The Press of the colony had been fully alive to the advantages derivable from a society like this, and had on more than one occasion advocated its claims, and shown the public what its object really was. Many nuisances had been brought prominently before the public by the action of Mr. Sydney, the society's inspector, and the attention of the Government had been drawn to them. The Lodging-house Company had now taken one vital sanitary matter in hand, and they had been cordially co-operated with by this society, which had spent £20 in advocating the same object. The society viewed the action of those connected with the Lodging-house Company with pride, and they fervently trusted that their endeavours would result in improving the present state of things.

Mr. BUCKLAND gave in his general adhesion to the report in detail. If history taught us one lesson more strongly than another, it was when the Spartans fell by their ignoring those laws which led to their developing so much physical power amongst their men. It was possible that England might do the same, and that the ignoring of ordinary sanitary law might lead not only to the injury of those now living, but to the deterioration of the physical stamina of those who came after them.

Mr. CAPE briefly supported the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. M'DONALD moved,—"That the Honorable Sir William Montagu Manning be requested to continue the president, and the Honorable Thomas Holt and Mr. Arthur Tod Holroyd be the vice-presidents, and Rollo Cape, Dr. William French Clay, Alexander Dean, John Harris, F. H. Reuss, senior, Commander Sadleir, R.N., A. J. Watt, Robert Adams, Melmoth Hall, William Wallis, Louis Phillips, Mr. Tooth, and Mr. Thomas Buckland be the council; and Clements Lester and Henry Burton Bradley be respectively the hon. treasurer and hon. secretary of the society."

Mr. TREBECK, in seconding the motion, said that the excreta of so many thousand inhabitants emptied into the harbour must of itself be the offspring of disease. It was a very serious nuisance, and that the education of the people in the rudiments of those sanitary principles, the observance of which was indispensable to health, was a matter of vital importance to not only one individual but the whole of the community.

The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote of thanks to him, said that, ever since the cholera broke out in 1832, he had the subject of sanitation before him. In that night's *Echo* he saw a paragraph referring to the scarlet fever having broken out at Raymond Terrace. (The chairman here read the paragraph in question.) The society was working unostentatiously, but, like yeast under dough, it would be, and, indeed, had been the means of doing much benefit in a quiet manner. The main object of the movement should be to have a properly qualified Board of Health appointed by Government, and that the members should be paid well for their services. When the cholera broke out in England its suppression was mainly due to the Health Board; and so, also, here there should be a properly qualified body of men to deal with cases of this kind which involved the health of the whole community. Such a Board should be appointed, and he did not see that the object of the society could be properly carried out unless there was a responsible Board to whose care the supervision of sanitary matters could be entrusted, not only for the metropolis, but other parts of the colony.

Mr. ROBERT ADAMS proposed, and Mr. BUCKLAND seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Burton Bradley for his exertions in the cause of sanitary reform. The latter observing "that, although Mr. Bradley was accused jocularly of having 'health on the brain,' it was a pity that more people were not inoculated with the same disease."

Mr. BRADLEY, in returning thanks, said that his main object was the education of the people in the principles of sanitary law, and for this reason he had urged on the Council of Education the necessity of instructing the pupils in the public schools in the rudiments of the science. Dwellings in scores in the metropolis were thoroughly unwholesome, and the landlords were the people to attack. Mr. Fitze Wntworth had shown a good example in pulling down a number of old buildings of which he was the proprietor, and erecting in their stead wholesome dwellings, but there were numbers of selfish people who looked at the interest of the breeches pocket rather than that of the community. The society must persevere, for "prevention was better than cure." The British Government had passed twenty-six Acts of Parliament for the preservation of health, and it was the duty of the society to keep this policy before the eyes of the colonial Legislature.

The meeting then terminated.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF CYPRUS.—The following statistics as to the agricultural products of Cyprus are taken from a report furnished to the Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna by an officer of the Austrian army. Although written so far back as 1873, the report will still be found interesting, owing to the great scarcity of information regarding the island. Of wheat, which is one of its chief products, Cyprus raises in a good year about 1,500,000 bushels. Of these about one million bushels are consumed in the island, leaving about 500,000 bushels for export. The shipments commence in the month of June, and in 1873 the average price of wheat, placed free on board ship, was about 4s. 2d. per bushel. Barley is also cultivated to a considerable extent, but the bulk of it is consumed in the island; and in some localities small quantities of maize, oats, and millet are raised. Carobs, or locust-beans, are largely cultivated. The annual harvest of these varies from 8000 to 12,000 tons, and the fruit is generally ready for export from the beginning of September. Its price varies from 70s. to 140s. per ton, and about three-fourths of the total export goes to Russia, Egypt taking the bulk of the remainder. Of raisins, Cyprus produces annually about 150 tons. They are of medium quality, fetch about £11 per ton, and are mostly shipped to Alexandria, Beyrout, and Constantinople. Wine is still one of the chief products of the island. About 140,000 gallons of the common red wine are produced yearly, the retail price being about 10d. a gallon. Somewhere about one-third of this quantity is consumed on the island. Of the better wines, the annual product is about 18,000 gallons, and these are nearly all exported. They are bought up by speculators, who store them until matured; the price ultimately realised for Commandine, which is the kind most sought after, varying from 4s. 2d. a gallon when it is two years old, to twenty times that sum when it has been kept for twenty-five years. Brandy is also made from raisins and damaged grapes, and about 34,000 gallons are sent each year to Alexandria. Nearly 8000 bales of cotton, of the average weight of 2 cwt. each, are exported yearly, the home consumption absorbing an additional 1000 bales. Silk used to be an important article of export, but owing to the outbreak of a disease the production has been greatly curtailed. In good years about 220,000 gallons of olive oil, 250 to 350 tons of madder root, and 100 tons of nuts are produced. Sumach grows without particular care, and from 300 to 400 tons are yearly exported to England and Syria. In 1873 the total value of the export from Cyprus was £360,000, and of the imports £88,000. In 1875, according to our Consular reports, the exports amounted to £884,000, and the imports to £200,000. Two-thirds of the total tonnage of ships trading with Cyprus belonged to Austria.—*Economist.*

One hundred and fifteen Krupp guns of various sizes are expected at Sebastopol, to be mounted upon the new batteries which have been recently constructed here.

It is stated that Commodore Hoskins is to have a seat at the Admiralty.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING IN FRANCE.

(*From the Correspondent of the Times.*)

Reference has been made by several witnesses examined before the House of Commons Committee to the French system of Parliamentary reporting, and an exact account of that system may, perhaps, throw some light on the question whether an official report is desirable, and if so, how it should be organised. Practically dating back to 1832, though suspended from 1852 to 1860, when the Empire did not feel itself strong enough to face the publicity of debates, it is no mere experiment, but an organisation which in certain respects is extremely efficient, while in others it exemplifies inconveniences to be carefully avoided by any Legislature disposed to imitate it.

The Chamber of Deputies—and the description applies equally to the Senate—has about ten *stenographes rouleurs*, who take two-minute turns at a desk immediately below the tribune occupied by the speakers. Their work, as may be supposed, is little more than mechanical, for, unlike the English reporters with their fifteen-minute, or longer turns, they are unable to seize the thread of the speech, or even to begin with a fresh sentence and end with a full stop. All that they can do in leaving the desk is to transcribe their notes, amounting to about twenty lines of the *Journal Officiel*, and be ready for another turn. These notes are put into shape by a second staff—the *reviseurs*—who have a desk on the other side of the tribune, and whose turns are fifteen minutes long. They take a check-note, and revise the copy of the *rouleurs*. They are men of education and judgment, and do not think themselves debarred from correcting the crudities of style of inexperienced Deputies. Nothing, one would think, would now remain but to hand over the slips to the compositors; but this would be reckoning without the speakers, most of whom make a point of revising the copy. The majority of them have their manuscripts in their pockets, and, shutting themselves up in a committee-room, they collate the two versions, and for the most part have so strong a preference for what they said, or intended to say, that they make the report agree word for word with their manuscript. Sometimes they even go further and insert a repartee which they did not think of while in the tribune, or an interruption and reply which were preconcerted, but were not uttered. Thus the Duc d'Aumale, in the only speech he delivered in the National Assembly, had arranged with a friend to interpose an exclamation which would enable him to extol the tricolour as "*ce drapeau cheri.*" The friend let the proper moment slip, but report gave the interruption and reply as though no hitch had occurred. There is a check, however, on these liberties. The report is taken as read at the opening of the next sitting, and any Deputy may not only call attention to an error or *lapsus linguæ* in his own speech, but may point out any interpolation on the part of a colleague. In the latter case the Deputy is not openly charged with tampering with the report, but it is assumed that he spoke too low to be heard even by the President just above him, and the words are expunged in the volume reprinted from the *Journal Officiel*. Some latitude, however, may be taken in this way without danger of the report being challenged. Extempore speakers are said to give even more trouble than those who get their speeches by heart, for the latter, however long they detain the copy in order to collate it with their manuscript, are satisfied with this one correction; whereas the former, after poring over every sentence, and giving their remarks more polish and cohesion, are commonly anxious to see a proof and go through the same process over again. There is, indeed, a nominal limit to the detention of proofs (five hours after the sitting ends), and occasionally the speech may go to press without waiting for the author's last touches; but much delay is submitted to rather than appear disobliging, and although, therefore, the Chamber, beginning business at half-past 2 or 3, usually rises at 6, and seldom sits beyond 7, the *Journal Officiel*, which should be issued at 8 the next morning, is sometimes late on account of members' corrections. In the very rare case of a night sitting, nobody expects it to come out before noon.

Deputies, it will thus be seen, are fastidious enough as to what they said, or meant to say, though it should be mentioned that M. Gambetta and a very small fraction leave the reporters *carte blanche*. This however, is not the worst. They are still more difficult to please with the "*mouvements,*" the expressions of approval and disapproval, and the running fire of interjections which accompany every speech, except when the Chamber is thoroughly listless. Take up the *Journal Officiel* and you find a speech studded with "*Bien,*" "*Très bien,*" "*approbation sur quelques bancs,*" "*murmures à gauche,*" &c., not to speak of frequent passages of arms, the exchange of anything but compliments between speaker and auditors, or between one auditor and another. Astonishment is sometimes expressed at the photographic accuracy with which this by-play is reproduced; and no doubt great pains are taken with it by the revisors and the director of the corps, who sits on the presidential dais and watches all that goes on. It may, however, be assumed that some of the interruptions are reported by the interrupters themselves; for it can hardly be supposed that when, just before the dissolution, M. Paul de Cassagnac uttered ninety ejaculations at a single sitting, these were all caught up by the stenographers. As for the speakers, they are, of course, anxious to be credited with demonstrations of attention and approval, and the director has sometimes to call up all his firmness in withstanding a suggested correction. Despite the obvious inconveniences of allowing members to correct their speeches, they could scarcely be deprived of this privilege, considering that they are liable to incessant interruptions and are perpetually tempted into retorts which they could not have foreseen. At Westminster, no doubt, such an indulgence would have no justification, and the turns might be of sufficient length to dispense with the staff of revisers, without precluding the publication of the report a few hours after the rising of the House.

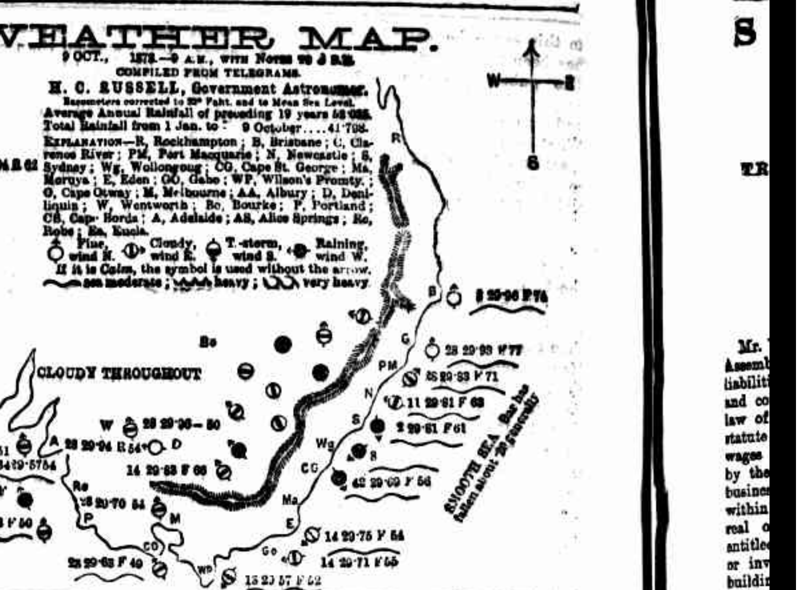
Here, however, arises the question, who reads those *verbatim* reports? Prefects and other functionaries are supplied with the *Journal Officiel*, which posts them up in Government appointments and decrees, but it may be doubted whether even they have the leisure or inclination to go through a sitting of the Chamber, and the casual purchasers of the paper are a mere handful. It may safely be affirmed that a long speech is perused only by the speaker, his family, and friends, and an opponent anxious to make capital out of it. Almost every Deputy who takes the train daily to Versailles is equipped with a portfolio containing newspapers and Parliamentary papers, with which he beguiles the journey, but you never see the *Officiel* among them. Deputies, like the public, are satisfied with the *compte rendu analytique*, or full summary, supplied by *secretaires-redacteurs*, who have seats on the dais and give the substance of a speech, commonly in the first person, with only the most striking of the interruptions. It is a cross between your summary and your full report, and is admirably done. Every morning paper in Paris inserts it, though there is no longer, as under the Empire, a prohibition to give an independent report. The *Débats*, I believe, once attempted this, but there is the fatal objection that the journalists' gallery is at a considerable distance from the tribune, and that most speakers can be but very imperfectly heard from it. The evening papers also, as a rule, content themselves with the *analytique*, though, having the *Officiel* at their disposal, they may expand it by giving particular passages or speeches *verbatim*. Sometimes, in the case of an exciting debate, a paper will give the *analytique* one day, and the next day the full report, to the almost entire exclusion of other matter. In this way the *verbatim* report, instead of being buried in the *Officiel*, may attain wide publicity; but these are rare exceptions. There is a third and still shorter report, the *compte rendu sommaire*, which is supplied to some of the provincial journals, and appears at 8 o'clock the same night in two late Paris papers. These formerly gave reports of their own, but the difficulty of hearing led them to adopt the *sommaire*, which, however, is a very indifferent performance. French reporters, whether in the Chamber or out of it, have not the gift of extreme condensation, and the *sommaire* is short through simply omitting many of the speaker's ideas. Both these summaries are occasionally charged with political partisanship, and it is easily imagined that no deputy is quite satisfied with the way in which he is cut down; but I do not believe there is any intentional unfairness. Many of the Paris papers supplement the report proper by a sketch—the physiognomy of the sitting, as it is called—which sometimes resembles a parliamentary letter in an English provincial paper, and at other times is a political caricature full of bad taste and personalities.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The Russians (says the *New York Tribune*) have resumed their march in Central Asia. On June 22, when it was evident that the Berlin Congress would have a peaceful issue, General Kaufmann and his staff left Taskend and joined the principal corps of the three expeditionary columns that had already received marching orders. The province to be invaded is Balkh, the ancient Bactria, which was conquered in the seventeenth century by the Great Moguls, in the eighteenth by the Afghans, and in 1825 by the Bokharians. The rights, however, of the Emir of Bokhara over Balkh were never acknowledged by the Afghans, and probably at this moment the country is held neither by Bokharian nor by Afghan troops. The territory of Balkh measures 250 miles in length by 120 in breadth. With the Oxus on the north, Balkh is bounded by the Hindoo-Koosh on the south; and, abandoning the line of the Oxus as restricting them unduly, the Russians are now, to all appearances, about to assert that the Hindoo-Koosh forms the natural limit to their Central Asian possessions. The explanation which *The Moscow Gazette* gives is straightforward: "The time has come," it says, "for us to increase the influence we exercise on all the populations of Central Asia, and this will be all the easier for us, inasmuch as the Sovereign of Afghanistan is not at one with our adversaries. The development of our influence on the borders of the territory ruled over by the Empress of India would be the natural response to the seizure of Cyprus and the greater part of Asiatic Turkey by the English. There are in Asia two political forces advancing one against the other, and destined fatally to meet. England desires to become the immediate neighbour of Russia in Asia Minor. It is quite simple that Russia, in her turn, should desire to approach the English frontiers of India." This new expedition is certainly very significant.

During this year Parliament has provided for the education in England and Wales of 2,243,900 children, at 14s 10d per head.

The bill for laying a telegraph cable to the Cape of Good Hope, by way of Aden, Zanzibar, and Natal, has passed its second reading in the Cape Parliament.

Stations	W'th'r	Max	Min	Rain
Tenterf'ld..	u	77	46	0
Grafton ..	n	94	52	0
Inverell ..	u	78	48	0
Bourke ..	..	..	..	..
Narrabri ..	r	89	64	0·65
Armidale ..	u	78	51	0
Gunnedah	..	..	..	..
Tamworth	..	..	..	..
P. Macqrie	u	77	65	0
Murr'undi	r	80	58	0·12
Cassilis ..	u	88	57	0
Mur'brook	u	84	63	0·07
Dubbo ..	u	84	61	0·71
Mudgee ..	r	83	..	0·60
Maitland..	r	..	65	0·62
Newcastle	u	78	68	0·08
Orange ..	u	75	50	0·35
Bathurst..	u	79	51	0·19
Mt Victoria	f	75	49	0
Forbes ..	c	75	59	0·15
Blacktown	r	84	60	0·12
Sydney ..	u	77	60	0·17
Wentw'th.	b	76	41	0
Young ..	u	7[illegible]	55	0·22
Woll'gong	r	74	61	0·20
Moss Vale	u	76	53	0
Buxton ..	c	73	40	0
Goulburn..	u	80	48	0·10
Wagga ..	u	80	..	0·25
Cape Geo.	r	66	55	0·20
Queanb'an	c	74	49	0·07
Deniliquin	b	64	50	0·4[illegible]
Albury ..	c	68	43	0·67
Bodalla ..	..	76	53	0
Cooma ..	p	70	41	0·08
Eden	u	64	51	0·08
Gabo Isld.	c	63	50	0·14



EXPLANATION.

16 29·90 F 55, for example, reads: Fine, wind north, 16 miles per hour; barometer 29·90, falling; temperature 55°.

WIND SCALE.—13 miles—light breeze; 23—moderate breeze; 34—fresh breeze; 48—gale; 56—strong gale; 65—whole gale; 75—storm; 90—hurricane.

STATE OF WEATHER.—b—blue sky; c—detached clouds; d—drizzling rain; f—fog; g—gloomy, dark; h—hail; l—lightning; m—misty, hazy; n—frost; o—overcast; p—passing showers; q—squally; r—rain; s—snow; t—thunder; u—threatening; v—air very clear.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONS TO INDIA.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, August 12.*)

A writer in a recent number of the *St. Petersburg News* (*Vyedomosti*), after commenting on the general cry now being raised by the Russian Press for an invasion of India, advises the journalists who recommend so difficult a march to start beforehand on a reconnoitring expedition, from which he scarcely hopes to see them return alive, thinking it certain that they would perish in the sands of Turkestan. He adds, however, that infatuated as those may seem who talk so glibly of driving the English out of Hindostan, the idea has taken firm hold of the Russian mind. It has, indeed, occupied Russians of all kinds and classes throughout the present century. In 1800, the Emperor Paul addressed a formal communication to Napoleon on the subject, proposing to him that with a combined army of 70,000 men France and Russia should "chase the English from India, liberate that rich and beautiful country from the English yoke, and open new roads to England's commercial rivals, and especially to France." In a memorandum on the subject the Emperor Paul considers in the first place "what Powers should be invited to take part in this project of a march to India. The French Republic," he writes, "and the Emperor of Russia must send a combined force of 70,000 men to the borders of India. But the Emperor of Germany (*i.e.* Austria) must also join, for it would be necessary to have his permission for the French army to pass through his territory and sail down the Danube."

"As soon as the plan has been perfectly matured," continues the Imperial projector, "the Emperor Paul will give orders for the assembling at Astrakhan of an army of 35,000 men—25,000 regular troops of all arms and 10,000 Cossacks. Astrabad will be the headquarters of the combined army. From the Danube to the borders of India the advance will occupy the French army four months, or, avoiding forced marches, five months. The army to be preceded by commissaries who will establish stations and halting-places where necessary. They will visit, moreover, the khans and great landowners through whose country the army will pass, in order to explain that the armies of two powerful nations have found it necessary to march by a road which is being prepared to India for the purpose of driving away the English from this beautiful country which they have subjected; a country formerly so remarkable for its industry and its wealth, and which it is now proposed to open to all the world, that the inhabitants may profit by the riches and other advantages given to them by heaven. The sufferings under which the population of this country groans have inspired France and Russia with the liveliest interest, and the two Governments have resolved to unite their forces in order to liberate India from the tyrannical and barbarous yoke of the English. Accordingly, the princes and populations of all countries through which the combined armies will pass need fear nothing. On the contrary, it behoves them to help with all their strength and means so benevolent and glorious an undertaking; the object of this campaign being in all respects as just as was unjust the campaign of Alexander the Great, who wished to conquer the whole world. The commissaries are further to set forth that the combined army will not levy contributions, and will pay for everything in ready money, on terms freely agreed to, for all things necessary to its sustenance; that on this point the strictest rules will be enforced. Moreover, that religions, laws, manners, and customs, property, and women will everywhere be respected and protected. With such announcements, with such honest, straightforward statements, it is not to be doubted that the khans and other small princes will allow the combined armies to pass without hindrance through their territories. In any case they are too weak and too much divided by dissensions among themselves to make any opposition. The commissaries will hold negotiations with the khans, princes, and private landowners about furnishing provisions, carts, and kibitkas. They will subscribe conditions, and, according to circumstances, will require, or themselves deposit, caution-money. Learned and artistic societies must take part in this glorious expedition. Aeronauts and pyrotechnists will be of the highest value; and to inspire the population with a high idea of France and Russia, it will be arranged before the army starts from Astrabad to hold grand fêtes and perform striking evolutions, in the style of those with which great events and memorable epochs are celebrated at Paris."

On receiving this project Napoleon asked in reply: "How, when the combined army has assembled at Astrabad, will it penetrate to India, across a barren and almost savage country, a distance of 300 leagues?" "The country," answered the Emperor Paul, "is not savage; it is not barren. It has long been traversed by open and spacious roads. The soil is like that of Arabia and Libya—not covered with dry sand. Rivers water it at almost every step. There is no want of grass or fodder. Rice grows in abundance, and forms the principal food of the inhabitants. Oxen, sheep, game are everywhere to be found. Fruit is varied and plentiful." These arguments, or rather these representations, did not seem to make much impression on Napoleon; though, many years afterwards, at St. Helena, he spoke of a Russian expedition to India as of an enterprise quite capable of being carried out. The project of a combined expedition was at an end. But Paul did not abandon his idea; and in 1801, he sent General Orloff, Hetman of the Don, with a detachment of Cossacks and horse artillery, from the Don to Orenburg, and from Orenburg towards Khiva, where, on his arrival, he was to sketch a route to India for himself. The plan of the campaign was drawn up, and the circumstances under which it was undertaken were set forth in an Imperial rescript addressed to General Orloff. "The English," said the Emperor Paul in this document, "are preparing to attack me and my allies, the Swedes and Danes, by sea and by land. I am ready to receive them. But it is necessary to attack them themselves where the blow will be most felt and where it is least expected. You will proceed to India. From Orenburg three months; from your own part of Russia another month; altogether four months. I entrust this expedition entirely to you and your army. Collect your troops in the furthermost stations, and await orders to march to Orenburg, where again expect orders to continue your march. This enterprise will cover you all with glory, and according to your deserts will earn my special goodwill. You will acquire riches and treasures, and will affright the enemy in his heart. I send you maps—as many as I have—and remain your well-wisher, Paul. P.S.—My maps only go as far as Khiva and River Amoor. Beyond these points it is your affair to gain information about the possessions of the English and the condition of the Indian populations subject to their rule."

After adding this important postscript it seems to have occurred to the Czar that Orloff might need some further information as to the state of affairs in India; and in another letter of the same date Orloff receives from the Emperor the following instructions:—"India, your destination, is governed by one chief ruler and a great many small ones. The English have in this country commercial establishments, which they have acquired either with money or by arms. Our object is to destroy all these; to raise up the small rulers and bring the land into the same dependence on Russia in which it now stands towards England." In another letter, not like the two former ones in Paul's own writing, Orloff is told in the name of his "well-wisher, Paul," that his despatch of the 25th of January has been received, and that its contents are approved and require, therefore, no comment. Then in his own hand the Czar continues: "Take as many men as you can. As to infantry, I am of your opinion, that you had better do without it." These directions about the expedition to India were the last Paul ever wrote. He "died"—as the Russian journal puts it—on the night of March 11; and no one can say how Orloff would have fared on his march to India had Paul lived some time longer. He had started from Orenburg with Cossacks and horse artillery, intending to pass through Khiva and Bokhara, and to cause himself to be accompanied on his onward march by such of the nomadic horsemen as might choose to follow him, when, on the accession of Alexander, before he had proceeded very far on his hazardous journey, he was recalled.

This (says the *St. Petersburg News*) took place seventy-seven years ago, and even now our maps go only as far as Khiva and the river Amoor. But the strange thing is that the idea of an expedition to India has never left the Russian mind throughout the whole of the nineteenth century. Every forward movement in the steppes has always been accompanied by the thought of an advance against India. No general, no staff-commander who has ever been in the steppes or in Turkestan, from Kruleff to Tchernaieff, has failed to draw up a project for a march of the Russian army to India. There is not one man in Russia who is not convinced that by seizing India we should cut the throat of the eternal enemy of Russia. There is, moreover, not one man in Russia who is not convinced that it is only necessary for a Russian army to show itself on the banks of the Indus for all India to rise. Meanwhile, on what is this conviction founded? What do we know of India except from English sources? What Russians have ever been to India? Which of us has studied her political condition, her manners and customs, the relations of rulers towards one another and towards the English Government? On what basis are our plans founded for invading India? Has one rational book about India appeared in Russia for the last twenty years? What facts, what data have we for putting our plans into execution? Or are we to trust in this, as in so many other things, to luck—to start for India, and instead of reaching it stick for twenty years in Afghanistan? In a movement towards India a Russian army would have to occupy Herat, Cabul, Afghanistan, Kafaristan, and Cashmere. Where are the Russian officers or the Russian travellers who have visited these parts? It is a shameful confession to make, but no one from Russia has ever been there. [Russian officers have certainly visited Herat, and, quite recently, Cabul.] Had there not existed in 1840 a patriotic man, named Goloubkoff, we should not have even possessed a translation of Warren and Burns. The only Russian who ever went from Russia to India was the merchant Malinki, and that was in the time of Theodore Alexeiévitch [who reigned from 1676 to 1682]. A few Russian vessels have been to India, but their captains are only acquainted with Bombay and Calcutta. Verestchagin, the artist, has been to India; but he has told us nothing about the country. We have never had either political or military agents in India. Of the literature and life of the inhabitants of this country, which we wish to conquer, we know nothing; and we are equally ignorant of the roads leading to it. Go singly, or in tens, or in hundreds to Herat, Afghanistan, Cabul, and Cashmere. Traverse it from north to south, from west to east, map down the roads, and tell us what you have seen. Let Russia know what difficulties she has to meet before she sets to work."

The writer concludes by suggesting that the journalists of St. Petersburg and Moscow who are so anxious for an expedition to India, and especially M. Skalkovsky who lately gave lectures on the subject, shall cross the sands of the Turkestan desert, and, if they reach India and afterwards return alive, supply valuable information as to how an army might follow in their steps.

RUSSIA AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

The St. Petersburg official paper of the 7th August, publishes, under the heading "Communications from the Government," a long article in defence of Russia's Eastern policy and in explanation of the treaty of Berlin. Referring to the Congress, it says:—

"Never, indeed, was a more signal opportunity offered to the Great Powers placed at the head of civilization of accomplishing one of those works of wisdom and conciliation which leave their mark in history by opening to the world an era of peaceful progress. History will say whether the Berlin Congress justified that expectation by the breadth of its deliberations; whether it avoided selfish pre-occupations and petty rivalries; whether, in a word, the generous sentiments of which Russia had given proof by devoting herself to the cause of humanity found an echo there. The tree will be judged by its fruit. For the present we will confine ourselves to stating the immediate results."

After analyzing the Treaty as affecting Turkey, the article continues:—

"As for Russia, she recovers possession in Europe of a territory temporarily severed from her rule after the Crimean war and which again places her in contact with the Danube. In Asia she acquires territories, strategic positions, and a port which will serve her as elements of security and prosperity. Assuredly these results are far from realising what Russia had a right to expect after the sacrifices of a victorious war. They are far even from answering to the interests of the East and of Europe, which would have been the gainers from seeing a more complete and more regular solution issue from this crisis. The work has many weak points. One of those most to be regretted is the arbitrary settlement of boundries by geographical and political considerations without regard to nationalities. The Imperial Cabinet had proposed a more rational and equitable plan, which would have left all the Eastern races free to develop themselves each in its natural limits. This it was with regret obliged to abandon. But everything depends on the way in which the decisions of the Congress will be carried out. It cannot be too often repeated that the difficulties of the Eastern Question lie, not in Turkey, but in Europe. Whatever the complications it presents, they cannot be in excess of the forces at the disposal of the civilized Powers. If they unite in the common idea of strengthening the germs created by the Treaty of Berlin in order to make them the starting point of a prosperous development of the peoples of the East, the work of the Congress may be fertile both for the East and Europe. The Imperial Cabinet pushed conciliation to the furthest limits in order to effect that concert of will which is the pledge of general peace and of the welfare of the Christian East. Henceforth its task is to see that so many efforts do not remain unfruitful. Such, moreover, has been the issue of all our Eastern wars. Despite all our successes, we have not been able to complete our task. We have always had to pull up before the inextricable difficulties of this problem and before the solid mass of interests and passions it excites. But each of our wars has been an additional step towards the final goal, and thus has been traced the sanguinary but glorious furrow which our traditions have left in history and which must lead up to the accomplishment of our national mission—the deliverance of the Christian East. However incomplete it may be, the work of the Berlin Congress marks a fresh step in that path—as important though painfully secured step. It only remains to consolidate and develop it. This will be the task of the future. The Treaty of 1856, that monument of political passions which had led to an unjust war and an unjust peace, that document which forced on Russia a position which a great nation could not tolerate, which for 22 years had tied her hands and Europe's, secured impunity to the Turkish Government, and produced permanent disorders, the causes of the late war—the Treaty of 1856, violated by everybody, renounced even by its authors, no longer exists. The victorious arms of Russia have torn it up. The Berlin Congress has expunged it from history. Russia has secured the right of watching over its work, and she will not let it be reduced to a nullity. The Ottoman Empire has contracted a new lease with Christian and civilised Europe. If it frankly enters on the path open to it by scrupulously carrying out the clauses which guarantee the autonomy of its Christian populations, a prosperous existence may be insured to it. Russia, who in her vast territory numbers millions of Mussulman subjects, and who protects their religion and security, so far from menacing it, may become its best ally. In the opposite case, it will have signed its own condemnation. If the laborious childbirth of the Eastern world is no longer but a question of time, is not yet terminated; if regrettable restrictions produced by distrust, prejudices, political rivalries, and the selfish calculations of material interests and party struggles still hamper it; if much remains to be done to finish it, much has nevertheless been done. Russia has the consciousness of having powerfully contributed to it by her generous and resolute initiative, as well as by her moderation. She has the conviction of being placed in the current of the great laws which govern history, and that, despite the momentary obstacles offered by the passions, littlenesses, and weaknesses of men, humanity nevertheless pursues its invariable march towards the goal appointed by Providence. The Berlin Congress has been a stage in this laborious path. Looking at it from this standpoint, Russia can draw from the past her confidence in the future."

Three seamen of the brigantine Argosy are under remand at the Thames Police Court, charged with conspiring to murder the captain and officers of the vessel, while on the voyage from Adelaide to London.

It is thought that the recent experiments made by the Admiralty authorities with torpedo-launches prove that the construction of a perfectly noiseless and invisible torpedo-boat is well within the bounds of possibility.

The quantity of wool exported from New Zealand from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, was 61,947,458 lbs., valued at £3,483,957.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR TRANSMISSION TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

From September 30 to October 10.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Windeyer has brought a bill into the Legislative Assembly to amend the law relating to the rights and liabilities of married women in reference to property and contract, the bill being intended to assimilate the law of New South Wales on this point to that of the statute law of England. The bill provides that any wages or money which a married woman may acquire by the exercise of her own skill and industry, or in business conducted apart from her husband, shall be within her sole control; and also that any bequests of real or personal estate to which she may become entitled shall vest in her absolutely. Money deposited or invested by a married woman in savings' banks, building societies, joint stock companies, life assurance policies, &c., shall be her separate property; but if made with the money of the husband, they must be made with his consent; but nothing is to give validity to them as against creditors of the husband if made in fraud.

On the 2nd instant, Mr. Greenwood moved, that in the opinion of the Legislative Assembly, the credit of the colony and the necessities of public health demanded that the Sydney Infirmary should be in the highest state of efficiency. The debate was confined chiefly to the point as to whether or not a new hospital should be erected on the site occupied by the Infirmary. The Colonial Secretary (Mr. Fitzpatrick) stated that the Cabinet had determined to issue a deed of grant of the site, and that resolutions for the removal of the old buildings would be shortly submitted to both Houses of Parliament.

The seventh annual report of the Auditor-General (Mr. Rolleston) to the Legislative Assembly upon the public accounts of the colony, has been published. From this report we extract the following paragraphs:

"I have to report that the statutory discharges of receipts and payments by the Treasurer, which, by the 28th section of the Audit Act, the Auditor-General is required to issue, are still in abeyance for the months of October and December of the year 1876. And, further, that I have been obliged to withhold similar discharges for the months of April, November, and December of the year 1877.

"The repeated applications which have been made to the Treasury for the return of the necessary vouchers and papers to enable me to prepare these discharges have been disregarded, and to this day remain unsatisfied. Therefore, until these defects are made good, I am unable to certify to the accuracy of the Treasurer's statements, in so far as those months are concerned.

"Under an opinion given by Mr. Attorney-General Martin, dated 10th April, 1872, the Auditor-General has no power to surcharge the Treasurer, nor is there any officer of the Treasury upon whom the Auditor can raise a surcharge. He is, therefore, powerless to exact compliance with the requirements of the Audit Act, and can do no more than invite the attention of the Legislature to the shortcomings which he feels it his duty to bring under notice. The responsible Minister, in virtue of the opinion above quoted, is practically irresponsible, and the great Receiving and Pay Office of the State is free from the penalties for neglect, which the Audit Act imposes upon every other public accountant.

"With a view to the establishment of a more effective control on the part of Parliament, which seems to me to be wanting under the Audit Act of 1870, I would take leave to suggest the appointment of a Committee of Public Accounts, consisting of members of one or both Houses, on the same plan and with similar duties as are discharged with such eminent success by the Committee of Public Accounts appointed by the House of Commons.

"This committee inquires into all differences between the Audit and Expenditure departments of the State, and makes its reports to the House upon them. It calls before it the principal officers of the departments with which the Audit Office is in conflict, questions them on the points raised, and gives its decision in favour of the department which it believes to be in the right. An important moral support is thus given to the Audit Department, without which it could never hold its own against the powerful influence of the great State departments brought to bear against it."

The bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the city of Sydney was read the second time without division, in the Legislative Assembly, on the 3rd instant. The speeches were chiefly delivered by members for the city, and were to a large extent on municipal details. In moving the second reading Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the city of Sydney now included 100,000 people within its wards, and, with its suburbs, more than a fourth of the whole population of the colony, hence the reason for a special measure. He sketched the career of the Corporation from its creation in 1842, and explained the origin of its indebtedness. Government now proposed to rub out the £800,000 for water supply, and the £200,000 for sewerage once for all, and let the Corporation start straight. The Council would be altered so as to allow of the Mayor being elected by the citizens from among the aldermen; and ratepayers would have a cumulative vote in proportion to their ownership of property. Streets would have to be made sixty-six feet wide, and lanes and alleys twenty feet, for the future. Dangerous buildings could be removed, and a uniform street line enforced. The power of regulating licensed vehicles would be restored to the Corporation within its own boundaries. The power to levy the city rate would be increased to 2s. in the pound. He would be glad to make it unlimited except by the votes of the citizens themselves. As the Crown was endowing the Council, it would be incongruous for the Council to be levying rates on Crown property, but he did not care much for that clause. Cattle sale yards might be constructed, and a loan of £12,000 might be raised for the purpose. The present water supply would be left with the Council, and when the new works were ready their future management would then be determined. The same would be the case with the old and the new sewerage work. The arrangements for preventing nuisances and for the public health would be much the same as at present. Finally, the endowment would be £25,000 per annum for ten years, by which time the city would have a sufficient revenue. The present debt of the Council was £900,000; the interest £54,000, the revenue from all sources about £112,000. It will be seen from the report of a deputation which waited on the Colonial Secretary, yesterday, that the bill does not find favour with the suburban municipalities, who consider that the power to license and regulate public vehicles, and that the control of the sewerage and water supply of the city being inseparable from that of the suburbs, ought to be invested in a Board of Works, or some other metropolitan authority.

Mr. Copeland has brought in a bill to provide for licensing railway refreshment rooms. It empowers the Minister of Justice to issue yearly licenses on payment of the sum of £10 to the keepers of refreshment rooms approved by the Commissioner, these rooms not being nearer than thirty miles from any terminus, nor nearer than thirty miles to each other. Liquors are to be sold fifteen minutes before and fifteen after the arrival of each passenger train, and at no other time. The Governor in Council may make regulations; and penalties, varying from £10 to £50, may be imposed for infringements of the Act or regulations.

On the 4th instant the Legislative Assembly agreed to the second reading of Mr. Jacob's bill to enable magistrates to bring drunkards before the Police Courts by summons as well as by arrest; and to a bill sent down from the Legislative Council having for its object the protection of imported and native game.

At the beginning of the session the Government promised that proposals were to be submitted for the continuation of the railway from Redfern to the Circular Quay, but no action has yet been taken in Parliament on the subject. Symptoms of impatience are beginning to be manifested on the part of the suburban population whose means of locomotion is so defective. Public meetings have been held in several localities near Sydney to agitate for the construction of a circular railway through the eastern suburbs; and nearly all the municipal boroughs have sent petitions into the Legislative Assembly. There is a remarkable unanimity of feeling and opinion as to the urgent necessity of the railway being constructed to the Circular Quay and round the eastern suburbs, and it is generally thought that Governmental and Parliamentary action cannot be much longer delayed.

Public opinion has been rapidly developed in favour of the continuation of the Great Northern line, which now has its terminus at Newcastle, to Sydney; and on the 8th instant the Legislative Assembly determined to go into committee on Friday to consider an address to the Governor to cause the necessary steps to be taken to connect the line with Sydney.

On the same day the Assembly passed the Bill to Amend the Matrimonial Causes Act. The bill is intended to give the wife the right to sue for dissolution of marriage on the ground of the husband's adultery. The Bill has repeatedly passed the Legislature, but has been disallowed by her Majesty.

SOCIAL.

A meeting of ladies favourable to the formation of a Ladies' Bible Association for central Sydney was held on the 27th ultimo in the drawing-room of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. Mr. Piddington briefly explained the principle and object of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the nature of the work to be attempted by a Ladies' Association. The ladies present expressed a warm interest in the project, and after a conversational discussion of the matter, it was determined to hold another meeting shortly with a view to the organization of an association.

The second lodge in connection with the I. O. of O. F. established within a month by Mr. Garcia, was opened at Balmain on the 2nd instant with every indication of becoming a success. P.G.M. Langley, assisted by D.D.G.Ms. Greene and Garcia, formally opened Harmon Lodge No. 6, and assisted in the initiation of a number of new members.

The number of visitors to the reference branch of the Free Public Library during Sunday afternoon, the 29th ultimo, amounted to one hundred and six. The number is less than that of the preceding Sunday. There were only six applications made for books at the lending branch. There were almost a thousand persons at the Musuem during the afternoon.

In reply to a deputation in reference to the restriction of the number of public-houses at the Glebe, the Minister for Justice and the Attorney-General thought the introduction of a short bill for that purpose would interfere with the proposal to bring in a bill to deal with the subject in a general manner. It would devolve upon the Government to consider whether they ought not to establish Courts in all the great centres of population, and before the session closed it was hoped they would be able to propose a licensing bill.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly, dealing with the rights and liabilities of married women in regard to property. This bill is intended to vest in married women all money and property which they may acquire by their own earnings, or by bequest, and to protect them in the enjoyment of the same irrespective of their husbands.

Two measures, affecting materially the moral and social condition of the colony, have been introduced in the Legislative Council by Sir Alfred Stephen. One is a bill dealing with the care of animals travelling by land or by sea, and the other takes up the important subject of the adulteration of food and drinks.

On the 7th instant, the various trades of Sydney celebrated the anniversary of the eight-hour-per-day system. About five thousand took part in the celebration. Processions were formed and marched through several streets, headed by bands of music, and the whole assemblage then proceeded by steamer to the marine pleasure-ground at Clontarf. Here sports were engaged in, and, at the luncheon-table, when the repast was concluded, several toasts and speeches were given by champions of the eight-hour system.

Captain Birnie, of the ship Cairnbulg, was entertained at dinner at the Imperial Hotel, on the 7th instant, by the passengers of the vessel and a few of his friends. The occasion was intended to mark their appreciation of his skill and perseverance in bringing his ship direct to her destination after being dismasted in a hurricane on the 29th July.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the Council of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales was held on Wednesday, October 2, his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson being in the chair. After a somewhat warm discussion the action of the previous meeting, appointing an International Exhibition committee, and voting the sum of £1000 towards the expenses, was confirmed. A letter was read from Sir Samuel Wilson, chairman of the Melbourne International Exhibition, suggesting an interchange of good offices, and offering to assist in rendering the Sydney Exhibition a success. Several fresh names were added to the International Exhibition committee, including Professor Liversidge, Messrs. F. H. Dangar, C. Watt, J. Broomfield, G. H. Reid, S. Cook, and J. Shepherd.

A meeting of the International Exhibition Committee was then held. It was stated that Messrs. J. White, H. C. White, T. Holt, H. Badgery, Bayly, F. Reynolds, and E. F. Stephen had declined to act on the committee. The chairman announced that the subscriptions received up to date amounted to £4827. It was resolved, on the motion of Sir John Hay,—"That a deputation, consisting of Sir Alfred Stephen, together with the members of the Council present, be a deputation to wait on the Colonial Secretary, and ask him to request Parliament to vote £10,000, to be paid in equal proportions to the subscriptions received."

On the following day the deputation, consisting of Sir John Hay, Messrs. W. A. Brodribb, W. Wallis, W. Bradley, J. Thompson, G. Pile, H. M. Wright, J. H. Heaton, J. J. Calvert, P. N. Trebeck, and J. S. Gordon, waited on the Colonial Secretary. Sir John Hay, on behalf of the deputation, asked the Colonial Secretary that the Government will at once propose to the Parliament that a grant be made to the funds of the International Exhibition Committee of a sum of £10,000, to be paid in equal proportions to the contributions received by subscription to that fund, and also that telegrams be sent to Messrs. Combes, the Agent-General, and Mr. Joubert, asking them to issue forms and receive entries for the Exhibition. Mr. Fitzpatrick said he was glad to find that this matter had at last got into fair running—a matter in which he had taken a deeper interest than his position allowed him to show. He had every hope and expectation now that it would be successfully carried out. On behalf of himself and his colleagues he promised at once and unreservedly to make this recommendation to Parliament of a grant of pound for pound for whatever might be subscribed; and he would submit the matter to his colleagues to-morrow. He would also instruct Mr. Combes, by wire, to do anything he could in the matter, and perhaps the society would indicate the nature of the instructions to be given. At all events, he would tell Mr. Combes to do all in his power to forward this matter; he could not do so before, as he was not in a position to do it. He would tell Mr. Combes and Mr. Forster to do all they could to forward it, and they, he supposed, would instruct the secretary, Mr. Joubert. If they would ask their secretary to inform him more particularly as to the nature of the instructions, he would send them. The deputation promised to inform the Colonial Secretary on the following day what instructions they desired to be sent to Mr. Combes and Mr. Forster.

Another meeting of the International Exhibition Committee was held on Friday, October 4, at which his Excellency the Governor again presided. His Excellency submitted the following telegram, which it was agreed should be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary to be sent home by him:—"The International Exhibition will take place as gazetted. Do all you can to further the matter. Instruct Combes and secretary to issue price of entry, and wire space required as soon as possible." It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Calvert:—"1, That, for the more convenient management of matters in connection with the International Exhibition, the committee be divided into the following sub-committees, viz.:—1, Building; 2, Exterior (park) arrangements; 3, Interior (building) arrangements; 4, Entrance gates and attendants; 5, Live Stock; 6, Agricultural (products, &c.); 7, Non-agricultural; 8, Horticultural; 9, Fine arts; 10, Machinery and implements; 11, Mining and minerals; 12, Refreshments and entertainments; 13, Wool and wine; 14, Finance; 15, Ceremonial; 16, Manufactures; 17, Printing and advertising; 18, Judging. Subsequently the names of various gentlemen were proposed and agreed to as members of the various sub-committees above-named.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Hurley, M.L.A. for Hartley, has given notice that he will, on the 22nd instant, move:—"That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve into a Committee of the Whole to consider an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1878 a sum not exceeding £6000 to provide prizes for the proposed Exhibition of 1879, and to be divided as follows:—Best horse, £1000; best bull, £1000; best cow, £1000; best ram, £1000; champion rifle team prize, £1000; champion boat race, £1000—to be open to the world, and to be awarded on the authority of the Agricultural Society, or stewards appointed by them; such sum of £6000 to be paid apart from any sum supplementing the contributions of the public.

CUSTOMS BILL.

"A Bill to amend and consolidate the laws for the regulation of the Customs" was laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd instant, and read the first time. Clauses 1 and 2 relate to the Acts proposed to be repealed, and the interpretation of terms; and clauses 3 to 7, to appointment of officers, to persons employed in Customs being deemed officers, to declaration on admission to office, to the dismissal of officers for taking bribes, to the exemption of Customs officers from public offices, and to public holidays.

Clause 7, relating to public holidays is as follows:—

"7. The only annual public holidays kept by the Customs shall be Christmas Day, Good Friday, New Year's Day, the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, and of the Prince of Wales' birthday, the anniversary of the foundation of the colony (twenty-sixth January), or the day appointed for the celebration of any of them respectively, and any public holiday proclaimed by the Governor."

From clause 8 to clause 14 the bill deals with the appointment of ports, wharfs, warehouses, &c.; and from clause 15 to clause 18 with the collection and management of duties, drawbacks, and allowances.

Clauses 8, 9, and 10 are as follows:—

"8. The Governor may, by public notice published in the *Gazette*, appoint any harbour, haven, creek, river, or place within the colony to be a port, and declare what ports or places shall be warehousing ports or places. And may appoint proper places within the same to be legal wharfs, and declare the limits of any such ports or wharfs respectively. And may also appoint proper places to be sufferance wharfs for the lading and unlading of goods and baggage under such conditions and restrictions as shall be from time to time provided; and may, from time to time, revoke or alter the said appointments or any of them.

"9. The Governor may in like manner appoint stations or localities for ships arriving at or departing from any port within the colony to bring to for the boarding or landing officers of the Customs; and the Collector may station officers on board any ship while within the limits of any such port.

"10. The Colonial Treasurer may appoint any building or premises to be a Queen's warehouse, and may license persons to keep warehouses approved by him in such ports or places."

By clauses 16 to 18 it is provided that former duties are to continue until new duties are chargeable, that all moneys are to be paid into the Treasury, and that goods may be warehoused and be chargeable with existing duties on similar goods. Clauses 19-21 refer to disputes between importers and officers of Customs, and by clauses 22-29 the Governor is empowered to appoint a Board, to be called "The Commissioners of Customs," who shall, with open doors, hear and determine disputes. Clauses 23-25, relating to the course of proceedings by the Commissioners, are as follows:—

"23. The Commissioners shall take the evidence tendered to them relating to the matter of inquiry on oath and may thereupon either decide the case and make an order accordingly or if they see fit direct a prosecution under this Act. And their decision and order in case any penalty or forfeiture shall be adjudged shall have the same force and effect as a legal conviction for penalties by justices. And the commissioners shall also possess all the authority conferred upon justices by any Act now or hereafter in force in cases of summary jurisdiction. And the course of proceeding of the commissioners upon the hearing of any such matter of dispute, or other inquiry submitted to them, shall be as nearly as possible in conformity with the practice adopted before justices in the exercise of their summary jurisdiction. Provided that all acts, matters, and things done and performed by the Board of Commissioners shall be subject to the disallowance of the Governor.

"24. In case any penalty or forfeiture shall be adjudged by the Commissioners to be paid or enforced, such judgment or decision and order shall, unless the same be disallowed as hereinbefore provided for, be as valid and effectual as any conviction and order which justices are empowered by law to make in cases of summary jurisdiction.

"25. In the exercise of their functions, the Commissioners shall have power to make rules and orders, subject to the approval of the Colonial Treasurer, for the general conduct of all business in relation to the matters submitted to them. And, with the like approval, they may make the forms to be used for complaints or other matters of inquiry, and for any other process necessary. But if no form applicable to any matter has been so made or approved any appropriate form in use in the District Courts may be used or altered so as to make it applicable to the circumstances; and the Commissioners may award all reasonable costs and expenses to the successful party, not exceeding the scales allowed respectively in the said District Courts; and they may summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of papers, under a penalty of twenty pounds; and, when engaged in the hearing of any matter of inquiry under the provisions of this Act, they may exercise all the power and authority of a chairman of General Sessions to enforce order during such inquiry by all persons whomsoever."

The Board of Commissioners shall meet for the dispatch of business at least once in every week, and they may adjourn the hearing of any case. Either the Commissioners or the Colonial Treasurer may mitigate penalties or adjudge the payment of a minor sum in lieu of anything forfeited.

Clauses 30 and 31 relate to the prohibition of certain goods, and clauses 32-35 to the arrival and unlading of ships from abroad. In clause 34, which refers to officers having access to all goods on boardship, it is provided that the officer having this privilege shall be above the rank of a tide waiter, and that he shall have authority to fasten down hatchways and to secure in storeroom, cabin, or other place, and to mark any goods before landing, and to lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board the ship.

Clauses 36 to 42 inclusive relate to the reporting of ships and entry of cargo from abroad. They require that the master of every ship shall report his arrival within twenty-four hours and before breaking bulk, or in default be liable to a penalty of £100; but in the case of intercolonial or New Zealand steamships, the owner or agent may make the report, the master is also to deliver bills of lading and to answer all questions which may be put to him by the Collector in relation to the ship, cargo, crew, or voyage. The Governor is empowered to make regulations for the shipping on the river Murray.

Clauses 43 and 44 relate to the transhipment of goods, and provide for transhipment to another ship or coasting vessel without examination.

The following clauses of the bill relate to the entry and landing of goods:—

"45. Except in the case of steamers as hereinafter provided for, no goods except live animals, fresh meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, coin, and bullion (all which may be landed before report or entry) shall be unshipped or landed from any ship without the authority of the Collector on Sundays or the holidays defined by section seven of this Act, or on Saturdays after the hour of noon, or on any day beyond the appointed hours. Nor shall any goods be unshipped or landed unless in the presence or with the authority of the proper officer of the Customs, nor be landed except at some legal or sufferance wharf or other place duly appointed for the landing of goods, nor shall any such goods, after having been unshipped or put into any boat, to be landed, be transhipped, or removed into any other boat previously to their being landed without the permission of the proper officer of the Customs. And when any goods shall be unshipped from any importing ship for the purpose of being landed after due entry thereof, such goods shall be forthwith landed at the wharf or other place at which the same are intended to be landed, and if any such goods shall be so unshipped, landed, transhipped, or removed contrary hereto, such goods, together with the boat employed in removing the same, may be seized, and shall be liable to forfeiture.

"46. The importer of goods shall make entry thereof before the expiration of the time hereinafter respectively prescribed after the date of the report of the ship importing the same viz.:—(1.) For goods imported in any ship from any port in Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, or the South Sea Islands—twelve hours. (2.) For goods imported in any ship from any port other than the said ports—twenty-four hours. And the above computation of time shall be exclusive of Sundays and the holidays as defined by section seven of this Act and of any days during which the ship and goods may have been subject to quarantine. And the bill of entry of any goods when signed by the Collector or proper officer shall be transferred to the proper officer, and be his warrant for the delivery of the goods therein mentioned.

"47. The Collector may in the case of steamers or other special cases grant permits to enable such steamers or ships to be discharged previously to the report thereof, or to the passing of entries for the cargo. But goods thus discharged, whether dutiable or not, shall be placed by the master or owner of such steamer or ship, under charge of a wharfinger or warehousekeeper approved by the Collector who shall, at the expense of the master or owner of such steamer or ship, take proper measures to protect the cargo. And such goods shall not be delivered by such wharfinger or warehousekeeper until due entries for the same are passed.

"48. If the importer shall not, within the time prescribed in section forty-six, make entry of such goods the master, owner, or agent of such ship may, on the expiration of such period, make an imperfect or provisional entry, and land the goods subject to the conditions following, that is to say:—(1.) If a time for the delivery of the goods is expressed in the charter party (if any), then at any time after the time so expressed. (2.) If any wharf or warehouse be named in such charter party for the landing or reception of the goods, they shall be landed or placed accordingly, otherwise they may be landed and placed on any legal or sufferance wharf, and in any warehouse. And such goods shall not be delivered by the wharfinger or warehousekeeper until due entries for the same are passed. (3.) At any time before the goods are actually landed the importer shall have the preferential right of making the entry, and landing the same. (4.) If any goods are landed for the purpose of assorting them, or otherwise at the wharf where the ship is discharging, and the importer at the time of such landing has made entry of the same, and demands their delivery, such goods shall be assorted and be delivered to him within twenty-four hours, and the expense of such landing and assortment shall be borne by the shipowner. 5. If at any time before the goods are landed or unshipped the importer has made entry for the landing and warehousing thereof at any other wharf than where the ship is discharging, and shall demand the delivery, the master or owner shall thereupon at once make such delivery or state the time at which the goods can be delivered, otherwise the master or owner before landing or unshipping such goods shall give to the importer, or to any warehouse keeper named by him, twelve hours' notice, in writing, that the goods are ready for delivery, and the master or owner shall, if he lands or unships the same without giving such notice, do so at his own risk and expense."

If goods are not claimed within three months after they are landed, they may be sold by the Collector; but, under clause 50, a shipowner may secure a lien on them for freight. That clause is:—

"50. If at the time when any goods are thus landed from any ship and placed in the custody of any wharfinger or warehouse keeper the shipowner gives to him notice in writing that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight or other charges payable to the shipowners, to an amount therein mentioned, the wharfinger or warehousekeeper shall retain such goods until due entries are made, and until the lien is discharged as hereinafter mentioned, otherwise he shall make good to the shipowner any loss to him thereby occasioned."

The following clauses provide for the discharge of the lien by the importer of the goods, or in the event of the lien not being discharged for the sale of the goods by public auction after the expiration of ninety days. No wharfinger or warehousekeeper, however, is to be compelled to take charge of goods or to inquire into the validity of any lien; and the provisions of this Act are not to contravene those of the Gunpowder Act of 1876. Duties are to be paid upon goods when entered for home consumption.

Clauses 61 to 69 relate to entries for warehouse by bill of sight, and entries generally, authority being given to the collector to seize goods fraudulently entered, and to confiscate goods concealed or not duly entered.

Clause 70 to 73 inclusive relate to cases in which an abatement of duty may be made, as, for example, in the case of "damaged or wrecked goods, wines and spirits, for the use of naval and military offices, and spirits of wines used in the arts."

Clauses 74 to 92 inclusive relate to the warehousing of goods and their removal under restrictions designed to protect the revenue. No compensation is to be given for goods consumed by fire in the Queen's warehouse, but the 83rd clause provides for the remission of the duties in such cases.

The following clauses deal with the entry and delivery of warehoused goods, whether for home consumption or for exportation. In the former case duty must be paid and bill of entry presented; in the latter provision is made for the exportation of goods under circumstances intended to prevent the evasion of duty. Warehoused goods may be exported overland without payment of duty, and drawback upon goods exported overland in original packages is to be allowed under regulations made by the Governor for the purpose.

The Treasurer has stated in the Assembly that he intends to introduce a bill this session to abolish the duty on gold; and that being so, we presume the following clauses have been retained in the bill in error:—

"107. All gold intended for exportation under any Act, for granting a duty upon gold, shall be weighed by the proper officer of Customs, and shall be placed in boxes or other secure packages, and on the outside of each shall be marked the gross weight thereof, and the net weight of the gold contained therein; and such boxes or packages shall after examination by the proper officer of Customs be sealed and secured by him at the expense of the exporter.

"108. If any such gold shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation before due entry of the same and payment of the duty thereon, such gold shall be liable to forfeiture, and any person who shall ship or aid, assist, or be concerned in the shipment or carrying of such gold, with intent to defraud the revenue, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds."

Clauses 109 to 126 relate to debentures for drawback on goods exported, the shipment of stores, the clearance of ships outwards, and the coast trade, the provisions of the bill apparently embodying those of the existing law.

Clause 127 relates to regulations, which may be made by the Governor when necessary for the due execution of this Act; he may prescribe the conditions under which drawbacks may be allowed, and goods be permitted to be exported to any adjoining colony; he may exempt particular places from the operation of this Act; he may make regulations to carry into effect any convention with the adjoining colonies; he may by proclamation prohibit the importation of imported stock, &c., all such regulations to be duly gazetted and laid before Parliament.

Clauses 128 to 134 relate to miscellaneous provisions. The Colonial Treasurer has power to make regulations affecting the details of Custom House work. The Governor may direct duties to be levied on substituted articles. Goods and articles are not to be forfeited without the sanction of the Colonial Treasurer. The word "importer" is to include the owner, consignee, or any person beneficially interested in the goods. Things condemned to be forfeited are to be sold in such manner as the Colonial Treasurer may direct. Importers not complying with the provisions of this Act are to be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Customs duties are to apply to goods imported by land as well as by sea.

Clause 135 affirms the validity of bonds given in relation to any matter affecting the Customs.

Clause 136 provides penalties for making false declarations, signing false documents, untruly answering questions, or counterfeiting and using false official documents.

Clauses 137 to 163 contain provisions respecting the restrictions on small vessels to prevent smuggling, being merely a consolidation of the existing regulations on this subject. The two succeeding clauses refer to compensations and rewards, and provision is made for ascertaining the value of goods.

Clauses 166 to 169 relate to legal procedure for the recovery of penalties and forfeitures, by action in the Supreme Court, or where the amount does not exceed one hundred pounds, before two justices in Petty Sessions, where an action has been commenced in the Supreme Court it may be, by consent of the Attorney-General, heard before two justices. Penalties, joint and several, may be sued for by joint and several informations; and persons previously convicted may on verdict be imprisoned.

The remaining clauses relate to proceedings before justices, and prescribe the forms of information and conviction. Justices have power to summon an offender, and may condemn goods liable to forfeiture. All legal proceedings before justices may be taken in the name of the Collector of Customs, with appeal allowed to Quarter Sessions, and proceedings are not to be quashed or set aside for want of form.

Clause 180 applies the Customs' laws to the River Murray.

Clause 185 contains the short title as follows:—"The Customs Regulation Act, 1878."

LAW.

There is little in legal matters to record. Some of the Circuit Courts have been held during the past week or so, and a Court of Quarter Sessions has been sitting at Darlinghurst, but there has been no business at the Supreme Court in Sydney. The cases at the Quarter Sessions have been unimportant. An important question connected with the administration of law in disputes between free selectors and squatters has been raised by a petition from 290 inhabitants of towns in the Murray district to the Legislative Assembly. The petition represents that in the existing state of the law the interests of the selectors and the squatters are often found to clash most seriously, and innumerable differences and disputes give rise to actions at law; that the selectors in attempting to settle upon the rich agricultural and pastoral lands within the Murray district are opposed by the squatters in every possible manner; that as the law at present stands the justices of the peace within the several districts revise the list of persons who are to be summoned as jurors to try causes in the Courts, and there is no appeal against their decision; that in the district referred to nearly all the squatters, as well as some of the station managers, are justices of the peace, and with few exceptions they rarely sit upon the Bench, except when the matter at issue is one in which the interest of the selector clashes with that of the squatter, and in cases between master and servant. In other regards also the petition points out how the ends of justice are subverted by the present system in the Murray district, and the petitioners pray that upon the truth of the allegations in their memorial being proved, the Legislative Assembly will amend the law now in force for revision of jury lists, and amend the list of the justices of the peace.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The suburbs are quickly increasing in size and importance, and several of them are becoming remarkable for the numerous private villas being erected in them. In the city also great improvements are being made. Workmen are busy on nearly every vacant allotment, and during the plethora of wealth the citizens have been enjoying, the building of houses, shops, and stores has been considered one of the best investments for capital. The consequence is, that Sydney within the last two years has increased in size with unusual rapidity, and in a far greater ratio than any other town in the colony. Not only is this the case, but all new buildings in it are of a superior order, and old land marks, which as a rule consisted of wooden structures, are disappearing, or making room for houses of an attractive character. The Government, as well as private individuals, seem animated with a desire to keep pace with the times, and several noble structures have been erected by them. Foremost amongst these are the Public Works Office in Bridge-street, the stonework, roof, and joists of which have been completed at a cost of £70,000. They are considered unsurpassed for beauty of design and excellence of workmanship in the colonies, and experienced authorities affirm that they would be a valuable acquisition to the architectural features of the most important cities in Great Britain. Not far from them is being built another Government building—the Lands Office. The stonework here is almost completed, and steps are being taken to erect from the level of the main cornice a large iron dome to receive the dome and lantern of an Observatory. The cost of the walls, joists, and roof of this building will be about £60,000, and the work is being carried out under Mr. John Young, who contracted for it, and Mr. Nancarrow, one of his superintendents. Mr. Young has also had workmen engaged on St. Mary's Cathedral, but there progress has been slow on account of the immensity of the structure and the great cost of erecting it. The last contract accepted was for 11 feet of the principal wall. This was to cost £20,000, and about a quarter of it has been completed. The offices of the Mutual Provident Society, which are considered to be of architectural beauty, are fast approaching completion. They are situated in Pitt-street, and not far from Messrs. Dalton, Brothers' magnificent stores just now receiving their finishing touches. The extensive wool-broking premises Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin intend erecting at Circular Quay at a cost of about £50,000, are in the builders' hands, and will soon be making a conspicuous appearance. The City Council have just called for tenders for the completion of the foundation and basement-wall of the great hall at the Town Hall, and it is probable that in the course of a few weeks masons will be once more at work in connection with this elegant structure, which bids fair to be second to none in the Australian colonies. The Council have also decided upon finishing as speedily as possible the offices and corridors on the ground floor of this building, and already carpenters are at work erecting temporary offices in the ante-chamber for the officials until the rooms set apart for their use are completed. There is one more matter the Council deserve commendation for, although they have not been very diligent in taking it in hand. It is in the direction of road formation. This has been proceeded with in George-street, the principal channel for the city vehicular and passenger traffic, to the great satisfaction of all concerned; and to make the work as effective as possible the Council have utilized their steam roller. Another contemplated city improvement of some magnitude is the subdivision of the Blackfriars estate, formerly known as the Sugar Works, and situated in George-street West. Great alterations have been made in the estate since it came into the hands of its present proprietors. The large unsightly buildings which, for the last half century, have been an eyesore on it are being razed to the ground, and a large sum of money is being expended in levelling and improving the place, prior to its being subdivided for sale. Special arrangements are being made in the matters of drainage and wide streets, and altogether the proprietors seem intent on making the place of great importance.

A novelty in shop decoration, recently introduced by Messrs. David Jones and Co., has excited a good deal of attention and admiration. It consists of a sign-board of plate-glass, extending along the whole façade of the premises of this firm in George-street. The length of the sign altogether is 97 feet 6 inches, and 3 feet 6 inches wide. The inscription thereon is partly in Roman block letters and partly in running text, all beautifully executed, the lettering being in gold, on a black ground, with the monogram of the firm in the centre, in black on a gold ground. The height of the capital letters is 2 feet 6 inches, and the small text and block letters are 12 inches high. The total weight of glass in the sign is 1275 lbs. This work has been executed by Messrs. Palmer and Weeks, of Park-street, and is an admirable proof of the excellence which the decorative art has attained to in this city. The premises generally have been painted and decorated throughout in the most tasteful style, also by Messrs. Palmer and Weeks. The footpath on the Barrack-street front has been asphalted, and beneath the portico which forms the carriage entrance an exceedingly nice piece of tessalated pavement has been laid by Mr. Layt, of Riley-street. The interior decorations are in admirable taste, and several alterations have been made in order to give greater convenience for the immense business done here. Chief among these novelties is a new apartment used as a costume room, where the flowing robes so well calculated to adorn the female form divine are displayed to full advantage. The fittings of the shop department are made of New Zealand wood, very nicely inlaid and panelled. Messrs. D. Jones and Co. have another establishment in York-street, which is devoted to carpets, upholstery, floorcloths, mattings, &c.; they employ upon the premises about 160 persons, but there are at least as many more employed who work at their own homes.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

Church of England.—September 30th: The annual meeting of the Darlinghurst Auxiliary of the Sydney Church Society was held, the Very Rev. the Vicar-General in the chair. October 2nd: A new church at Grahamstown was opened for divine service by the Rev. Canon Smith, after which a public meeting was held, Mr. John A. Warris presiding. 3rd: An address and a purse of sovereigns was presented to the Rev. F. R. Seaborn, on the occasion of his leaving Young, where he had exercised his ministry about eight years.

Church of Rome.—September 25th: Three novices, Misses Catherine Leahy, Anastatia Mullally, and Ellen O'Neill, took the black veil at St. Augustine's, Yass, 26th: Two young ladies made their religious profession, and a third took the white veil, at Singleton.

Non-Sectarian.—Mr. Henry Varley, of London, on an evangelistic tour through the Australasian colonies, arrived in Sydney from Melbourne about a fortnight since; has held religious services in the theatre on Sunday, and in the Masonic Hall on the evenings of the week, and they have been well attended. October 2nd: A meeting was held in the Temperance Hall to promote the interests of the Maloga Aboriginal Mission, on the Murray River; the Rev. J. Barnier in the chair. Father Chiniquy, of Canada, an ex-Roman Catholic priest, is delivering a course of lectures, in elucidation of the principles of the Church of Rome, and of his reasons for seceding therefrom.

THE WEATHER—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

Spring, which was entered into on the 23rd ultimo, has, so far, proved one of the most favourable seasons known for many years. There has been in nearly all districts a fair rainfall, and the prospects of graziers and farmers were never better than at present. In this city during the past fortnight the temperature has been high and the weather variable, and similar terms would apply to all the inland districts. On the 7th instant showers fell in the metropolis, and in the following districts there was a fair rainfall:—Bourke, Port Macquarie, Muswellbrook, Mudgee, West Maitland, Newcastle, Mount Victoria, Young, Wollongong, Euston, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Cape St. George, Queanbeyan, Deniliquin, Albury, Bodalla, Cooma, Eden, and Gabo Island. On the same date there were signs of rain at other stations. On the whole it has been what may be aptly termed good growing weather, and the country generally looks well. Unfortunately, there are signs of rust in some of the forward wheat in the north, and along the Upper Hunter the wheat on several farms is badly affected. In Queensland, on the Darling Downs, rust this season is very prevalent; but as yet the tidings from the districts of this colony lead to the hope that the losses of grain will not be very severe. Along the northern coast the weather is that of summer, and planting is proceeding vigorously. At Singleton the farmers are wondering how long it is since they experienced such a glorious season. The country around Tamworth looks beautifully verdant, and the Liverpool Plains are fast picking up condition. In the west the season is all that the farmers could wish for, and grass in Mudgee, Dubbo, Parkes, and Forbes, is plentiful. Splendid rains have fallen in Monaro. Along the Murray summer heat rules, and vegetation is rapidly springing. It may be confidently asserted that if rust keeps away an excellent harvest must result from such a favourable spring.

Regarding the pastoral outlook spring has caused a wonderful change in the tone of the reports from the pastoral districts. Regarding the pasture, the words "scarce" and "scanty" have given way to "good," "improving," and "beautiful." Indeed, the prospects are excellent in nearly all districts, and there is very little in the shape of disease. The lambing progresses satisfactorily; in the west and south it is nearly over. Some very good averages have been obtained in Mudgee, and the southern runs have produced well. The new clip, which has reached this market, looks well and commands fair prices, but some parcels contained more than the average share of burrs. The extension of the railway lines is rapidly increasing the trade, and the brokers and others interested have a prospect of being busily employed during the season.

Two scabby sheep were among the ship stores of the Whampoa (s.), which arrived in this port on the 27th ultimo. Fortunately they were discovered by the stock inspector, and were promptly destroyed. Under the new stock regulations of the port, which come into force next month, all sheep, cattle, and pigs which arrive by ships as stores will be removed to some isolated ground, and there kept until the ships to which they belong are ready for sea.

AMUSEMENTS.

On Friday, the 4th instant, Mr. J. L. Hall's season at the Theatre Royal came to an end, the final performance being a benefit one, and the piece produced Byron's comedy of "Old Sailors," and the well-known burlesque of "Aladdin." There was an exceptionally good house, and, in fact, Mr. Hall's capabilities as a clever actor began to be properly recognised by playgoers only as his stay in Sydney was drawing to a close. He depended somewhat too much on comedy perhaps, for as the tastes of the people here lie chiefly in the direction of plays of the sensational school, the patronage he received was not a very profitable one in a pecuniary sense; but opinion is unanimous about his talent. He left Sydney on Tuesday for Adelaide, where he will fulfil an engagement prior to taking for a time the management of the Academy of Music in Melbourne. On Saturday night Mr. Theo. Hamilton made his debut at the Royal in tragedy, appearing in the character of "Macbeth." He was very favourably received. The cast was as follows:—Mr. Hamilton, Macbeth; Mrs. Edward Holloway, Lady Macbeth; Mr. Douglass, Macduff; Mr. Hasker, Duncan; Mr. West, Banquo; Mr. South, Hecate; Misses Melville, Mainwaring, and Kemble, the three witches. Locke's music was also rendered, the Misses Deorwyn taking the leading parts.

For a week the boards of the Victoria Theatre were occupied by a company which apparently was formed simply to keep the place going till the opening night of the "New Princess Uncle Tom's Combination Company" on Saturday last. The drama presented on the first appearance of the company was "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and if a very crowded house is an indication of success, the company succeeded to the utmost. On Tuesday there was another large audience, and the season promises to be a good one for the management.

The Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society have given a second subscription concert at the Guild Hall. They chose for their performance Haydn's "Creation," and acquitted themselves very creditably.

The Kelly and Leon troupe are still playing at the Queen's Theatre, with much success, but have announced their last performance.

Since the departure of the last mail, one of the best-known and cleverest of Australian actors—Mr. William Andrews—has breathed his last, and has been followed to the grave by all his brother Thespians who are in Sydney. He was born in this city, and was an exceedingly clever comedian. Illness, for a considerable time previous to his death, had cast its blighting shadow over him, and this circumstance, with others, is sufficient to account for the statement that he has left his wife and family destitute. His friends, however, have come to their assistance, and performances for their benefit are to be given in the Theatre Royal and the Queen's Theatre—the lessees giving the use of the theatres, and every actor and actress in the place his or her services.

AQUATICS.

The Mercantile Rowing Club have declined the honour of taking any part in the approaching regatta at Balmain on the 9th of November. They complain that, according to their lights, the rules and regulations of the Balmain Regatta Committee are defective, and give the umpire instead of the judge the power of deciding a race. They instance the contest between the Mercantile Rowing Club and the Sydney Rowing Club on the 9th November, 1876, when the judge, who was stationed at the winning-post, declared the Mercantile Rowing Club representative senior crew the winner, whereas the umpire, who was in a steam-launch some distance astern of the boats, reversed the decision of the judge. The race is said to have been the closest at the finish ever rowed in Port Jackson, there being only two or three feet difference in the noses of the boats as they passed the bow of the flagship. The M. R. C. express their desire that the committee shall make such provision in their rules as shall avert any possibility of dispute between the judge and the umpire in the future, and until that is done they hold their patronage of the Balmain Regatta in abeyance.

A rather unfortunate *contretemps* has lately occurred between the old committee of the Anniversary Regatta and a self-appointed committee who have ousted from office men who for years past have succeeded in making the regatta of the 26th January what it ought to be—a credit to the colony. If the matter is rightly understood, the annoyance has been created by a few self-interested individuals, who appear to be impressed with the idea that they are the only people capable of managing so large and important an acquatic *fête* as the regatta held on the anniversary of the colony. A proposal was mooted for the initiation of a National Regatta Association, but whether it will accomplish the sanguine expectation of its promoters remains to be proved. Two or three meetings have been held on the subject, but, so far, they have not been attended with any definite or beneficial results. It is certain that if the matter is left in the hands of a few self-interested individuals they will work solely for their own ends, irrespective of the duties they owe to the public as caterers on the occasion of the Anniversary Regatta, for public patronage and support.

The coming regatta of the M. R. C. to be held on the 19th of the present month has been the means of enlisting the names of several promising young pullers as intending competitors, and with discreet management the regatta promises to be in every sense a success.

Several members of the S. R. C. are commencing to make preparations for the Balmain regatta, when the club will doubtless be well represented.

On Saturday, 21st ultimo, the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron celebrated their opening trip of the season by a series of evolutions in the harbour and a dinner, tendered by the commodore of the squadron to the members, on board the P. M. S. S. Zealandia. Unfortunately the heavy showers of rain which fell at intervals during the afternoon somewhat marred the enjoyment of the day's evolutions, and the wind, which blew hard from the southward, interfered not a little with the trim of the small fry. One of the first signals shown from the masthead of the Mistral was "Follow in line," which order was immediately executed by the boats following up in the wake of the Commodore's yacht. After the Mistral came the Magic, Peri, Pert, Ella, Daphne, Pleiades, Mabel, and Ione; and really a pretty sight it was to see all these yachts standing down the harbour with their covering boards awash, and the spray sousing some of the smaller boats from stem to stern; topmasts were all struck, and while all of the boats had a reef or two taken in the mainsail, some found even this meagre spread of canvas too much for them, and were reduced to carrying storm-jibs.

On Saturday last the Prince Alfred Yacht Club opened the proceedings of the season by evolutions in the harbour, winding up with a dinner at Athol Gardens. The yachts present were the Guinevere (Commodore Want), Secret, Magic, Daphne, Erin, Mabel, Ione, Orpheus, and Kilmeny.

The Sydney Amateur Sailing Club gives promise of a successful season. The number of members has increased since last season, and several new boats are down on the lists to compete with the older craft.

Nothing has been heard of the rowing match on fixed seats which was reported to be on the tapis, between Trickett and Rush; there is little prospect at present of such a race taking place.

Mr. Hurley, M.L.A., intends moving in the Assembly, on the 22nd instant, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1879 (among other items) the sum of £1000 for a champion boat race, open to all the world. The race to be rowed during the time of the International Exhibition. £1000 is to be also proposed as a prize for a champion rifle team. The calibre of patriotism of hon. members is, it is feared, scarcely sufficient to ensure the offering by the Government of such liberal prizes, although it is obvious enough that the money would be indirectly returned to the colony a hundredfold.

MINING SUMMARY.

Some rich specimens of gold quartz have within the past few days been discovered in the Star of Peace, and other claims at the Hill End gold-field; but the exact yield has yet to be ascertained. Fuller reports from the Brook's Creek diggings are unfavourable as to the extent of the auriferous land opened up. A vein rather than a reef has only been found. This is about eight inches wide, and has good gold. There is, however, a large extent of auriferous ground in the neighbourhood well worth prospecting. A slab of gold weighing 244 ounces has been shown to us from the Trunkey Creek, being the produce of 190 loads of stone. The recent crushings at Trunkey are said to have given a good average. Affairs on the Back Creek diggings are now flourishing, and the population has increased to 900. The reefs are yielding quartz, considerable quantities of which give an average of two ounces to the ton. Splendid prospects have been obtained from the Golden Spur line of reef about seven miles north of Back Creek. The country in that neighbourhood appears to be yielding the richest results obtained from any part of our auriferous lands. Favourable reports have been received from the Dromedary diggings. At the silver mines known as The Reef, about four miles from Moruya, fresh operations have been commenced. A new discovery of payable gold is reported from the Tumut and Adelong district, at a depth of three feet from the surface. At Bowman River payable prospects are being obtained by the miners, and the indications of auriferous ground are very encouraging. At the Muckerawa the gold is found in cement in a basalt hill. Several loads of dirt have yielded from 3 oz. to 5 oz. of gold per load. About fifty men are engaged on this new rush. At the Felltimber Creek, near Albury, there is some activity in mining affairs, but as yet the gold obtained has not proved very rich.

The output of coal from Newcastle for the fortnight ended the 4th instant amounted to 41,826 tons, of which 11,238 tons were shipped to Sydney and other New South Wales ports, 10,212 to Victoria, 1725 to South Australia, 10,377 to New Zealand, 1270 to Queensland, 981 to Tasmania, 210 to New Caledonia, 1750 to China, 1050 to Honolulu, 2827 to East Indian ports, 1303 were taken by steamers and the railway, and 1897 supplied for home consumption.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

With one or two exceptions the colony has been fairly free from crime. There was about the usual number of cases at the last District Court, but none of them were of a very serious character. The police captured a housebreaker named Thomas Smith, who was convicted of burglary, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The other cases related principally to larcenies and neighbourly assaults. News has just reached the metropolis that the man who shot senior-sergeant Wallings, at Dubbo, has been killed by the police, shortly after he committed the murder. The cold-blooded villain shot Wallings in the execution of his duty. He was pursued by sub-inspector Duffy and constables Latton and Gray, of Bourke, in the most unrelenting manner, and traced to the borders of Queensland, where he made a desperate resistance. The police shot at the horse he was riding, and fatally wounded the murderer, whose name is said to be George Gibson. This man's death is one which has not in any way been regretted by the general community. It was such a death as luckily there is not much necessity for now-a-days. The police deserve the congratulations of the public here for their bravery in this instance, which, however, is only of a piece with much the New South Wales police have accomplished in the suppression of crimes of this nature. A movement has been initiated for relieving the widow and eight children of Wallings.

A terrible accident happened to three firemen on board the Garonne just as she was about to start for London. The men's names were Calderwood, Rutter, and Clark. It was found after steam had been got up that a discharge valve in one of the engine cylinders would not operate, and the men were sent down to put it in working order. While they were doing this the valve suddenly opened and allowed a huge volume of steam to escape and envelope them. They were all seriously injured and as soon as possible conveyed to the Infirmary. One of them lies there in a very precarious condition.

LABOUR SUMMARY.

The following are the prices paid for labour in some of the principal trades of the colony:—

Printing Trade.—Compositors (*Sydney Morning Herald*), 1s. 1d. per 1000; ditto (*Evening News*), 1s. and 1s. 1d. per 1000.

Building Trades.—All labour is paid by the day of eight hours. Carpenters, 9s. to 11s.; stonemasons, 11s.; stonemasons' labourers, 7s. to 8s.; plasterers, 11s. to 12s.; plasterers' labourers, 8s. to 9s.; bricklayers, 10s. to 12s.; bricklayers' labourers, 8s. to 9s.; painters, 9s. to 10s.; joiners, 10s. to 11s.; plumbers, 10s. to 12s.; gasfitters, 10s. All the labour connected with these trades is fully employed, and in some departments scarce.

Iron Trades.—The following rates are paid by the hour, the men working eight hours a-day, with two breaks in summer and one in winter. Ironturners, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4½d.; engine-fitters, 11d. to 1s. 4d.; blacksmiths, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; blacksmiths' strikers, 8d. to 9½d.; ironmoulders, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4d.; pattern-makers, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; boilermakers, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; boilermakers' assistants, 8d. to 9d.; general labourers in ironworks, 7½d. to 10d.; engine-drivers, 9½d. to 10d.; furnacemen, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d.; dressers, 8½d. to 11d.; machinemen in fitting shop, 1s. to 1s. 2d. Country blacksmiths receive £75 per annum, with rations or board.

Brass and Copper Trades.—At per hour, the men working eight hours a day, with two breaks in summer and one in winter. Brass-finishers, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; brass moulders, 1s. 2d.; coppersmiths, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4½d.

Brickmakers, £1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. per thousand; pipe-makers, £2 10s. per week; potters, £2 10s. ditto.

Carriage and waggon builders, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; carriage painters, 10d. to 1s. 4d. ditto; wheelwrights (country), £3 10s. per week.

Shipwrights, 10s. to 12s. a day of eight hours; sawyers in mill, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per hour.

Tailors (paid by the piece) can earn about £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week; shoemakers earn on an average from £1 15s. to £2 10s. per week; saddlers, £2 to £2 10s. per week, exceptionally good hands, £3 per week.

Tinsmiths, who work by the piece and by the day, and, in different establishments, from 8 to 10 hours, can earn from £2 2s. to £3 3s. per week.

Coopers.—Those who work on odd jobs are paid at the rate of 12s. to 14s. per day. By the piece the rate is as follows:—For wine casks, £1 2s. 6d. per tun; oil casks, £1 ditto; tierces, 4s. each; hogsheads, 6s. ditto; ten-gallon kegs, 3s. ditto; five-gallon ditto, 2s. 3d. ditto; two-gallon ditto, 1s. 9d. ditto; tallow casks, 14s. 6d. per tun.

Domestic Servants.—Cooks in private houses, £30 to £65 per annum; cooks in hotels, £52 to £65 ditto; laundresses, £32 to £45 ditto; house and parlour maids, £26 to £35 ditto; general servants, £26 to £45; nursemaids, £26 to £35; grooms and coachmen, £45 to £65; gardeners, £52 to £65.

Station Hands.—Including rations or board: Married couples, £60 to £75 per annum; farm labourers, £30 to £45 ditto; bullock drivers, £40 to £52 ditto; horse-team drivers, £40 to £65 ditto; boundary riders, £40 to £52 ditto; stockmen, £40 to £75 ditto; shepherds, £35 to £40 ditto; roadmakers, £52 to £65 ditto; gardeners, £40 to £52 ditto; useful boys, £16 to £30 ditto.

Lumpers and Wharf Labourers.—Day work for handling general cargo, 1s. per hour; ditto for handling coal, 1s. 3d. per hour; night work, 1s. 6d per hour.

Corporation Labourers.—Permanent hands, 7s. per day occasional hands, 6s. 8d. per day.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Victoria.

Two thieves have been committing a number of depredations in the Western district. One being mounted succeeded in getting away to the South Australian Border, but the other (who is recognised as a man named Charles Burgess, a native of Sydney) was captured.—The Governor assented to the Loan Bill on September 30.—William Sackville Gordon, son of the late Lord Henry Gordon, and cousin of the Marquis of Huntley, died recently. He had been following the occupation of a letter-carrier in the Toorak district for a number of years. Subscriptions are to be raised to enable his penniless widow to return to her relatives in England.—The Government have definitely decided to oppose the Amending Education Bill of Sir John O'Shanassy.—The Chief Secretary to-day refused to give any pecuniary assistance to the Juvenile Intercolonial Exhibition. The committee have consequently determined to carry out the project, depending upon the subscriptions of the public.—The Legislative Council, on October 1, passed the second reading of the Exhibition Bill. There was some opposition to the measure, principally on the ground that the time was inopportune; but Sir Charles Sladen said it would not be wise or becoming for that Chamber to reject a measure which had been before the country for two years, and against which no opposition had been raised. In the Assembly a copy of the agreement between the colonies and the Eastern Cable Company was laid on the table. The Constitution Reform Bill was then further proceeded with in committee, and Mr. Williams reintroduced his amendment in the 8th clause, to take the entire control of financial matters from the Assembly. The Government opposed it. The debate continued all the evening, but possessed no special features of interest. The amendment was negatived on division by 41 to 27. The Government supporters voted with the minority; the Opposition did not vote as a body. No further progress was made, as Mr. Gaunson commenced stonewalling, and the Chief Secretary consented to an adjournment.

—Mr. Williams addressed his constituents at Mandurang last night on his amendment in the Reform Bill and on the dissolution. The meeting passed a resolution of approval of his proposal to limit the right of the Assembly to pass bills at once, irrespective of the Council or of the plebiscitum. The Minister for Education was present and endeavoured to put the contrary view; but the feeling of the electors was with their member.—The Exhibition Commissioners held a meeting to-day at which they decided to forward a letter to the President of the New South Wales Agricultural Society, offering their co-operation in the movement for holding an international exhibition in Sydney next year; being of opinion that such a step would conduce to the advantage of both exhibitions.—The Legislative Council, on October 2, passed the Supply Bill for £632,000, and the Land Transfer Amendment Bill.—In the Assembly two hours were wasted in a discussion based on a complaint by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen against the *Australasian*, owing to some remarks about "hinted treason," in its Summary number. The Attorney-General spoke in very strong terms against the systematic misrepresentation and calumnies of some portion of the Press. Some members justified the newspaper statement, while others opposed it. A bill was introduced to render judgments which have been obtained in the Supreme Court of any other of the Australasian colonies effectual in Victoria. The adjourned debate was then resumed on the question of the reduction in postal rates, and a resolution was agreed to in favour of a uniform rate of 1d. for letters within the colony. A proposition for the free carriage of newspapers was withdrawn.—The Reform Bill was passed through committee without amendment. There was no discussion, and the marginal notes were read. The House then proceeded with the Estimates.—On October 1 and 2 considerable excitement was caused in the vicinity of the wharfs, in consequence of the Harbour Trust Commissioners endeavouring to obtain forcible possession of Wright and Orr's old docks, on the south bank of the Yarra. Wright's party resisted, and the contest remained undecided for the day. On the following day, however, six men, employed by the Harbour Trust, were given into custody on a charge of wilfully and illegally damaging property. On the next day the case was heard, the charge being altered to one of breaking the peace. It was shown that no breach of the peace had occurred, and the men were discharged.—It is reported on October 3 that a large and important gold-field has been discovered near the Grampian Mountains, in the Ararat district.—The conditions for the new mail service were laid on the table of the Assembly on October 3, at the request of Mr. Service.—An acrimonious scene of recrimination took place the same afternoon, in the Assembly, between Mr. Gaunson and the Ministers for Railways and Public Works.—Sir Samuel Wilson has published a separate volume of the Acclimatization Society's annual report, referring to the introduction of Californian salmon. Experiments so far have had satisfactory results, especially in the Gippsland rivers, where salmon are occasionally found a foot long and 2 lbs. in weight.—On October 4, Mr. Berry, accompanied by Mr. Smith, proceeded to Ballarat to lay the foundation-stone of a new library. At the soirée, the Colonial Secretary, in his speech, eschewed party politics, but congratulated the people on the interest taken by them in politics, which made the colony the Premier in Australasia. It had given universal suffrage, protection to native industry, and free and universal education. He said that that the Government would, in their reform measure, exercise conciliation, but they would not rest until they had seen the constitutional question on a safe basis.—His Excellency the Governor visited the Geelong show on October 4, and spoke of his approaching departure, after spending many happy years in the colony.—The Ministry and a majority of the members of Parliament are desirous of meeting the Legislative Council in Conference on the Reform Bills.—A committee, consisting of Mr. Service, Mr. J. J. Casey, and Mr. Ellery (the Government Astronomer), have been appointed to investigate the manifestations which are said to take place in the presence of Dr. Slade, the Spiritualistic medium.—Work was commenced in earnest on October 4 with the Oakleigh railway, at South Yarra. Considerable delay was caused in commencing operations owing to the exorbitant demands of owners of property through which the line passes.—The Hon. Graham Berry has intimated that the Victorian Government has no intention to accede to the petition for the annexation of New Guinea, as it would do Victoria no good if men of capital were to be attracted from the colony. Mr. Berry thinks that if New Guinea is to be annexed it is clearly the part of the Imperial Government.—The debentures will not be sent forward by the San Francisco mail but by the next Suez Mail, and the loan will be floated in London in February.—The Railway Construction Bill will not be introduced in the Assembly till the end of the session, and it will then only be laid on the table, and not discussed.—At a meeting of the Cricket Association, held on October 5, a letter was read from Mr. Conway asking the patronage of the association for a match on the East Melbourne ground, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th December. A letter was read from the secretary of the Melbourne Cricket Club, offering the free use of the Melbourne ground on the occasion of the match. It was resolved that Mr. Conway be informed that the patronage of the association should be accorded, and that it was the wish of the association that the first match be played on the Melbourne ground. It was also agreed that a banquet be given to the team, and a subcommittee was appointed to make arrangements and for the reception of the Eleven.—His Grace Archbishop Vaughan arrived at Sandhurst on Saturday afternoon, October 5. He was met by a large crowd. An address was presented to him, to which he replied. On Sunday he preached to a crowded congregation, and on Monday he delivered a lecture at the Princess's Theatre, Sandhurst, in the presence of a large audience, on "Christ and His Kingdom."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Judge Boucaut took his seat in Banco this morning. There was a large attendance of the Bar and members of Parliament. The Attorney-General delivered a congratulatory speech, to which his Honor made an earnest reply.—Mr. Sudholz offers £1000 towards clearing off the debt on the Lutheran Church, providing the congregation subscribe £2000.—The Postmaster-General states that the contract with the Netherlands-India Steam Company, to dispatch a steamer with messages during the interruption of the cable is still in force, and is terminable on notice; that it rests with the Superintendent of the Telegraph Company at Batavia, to give notice for the dispatch of a steamer; but whether he will do so or not depends upon the probability of the cable being repaired speedily. The repairing steamer is believed to be at Banjoewangi now, or is expected to arrive during the week.—A singular incident occurred at the Rev. Charles Clark's lecture on "Charles Dickens," at Gawler, on October 1. During the recitation of the quarrel between Sairy Gamp and Betsy Prig, Mr. James Harris shouted to the lecturer that he would not allow him to talk about his wife in the room. A scene of indescribable confusion followed. Several ladies fainted, and the lecturer was loudly cheered.—Acraman and Company say that the contract with the Netherlands India Company is for five years, and no notice having been given to cancel it, it is still in force. An explanation was made in both Houses on October 1 as to the composition of the new Ministry. In the Assembly, Mr. Mann said that the Government would adopt the policy of the late Ministry with trifling modifications. They propose to provide all the machinery for imposing the new taxes, as passed, but will not revise the tariff this session. Respecting the Land Bill, the Government would reduce the forty-two years' tenure to two terms of fourteen years each. After a discussion, in which objection was taken to the composition of the Ministry owing to Mr. Rees' connection with it, Mr. Downer gave notice of motion for the 2nd, "That this House is dissatisfied with the Ministry as at present constituted." The House immediately adjourned.—On the following day Mr. Rees resigned his portfolio, and in consequence the vote of want of confidence was withdrawn.—Mr. King subsequently accepted the vacant seat in the Cabinet.

QUEENSLAND.

The Agnes, schooner, from Sydney bound to Townsville, has been wrecked on the Capricorn group. All the crew were saved. Mr. Boyd, the owner, with the crew, are aboard the James Nash, ketch, bound for Maryborough.—The Assembly was dissolved on October 1, and the Council adjourned to November 12.—The revenue receipts for the quarter ending September, amount to £434,472, showing a decrease of £35,550 on the corresponding quarter of last year, the Customs' revenue returns giving a decrease of £12,000, and the land revenue £38,000. There is an increase in the railway receipts of £6000; public works and services, £10,000; and in general receipts of £3000. The expenditure for the quarter amounts to £329,520 as against £294,483, and on account of loan fund, £210,725 as against £236,026 on the corresponding quarter.—Seth Peterson, Deputy Registrar-General has been committed for a grave breach of trust as treasurer of the South Brisbane Mechanics' Institute, having devoted £900, the moneys of the building funds presumedly placed to fixed deposit to land speculations. Rumours of his embezzlements were current for some days. Matters were about to be arranged by his friends, as it is thought the deficiency does not partake of the nature of fraud, when further admissions of a more serious character were made. It would appear that he sent a circular note to a number of gentlemen stating that certain deeds of title lodged with them as security for advances were fictitious, he having forged the signatures necessary to make them legal instruments. He has been Deputy Registrar-General for many years, and had just commenced six months' leave of absence on full pay, which the Colonial Secretary deemed he had fully earned by his assiduity and high character. The extent of his frauds is unknown yet. Petersen forwarded his resignation, and the police were ordered to arrest him.

NEW ZEALAND.

The two principal Government measures—the Electoral and Land Tax Bills—have virtually passed through committee without material amendment. It is expected that the tax on joint stock companies will be dropped and probably the beer tax also.—English ships are arriving rapidly. Five arrived last week, and nearly all of them made long passages.—A deposit of antimony sulphate has been found near Greymouth. The analysis gives 84 ounces of gold and 36 ounces of silver to the ton.—The damage by the floods in Otago and Canterbury is estimated at least at half-a-million pounds sterling.—The Government on October 4 suffered a defeat on the second reading of the Beer Tax Bill by a majority of two. Sir George Grey consequently announced that the Government would withdraw the Beer Tax and the Companies' Income Tax Bills.

MONETARY REVIEW.

The late change made in the departure of the Suez mail by the Government of Victoria has made the closing of that via San Francisco so contiguous that little more than a week has elapsed since our summary for the latter was published. In the interval the principal item of news has been furnished by the publication of the quarterly revenue statement at an unprecedentedly early date. It was issued on the morning of the 1st instant, and disclosed the not unexpected fact that owing to the decreased sale of public lands there was again a considerable decrease in the receipts as compared with those for the corresponding portion of 1878. The total receipts on account of revenue proper during the past three months amounted to £1,074,576, as against £1,167,830 for the previous quarter, and £1,296,575 for the third quarter of 1877. As compared with the latter, there is an actual decrease of £221,999, arising from the Lands Department. The total receipts from this source amounted to £442,948, being a decrease of £248,667. The Customs yielded £287,130, an increase of £12,677; and railways, £196,312, an increase of nearly £21,000. The duty on refined sugar was more by £350, but this was counterbalanced by a falling off of £718 on colonial distilled spirits. There being now no stamp duty, a decrease of £1595 appears under that head, and £406 in the gold duty. Another large item is due to the abolition of tolls, and swells the decrease by £4256. Under the head of licenses there is an improvement of close to £5900, the greater part of which was derived from the increased number of public-houses. In the postal department there has been a falling-off amounting to £4205, on a total of £58,497. Sheep disease contributions yielded less by £1550, and there were trifling reductions in escort fees, Mint receipts, pilotage, and harbour fees. Fees of office increased to the extent of £458. Fines and forfeitures added £307 more, and a further sum of £739 from unclassified receipts aided in reducing the deficit to the amount stated. A foot-note shows that £39,277 was derived last quarter from Border Customs, the Victorian contribution being £29,381. The disbursements from the Consolidated Revenue Fund amounted to £1,407,718, out of a total expenditure of £2,075,322. The credit balances in favour of consolidated revenue account on Saturday last was £1,986,713, and the total cash balances due to the Government £2,938,882, which, together with securities held, made up a total to credit of £3,519,696. The amount of special deposits held by the banks has not varied since June 30, but the London account with the Bank of New South Wales has been reduced to the extent of £59,496, and the Sydney account is less by £110,563. It is satisfactory to find that the exigencies of the public service have not forced the withdrawal of any portion of these special deposits, although, in some quarters, such was considered as certain to be the result, if a new loan was not negotiated in London some time ago. The ordinary expenses of the Government, as well as the current cost of railways extensions, and other reproductive public works have been paid as usual, and the credit balance mentioned still remains available. This may be deemed worthy of notice by English investors who are holders of our securities, or are likely to become so. The large Victorian loan intended to be placed on the London market at an early date, may deter this Government from offering the million and a half they proposed to raise. Rather than sell it at such a price as might be considered adequate for less eligible securities, they will probably use more of their existing surplus. The local money market is stringent, and the news of a considerable fall in the value of wool is likely to make money more scarce for some time longer. 6½ per cent. is offering by all the banks for deposits of twelve months, and in special cases for a longer date a shade more has been obtained. The fourth of the month passed off very well, and there have been no commercial failures worth mentioning. At the same time, it is only fair to say that trade in the interior has been so bad for many months that there has been a heavy demand for renewals upon the town houses doing a country business. During the current month a large amount of money in the shape of dividends that have accrued up to the 30th ultimo will be available, yet in spite of this the movements of the stock and share market have been adverse to sellers. Bank stock has been weaker, insurance shares less salable, and coal shares much lower.

BANKS.—A dull feeling followed the fall in prices noticed in last summary. The decline has now been checked but buyers are holding off in expectation of operating at cheaper rates. City sold at 10½, and are wanted, sellers ask 10¾; Commercial were offered at 98½ up to yesterday, when 10s. less was accepted; Joint Stock are quiet at 13¾d., sellers: Mercantile, dull at 5¾, for old, 4½ for new issue with third call paid; National of Queensland were not dealt in: holders ask 6¾. New South Wales had sellers at 51½. New Zealand changed hands at 24½. Union firm at 59½.

DEBENTURES.—New South Wales long-dated fives have suffered considerably, being now offered at 106½, without acceptance. Interminables and funded fours are scarce; buyers of the latter. Queensland fours offered at 95, a reduction of 20s.; sixes held for 115. City of Sydney sixes, having four years' currency, changed hands at par. A. S. N. Co.'s offered at the same price.

INSURANCE.—Mutual shares are very weak, but have not suffered so much as Sydney Fire, which are now offered at 78s. Australian have sellers at 6s., City at 2s. 3d., and Mercantile at 2s. 6d. General offered at 57s., New South Wales and Pacifics at 39s; Sydney Marine are held for 23s., and United for 31s. Both the latter hold their meetings this month, and are expected to declare the usual dividends.

GASLIGHT.—For some reason, not yet apparent to the outside public, prices have fallen lower than they have been for years. Fully-paid offering freely at 13, and new issue at 6.

STEAM.—Only Australasian have been dealt in. For these there has been more inquiry, at a slight improvement, with buyers now at 17; sellers at 17½. Hunter River dull at 7½; sellers. Illawarra held for a similar figure. North Shore Ferry flat at 6s. 3d.; sellers. Clarence and Richmond preferentials scarce, with buyers at 13; old issue neglected at 7½: sellers.

MINING.—Shale Oil alone have improved and are now held at for 13s. 9d. All coal shares have depreciated—Wallsend suffering most; Bulli fell to 13½, sales. Wallsend now offered at 15¼, and no buyers. Waratah nominally held for 7s. No shares in local gold companies have changed hands lately, and only Star of Peace have had a quotation. Band and Albions of Ballarat have been mentioned after a disappearance for months, and sold at 7s. 6d. to 8s.

The course of sales since the 30th ultimo has been.

BANKS.—City, 10½; Commercial, 98; Joint Stock, 13¾; Mercantile, fully-paid, 5¾, £5 14s., 5¾—new issue, £4 3s. 6d.; 4½; New Zealand, 24½; Union, 59½.

DEBENTURES.—City of Sydney sixes, due 1882, 100.

INSURANCE.—Accident, 2s. 1d.; City, 1s. 11d., 2s.; Mercantile, 2s. 5d.

GASLIGHT.—Australian, fully paid, 13, 12¾.

STEAM.—Australasian, 17, 17½.

MINING.—Bulli coal, 13¾; Wallsend, 15½; Band and Albion gold, 7s. 6d., 8s.

Volunteer Land Orders, 112½, 113.

The following table shows the state of the market at close:—

Companies.	Capitals (nominal.)	Capital paid up.	Shares paid up.	Price.
BANKS.	£	£		
Australasia	1,200,000	1,200,000	£40	80
Commercial	500,000	500,000	25	97½, 98½
City	240,000	240,000	8	10½, 10¾
Joint Stock	500,000	500,000	8	13½, 13¾
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	51, 51½
New Zealand	725,000	725,000	10	24¼, 24¾
Mercantile	200,000	200,000	4	5¾
Oriental	1,250,000		25	35, 39
Queensland National	250,000	250,000	5	6⅝, 6¾
Union	1,500,000	1,250,000	25	57½, 59½
DEBENTURES.	Issue.	Due.	Interest.	
N. S. W., terminables	9,960,800	74 to 1902	5	106½
Ditto, interminables	240,000	inter.	5	103
Ditto, inscribed stock	513,807	...	4	95, 95½
Queensland Government	3,022,000	1881 to 91	6	115
Ditto	500,000	...	4	90
A. S. N. Co.	100,000	...	6	99½, 100
City of Sydney	458,000	1877 to 80	6	99, 100½
INSURANCE.				
General Marine	...	24,000	2	56/6, 57/
New South Wales Marine	...	15,000	2	35/, 40/
Pacific Fire and Marine	...	23,806	1½	37/6, 40/
Sydney Fire	...	50,000	2	74/, 76/
Sydney Marine	...	20,000	1	21/, 22/6
United	...	25,000	1	30/, 31/
Australian Mutual Fire	100,000	...	1/3	5/9, 6/
City Mutual Fire	150,000	...	2/	2/, 2/3
Mercantile Mutual Fire	100,000	...	2/	2/4, 2/6
STEAM.				
Australasian	320,000	320,000	20¼	17, 17½
Clarence and Richmond	50,000	37,500	10	7½
Ditto preferential	12,500	12,500	10	13
Hunter River	55,000	55,000	10	6¾, 7½
Illawarra	55,425	55,425	5	6¼, 7
Clarence and N. E.	13,271	13,271	5	1¼
North Shore Ferry	20,000	4,500	6/	5/9, 6/3
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Gaslight	240,000	240,000	6	13
Pyrmont Bridge	50,000	34,605	5	5¼, 5⅝
Sydney Exchange	30,000	26,475	10	7, 7½
MINING.				
Bulli	59,260	58,260	10	13½
Ditto, pf. (12½ per cent.)	8,420	8,420	10	
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	100,000	...	1	13/3, 13/9
Wallsend Coal	40,000	40,000	4	14¾, 15½
Waratah Coal	60,000	59,088	6	7
Great Cobar	80,000	80,000	1	8/3, 9/6
Beyers & Holtermann's	72,000	72,000	1	
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	90,000	90,000	1	
Krohmann's	80,000	80,000	1	
Paxton's	160,000	160,000	1	
Star of Peace	84,000	84,000	1	3/6, 4/6
Fischer-Beard	60,000	60,000	1	
Herman's	60,000	60,000	1	

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

STOCK AND SHARE REPORTS.

J. MULLENS.—The share market has been very dull since my last report, and closing prices show an almost universal decline in all stocks. The rate of return on funds invested in Bank and Gas shares is coming up to 7 per cent. per annum, as was to be expected from the gradual pressure of a deposit rate of 6½. During this process of adjustment business is necessarily small, as sellers do not like the decline, and buyers hope for a further fall. The decline is most observable in New South Wales Government 5 per cents., which were offered on change to-day at 106⅛, and in Queensland Government 4 per cents., which are offered at 90 and no takers. Banks: The only stocks untouched by the change, are Bank of New Zealand shares and Queensland National shares, the latter being the same as last month and the former 5s higher. Steam Companies: The only sales have been small parcels of A. S. N. Co. shares at £17 and £17 2s 6d. The Hunter River Company have lost the City of Newcastle, their oldest boat, but as the company has no insurance fund, and does not effect insurance in the insurance offices, the shares have declined about £1 10s in consequence. Insurance Companies: These stocks are now paying good interest on purchase money, and are, therefore, not so much affected by the state of the money market, but the business done has been of no amount, and there is a slight decline noticeable along the whole line. Coal Companies: The combination of Newcastle coal proprietors has fallen through, or may do so before the end of the year, and all coal shares are heavy in consequence. Wallsend shares have dropped £2 and Bulli shares 15s to 20s. Miscellaneous Companies: Gas shares are now offered at £13 (the lowest price I have known for many years), a drop of 15s on last month's sales. The investment has become a 7 per cent. one at this rate. Shale and Oil shares are 1s higher than last month, and are salable at a shade over 13s. Sydney Exchange and Pyrmont Bridge shares would find buyers if offered for sale. Debentures: The only sale of our Government 5 per cents has been at 108¼, and they are now offered at a decline of 2 per cent. on that rate. This market is very dull on account of the continued high rate given for bank deposits.—October 8.

W. CHATFIELD.—The amount of business transacted in the Stock and Share market during the past month has been very limited; prices have had a downward tendency, and few sales have been effected except from pressure of money. Banks: All bank stock is heavy, and sellers have to accept of reduced prices. Commercials have been offered and sold at £98, Mercantiles at £5 15s, City Bank at £10 10s, and Bank of New South Wales at £51 10s. Steam: Australasian only dealt in at £17 2s 6d and £17. Insurance: Transactions few, and prices hardly maintained. Gas: Like all other stocks, gas shares have submitted to a fall in price. Coal: Prices lower, as will be observed in the list of sales. Debentures: New South Wales Government 5 per cents have been done at £108¼, and are now offering at £106½; City of Sydney changed hands at £100. No transactions in other debenture securities.—October 9.

MELHADO AND CURTIS.—We have to report a general depression in the market, and orders to sell are far more numerous than the buying, consequently a fall has taken place in the prices of all stocks. This is to be accounted for through the banks raising the price on fixed deposits to 7 per cent. per annum, for twelve months, and the money market being so tight. The heaviest fall in price has been in coal shares, because to the reasons alluded to above has to be added the fact that the various companies have given notice that the agreement existing will be discontinued at the end of the year; thus competition will step in and coal be sold too cheap to leave a profit for shareholders. Unless an agreement is come to by the different companies for amalgamation we fear a heavier fall. Debentures generally show a dividend of two per cent. Banks: New South Wales sold up to £52, then at £15 15s, and are now offered at £51 10s; the half-yearly meeting takes place this month. Commercials brought £100 and £99; now offered at £98 10s. Joint Stocks were taken eagerly at £13 17s 6d, but have receded to £13 12s 6d, although there are buyers at this price; sellers £13 15s. Citys were dealt in at £10 14s to £10 12s 6d; strong buyers, £10 10s; sellers, £10 12s 6d. Mercantile show a considerable fall—sales, £5 15s and £5 14s; new issue at £4 2s 6d (£3 paid). Queensland National have remained steady at £6 15s, but more sellers than buyers. New Zealand brought £24 5s. Unions are wanted at £57 10s, with sellers at £59 10s. Australasia would be taken at £77 10s, with sellers at £80. Steam: The only sales reported are in Australasian, at £17 and £17 2s 6d. Insurance: Shares are flatter. Mutual brought 6s; Sydney Marine, 21s 3d; Uniteds, 30s and 30s 3d; City Mutual, 2s 3d down to 1s 11d, then 2s, with strong buyers at the last price; sellers, 2s 3d. Mercantile Mutual changed hands at 2s 6d and 2s 5d. Gold: Shares almost a dead letter. Beyers and Holtermann, and also Carroll and Beards, sold at 3d. The Associated Brokers have only Star of Peace now quoted on their list daily. Victorian Gold: A considerable amount of speculation is taking place in Sandhurst and Ballarat, and investments made here in the shares of those mining centres. Band and Albions, after being almost forgotten, are resuscitated, and sales made at 7s and 8s—with good prospects at the mine. Great Extended Hustlers sold at 22s. Lazarus shares have been up to 32s, now down to 24s, but rising. A dividend of 5s per share has been paid in New North Clunes Company, and 2s 6d for fortnight in Garden Gully Uniteds. Copper: No sales reported. We placed some Cobars at 8s 9d. Coal: These shares show a heavy fall. Bulli brought £13 5s and £13, and offered at the latter price. Wallsends toppled from sales at £16 12s 6d down to sales at £15 10s, and now offered at £15 5s. Waratahs are nominal at £7 5s, sellers. Gas and Shale and Oil: Old Gas much weaker; sales at £13 13s, then £13, and afterwards £12 15s, with sellers at the last price. New issue sold at £5 17s 6d. Another call of 10s per share was paid, and sales then made at £6. Shale and Oil sold at 12s 6d up to 13s 6d and look stronger; buyers, 13s 3d; sellers, 13s 9d. Sydney Exchange and Pyrmont Bridge: The former brought £7 and are wanted at this price; the latter would be taken at £5 2s 6d. Volunteer Land Orders have been steady at £112 to £114; sales at, and between, these prices. Debentures: As before alluded to a considerable fall has taken place, but the orders at the low rate of selling come from Victoria; sales of N.S. Wales Government due 1900 at £108 5s, now offered at £106 10s.; City of Sydney, due 1882, brought £100; Queensland 4 per cents. are offered at £90.—October 9.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—Much disappointment has been occasioned by the slow rate at which the new wool clip has come to hand. Neither here or at Melbourne has there been what is termed an opening sale; the Sydney Associated auctioneers however propose resuming their weekly sales to-morrow. In the absence of a supply of greasy wool the fellmongers have been eager buyers of sheepskins, and a rise of fully a halfpenny per lb. has been the result. The news from England per cablegrams to hand this week is expected to limit the purchase of new wool here for a few week. Growers are likely to look for higher values than the position of the London market warrants buyers paying at present, and the trade think that the bulk of this month's receipts will be shipped on station account. The result of the London sales next month will exercise an important effect upon prices in the colonies, and until something is known of their tone transactions will be restricted. One of the American buyers who operated here last season has revisited the colonies, and is now in Melbourne awaiting the opening of the sales there. A good market exists for heavy weight hides at full prices, inferior and light do not sell quite so well. Tallow is in less request, and prices drooping; £32 is a fair quotation for good boiling mutton. Two large shipments of copra have been sold at an extreme figure, to complete the cargo of the Johan Cæsar, for Europe. A parcel to arrive was since offered for less money, as the home markets are not expected to continue so high as by last reports. No transactions in pearlshell have transpired. The Menmuir (s.) has brought 275 packages from Torres Straits. During the past week the Garonne (s.) cleared for London, via Melbourne and Adelaide, with 4101 ingots tin, 16 bales wool, 5192 ingots copper, 168 cases pearlshell, and 35 packages sundries. The Ascalon is a full ship, taking 2163 bales wool, 94 bales skins, 163 bales leather, 327 casks tallow, 3050 ingots tin, 10,713 ingots copper, 1678 hides, 1623 cases preserved meat, 43 casks cocoanut oil, and sundries. The Ann Duthie is loading fast, to sail in all this month. The Cynosa, Windermere, Cambrian Princess, and Nineveh have part cargo engaged, and the Smyrna, Cairnbulg, Cimba, Whampoa (s.), Samuel Plimsoll, Patriarch, Hawkesbury, Thomas Stephens, St. Lawrence, and Centurion on the berth to follow, give an aggregate total of 18,509 tons register.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—Trade was rather slack up to the 4th instant, when engagements were found to be met satisfactorily. A brisker tone was subsequently exhibited, and a moderate inquiry for trade supplies has since prevailed. There has been some difficulty in obtaining carriage into the interior, owing to the non-arrival of the wool teams at the time expected. When these become available, many country orders now on hand will be executed, and help to reduce stocks. Trade with the Islands and with New Zealand ports is steadily expanding, and Queensland orders are being fulfilled with more confidence. There have been no large transactions recently, nor have prices altered materially. Bonded stocks have decreased in some particulars. The quantities held on the 5th instant as per Government returns, were:—Rum, 98,992 gallons; brandy, 225,200 gallons; geneva, 92,556 gallons; whisky, 54,772 gallons; liqueurs, 4327 gallons; gin, 6430 gallons; all other spirits, 2821 gallons; wine, 218,855 gallons; manufactured tobacco, 403,836 lbs.; leaf ditto, 1,175,511 lbs.; cigars, 86,668 lbs.; tea, 1,683,763 lbs.; chicory, 85,347 lbs.; opium, 1318 lbs.; kerosene, 61,706 gallons; sugar, 1261 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs.; coffee, 87 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr.

AMERICAN GOODS.—The Jonathan Chase arrived from New York on the 25th ultimo with a full cargo, and the R.M.S. City of Sydney brought a quantity of sundries from San Francisco. The imports from the United States have for some months been on too large a scale to admit of prices recovering, and we know of few articles that can be placed at a profit except in lots of a retail character. A shipment of Californian-made doors sold by auction at up to 20s., and the market is now so glutted that sales can only be made at a loss. Hops are offered at 9d. with a dull market. There was a speculation in salmon last month, and the principal holders asked as high as 9s. 6d. Some outside lots have recently been pushed off at 8s. 3d., and a small line sold for less by public sale. Kerosene is selling more freely; a good quantity of diamond placed by the agents at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; Devoe's is quoted at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d., and Light of the Age held for 2s. 4d. Californian dried apples sell at 6d.; Eastern State held at 5½d. to 6d. 1-lb. oysters have a slow sale at 4s. 9d. to 5s. Lobsters offered at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. The absence of any fresh arrivals of Oregon lumber has enabled dealers to reduce their stocks a little, and the next cargo ought to realise higher rates. Slates are very dull, 20 x 10 are the only size salable, except at very low figures. Hardware is nominal.

BREADSTUFFS AND CEREALS.—A downward tendency having affected the Melbourne and Adelaide markets, holders here became more anxious to realise, and have been offering best wheat at 5s. 6d. Flour has gone down about 10s. per ton, and the trade not disposed to buy except for immediate requirements. There is a scarcity of malting barley, and a shipment of Californian would sell well at the moment. Maize has been in active demand, closing firm at 4s. for shipping lots. Oatmeal has had a moderate sale at 27s. to 30s., according to size of packages. Split peas quiet at 18s. to 19s. per cwt.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There has been no alteration in prices other than already mentioned under another head.

CANDLES.—The decline reported last month has not been recovered, although ruling rates leave a loss to importers. Five-medal are selling at 9d.; DRO, at 8½d., and other brands of foreign made at 8¼d. to 8¾d.

COFFEE, &c.—A shipment of Java arrived to-day per steamer, and 11d. would be accepted for that description. Ordinary plantation is plentiful, and not worth more than 1s. No. 1 is held at 13½d. Chicory is slightly better; 3d. asked for Barry's in bond, 6½d. for small lots, duty paid. Cocoa has been firm at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Caustic soda has a slow sale at previous quotations. Crystals have fallen to £7, with an easier tendency. Flour sulphur also lower, £15 is now its value. Trade sales of tartaric acid at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d., and cream tartar at 1s. 4½d.

DUNDEE GOODS.—During the past week there has been some disposition to make sales of woolpacks at a concession on 3s. 7d.; cornsacks are not very salable, but prices are maintained at up to 10s. There is not much inquiry for canvas or twine.

FISH.—Good samples of dried ling are not obtainable, and there have been no white herrings in the market for some weeks; sardines have a moderate sale at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. for halves, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. for quarters.

FRUITS.—A much better feeling prevails than there has been for months past. Currants have had a good demand, with sales at 5½d. to 5¾d. There is a great scarcity of good samples of figs. Eléme raisins are more plentiful and lower, sales at 5½d to 6d. Sultanas are very low, say 5d. to 5½d. Muscatels command 10d. to 1s. Good samples of Jordan almonds are scarce at 1s. 10d., inferior offering at down to 1s. 6d. Barcelona nuts were worth 5½d. Dates, 5d.

HOPS AND MALT.—For fine quality Kent hops 1s. 5d. has been obtained, as against 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for inferior, and 11d. for Tasmanian. Malt is very firm at 9s. 6d. for fine. An inferior parcel changed hands at 8s. 9d.

LEATHER.—The auction sales were marked by great depression, and the bulk of the catalogues failed to find a market. For the limited quantity disposed of on Tuesday the ruling rates were: Sole, 6½d. to 9½d.; harness, 10d. to 13d.; kip, 12d. to 15½d.; damaged, 12d.; wallaby, 18d.; yearling, 2s.; cow tweed, 16d. to 2s.; yearling ditto, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; bridle, 9s. to 11s.; bag, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.; basils, 6s. to 8s.

LIQUORS.—Private advices from France respecting the decreased production of brandy, consequent upon the ravages of phyloxera, have induced some large holders to increase their stocks by purchasing here rather than import. Some good lines of Hennessy's case were sold at about 44s. 6d. for Three star and 32s. for ordinary Battle-axe. Small sales of the latter are being made at up to 33s. Martell's and Hennessy's in wood brings 9s. to 9s. 3d., and 31s. 6d. paid for the former in glass. Good second quality bulk is worth 6s. 6d. to 7s., and will probably see higher rates ere long. Gin and geneva exhibit no change in values. Lowndes's rum, in hogsheads, is moving at 3s. 6d.; hogsheads and quarters at 3s. 8d.; other imported at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. Queensland and Sugar Company's at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d., according to age. The stock of bulk ale in first hands has all been cleared out, and fancy values rule. Bottled is firm at from 7s. 9d. to 10s. 9d. for parcels. Bottled stout is a trifle dearer, with sales of Guinness's, by various bottlers, at from 8s. 9d. to 10s.; bulk is about 10s. per hogshead lower.

METALS.—The tone of the market is a trifle better, as the unsatisfactory prices at which business has been done for a long time past was almost certain to curtail shipments from England. At present galvanized iron cannot be quoted higher than £26 for assorted invoices of best. Pig is worth 80s. to 82s. 6d. Fencing wire in light request at up to £16 10s.; Ryland's galvanized, £27 to £28; Johnson's, £28 to £29. Yellow metal has suffered a further reduction, sellers now at 7½d. Sheet lead quiet at £23. Tin is quite depressed; almost all our mines have stopped working in consequence of the low price in England.

NAVAL STORES.—Quotations almost nominal. Small lots of rosin moving at £9 5s. to £9 10s.

OILMEN'S STORES.—There is some inquiry for trade purposes at the following rates for best brands of the principal articles:—Bottled fruits, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; 1 lb. jams, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; 1 lb. mustard, 18s.; ½ lb., 9s. 3d.; pint pickles, 11s.; half-pint salad oil, 5s. 3d.; pints, 9s.; quarts, 17s.; bulk vinegar, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; bottled, 7s. to 7s. 9d.; starch, £43 10s. to £44 10s.; Colman's blue, 8½d.

OILS.—Linseed, colza, and castor remain at former values, and have had a limited sale.

RICE.—For Patna £25 is the current rate, ordinary dressed table sells at £20 to £21.

SALT.—There has been a little more inquiry for rock on the spot, and holders ask from 75s. to 80s.; coarse Liverpool quiet at 65s. to 67s. 6d.; inferior samples of fine offered, 80s. to 90s.; and D.D.S. at £5 10s.

SUGAR.—Values of colonial have again receded. Several shipments offered under the hammer were only partially disposed of at reduced rates. The Colonial Sugar Company's tariff is still: Crystals at £40, No. 1 pieces at £37, No. 3 at £35, A (or no mark) at £34, C.C. at £32, M at £31. A sale of glucose has taken place at the low figure of £27.

TEAS.—The William Manson brought 400 tons of first crop from Foochow. The cargo was offered for public sale to-day, when about equal to 1100 half-chests changed hands at late rates. The balance was withdrawn at importers' reserves.

TOBACCO.—There is a heavy stock of leaf on hand. Imported black work is difficult to quit, except at about the value of colonial-made. Fine aromatics in fair request at up to 1s. 5d.

The following table shows the declared value of imports and exports entered at the Sydney Customs from January 1 to September 28, in 1877 and 1878:—

Jan. 1 to		1877. Imports.	1877. Exports.	1878. Imports.	1878. Exports.
Jan.	5	£244,434	£111,624	£272,209	£145,127
"	12	222,169	194,732	198,379	345,816
"	19	194,142	345,640	282,992	223,106
"	26	197,244	245,101	406,002	183,169
Feb.	2	285,840	332,448	193,245	134,100
"	9	246,646	135,393	86,560	158,152
"	16	242,369	228,500	131,754	198,032
"	23	202,888	207,069	343,171	268,446
March	2	361,468	143,472	198,154	163,743
"	9	171,127	237,953	364,034	125,828
"	16	121,480	300,748	282,494	214,839
"	23	140,166	149,353	187,496	145,803
"	30	41,677	63,865	176,992	176,220
April	6	347,168	96,203	368,704	164,563
"	13	257,617	281,870	171,589	491,552
"	20	289,571	112,783	128,258	134,900
"	27	136,070	85,353	133,290	90,841
May	4	126,690	192,184	363,380	88,463
"	11	119,923	351,081	310,409	263,529
"	18	302,524	146,672	241,396	134,962
"	25	205,676	88,859	173,007	103,528
June	1	223,816	126,578	105,465	90,758
"	8	227,018	199,240	324,473	65,669
"	15	445,869	106,080	81,208	213,209
"	22	199,046	53,862	267,023	79,800
"	29	223,873	119,801	348,376	105,764
July	6	262,498	340,329	169,258	288,500
"	13	329,797	159,734	206,697	88,492
"	20	249,997	91,308	161,874	243,560
"	27	376,953	115,429	154,215	67,115
August	3	227,593	101,306	332,111	139,101
"	10	214,068	90,455	206,923	106,232
"	17	393,094	111,122	182,813	121,905
"	24	196,930	131,765	407,185	59,636
"	31	164,187	450,909	168,099	120,345
Sept.	7	250,736	68,301	256,698	83,370
"	14	313,465	66,116	395,656	57,618
"	21	293,655	109,306	243,052	119,096
"	28	175,635	91,782	363,315	128,670
		£9,237,369	£6,674,425	£9,445,806	£6,157,801

INSOLVENCIES.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Assets.
James Gi[illegible], Sydney, carpenter	£52 1 8	2 10 0
Thomas Ca[illegible]y, Sydney, grocer	143 15 6	81 18 2
William F. Way, Upper Araluen (compulsory)	Rule pending.	
George Ogle, Albury, compositor	99 5 11	16 10 0
Peter Galloway Booty, Milson's Point, law clerk	311 6 9	80 0 0
Francis Connolly, Orange, labourer	61 12 10	3 10 0
Joseph Tarrant, Sydney, draper, (compulsory)	Rule pending.	
Alfred Morris, Watson's Bay, teacher	271 15 6	39 0 0
John Burgess, Newcastle, butcher	64 1 1	7 12 8
Samuel Hollis, Wombat, blacksmith	96 0 8	39 15 0
Samuel Nathan, Sydney, dealer	179 10 11	34 0 0
George Glasscow, Ultimo, builder	Schedule not filed.	
William Smith, Middling Bank, sawyer	112 6 0	65 0 0
Thomas William Morrison, Bobundarah, labourer	24 18 0	5 0 0
Niel Jensen, Lismore, labourer	70 14 0	5 10 0
William Laird, Tenterfield, auctioneer	Schedule not filed.	
John Davison, Carraweena, grazier	17,137 0 0	16,539 19 2
Charles Gray, Glebe, dealer	511 0 0	358 0 0
James F. Hill, Hay, contractor (compulsory)	Rule pending.	
William Grainger, Copmanhurst, storekeeper (compulsory)	Rule pending.	

SHIPPING SUMMARY.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

Sept. 30.—Cimba, ship, 1127, Finister, from London, 90 days.
Oct. 5.—Blengfell, ship, 1154, M'Culloch, from Liverpool, 91 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Sep. 29.—City of Sydney (s.), 3000, Dearborn, from San Francisco.
Oct. 1.—William Manson, barque, 366, Redwood, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Callao.—Sept. 30, Havelock, barque, 455, M'Call: 477 tons shale, 180 tons coal.
For Shanghai.—Oct. 4, Hallowe'en, ship, 920, Fowler: 1140 tons coal. 5th, Black Prince, ship, 751, Inglis: 868 tons coal.
For Singapore.—Oct. 5, Normanby (s.), 864, Ellis.

DEPARTURE FROM NEWCASTLE.

Oct. 6.—Craigard, from Hong Kong, 1179 tons coal.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT SYDNEY.

For London.—Windermere, Ascalon, Nineveh, Samuel Plimsoll, Patriarch, Smyrna, Cairnbulg, Cambrian Princess, Cynosia, St. Lawrence, Thomas Stephens, Whampoa (s.), Hawkesbury, Ann Duthie, Duchess of Agyle.

AT NEWCASTLE.

For Colombo.—British Queen.

FREIGHTS.

At Sydney.—For London: Wool, clean pressed, ½d; ditto, greasy, ditto, ½d; wool, clean, unpressed, ⅝d; ditto, greasy, ditto, ¾d; cotton, same as wool; copra, 52s 6d; tallow, 40s; copper and tin, nominal; nickel, 7s 6d; hides, 30s; leather, 40s; meats, 35s; bones, 25s; horns, 25s; measurement goods, 40s. For San Francisco: 5s.

At Newcastle.—For San Francisco, 9s; Hongkong, 15s; Shanghai, 19s; Manila, 16s; Singapore, 12s; Bombay, nominal; Batavia, 10s; Yokohama, Galle, Amoy, Padang, nominal.

NAVAL.—MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.—Nymphe, 9 guns, Captain Francis J. P. Townsend, at New Zealand; Sapphire, 14 guns, Captain E. H. Murray, at Sydney; Sappho, 4 guns, Commander N. S. F. Digby, on a cruise; Beagle, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. De Houghton, on a cruise; Alacrity, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Moore, at Hobart Town; Sandfly, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Bell, on a cruise; Renard, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Richards, on a cruise; Conflict, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Musters, on a cruise; Wolverine, 17 guns, Commodore Hoskins, at Sydney.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

BLENGFELL.—The fine ship Blengfell, from Liverpool, arrived on 5th October, having left that port on the 6th July; passed Madeira on the 16th, had good N.E. trades, but lost them in about 11° N.; had the usual weather in the variables, and crossed the Equator on the 4th August in about 25° W.; had strong S.E. trades, and lost the easterly weather in 28° S.; passed the meridian of the Cape on the 29th of August in 40° S., and from that point had a continuation of roving unsettled weather, wind going twice round by the eastward; passed the meridian of Cape Leuwin on the 21st September, and the S.W. Cape of Tasmania on the 28th September, wind hauling northerly, and has continued more or less from the north until the 4th instant, when a strong southerly prevailed for a few hours.

CIMBA.—A smart looking iron ship, the Cimba, arrived on September 30 from London. She was built by Messrs. Walter Hood and Co., and is now on her first voyage, which, owing to the very unfavourable weather experienced, has occupied 90 days. She is under the command of Captain Finister, late of the Glengairn, who reports of his passage as follows:—Took departure from Falmouth on 2nd July, had very poor N.E. trades, crossing the Equator on the 28th July in longitude 25 W., the S.E. trades were also very adverse. Another ship was only just saved from tacking off the Brazilian coast. After passing the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope the vessel was forced as far N. as latitude 39 S., from thence she carried fresh winds to the meridian of Cape Lewin. The easting was made on a mean parallel of 42° S., and the S.W. Cape of Tasmania was rounded on the 17th September.

CITY OF SYDNEY (s.).—The P. M. S. City of Sydney left San Francisco on the 2nd of September, at 2.45 p.m. with 43 cabin and 176 steerage passengers, 11 bags mail and 216 tons cargo for Honolulu; 10 cabin and 6 steerage passengers, 267 bags mail, 730 tons cargo for New Zealand; 27 cabin and fifty steerage passengers, 300 bags mail, 473 tons cargo for Sydney. First two days experienced heavy N.W. winds and rough sea, thence to Honolulu fine weather and smooth sea; arrived at Honolulu September 9, at 3.33 p.m., making the voyage in seven days two hours and fifty-three minutes. Received 3 passengers, 45 tons cargo, 5 bags mails, and sailed for Auckland at 6 a.m. on September 10. Experienced fine weather and light winds the entire passage. September 23, at 2.45 p.m., in latitude 34·17 south, longitude 176·49 east, exchanged signals with British ship Candida, from Newcastle, N.S.W., to San Francisco, steering east; arrived at Auckland September 24th at 5.50 a.m. Running time from Honolulu, 12 days, 23 hours, 50 minutes; running time from San Francisco to Auckland, 20 days, 2 hours, 43 minutes. Left Auckland, September 24th at 6 p.m. Experienced strong northerly winds to North Cape; thence strong N.W. and N.N.W. winds, with heavy sea and thick rainy weather to 5 a.m. on 27th instant; then suddenly changing to S.S.E., blew a heavy gale with tremendous sea, with heavy swell from N.W., wind blowing with hurricane force. At 2 p.m. hauled ship's head to sea wind, and continued so until 3 a.m. 29th. Sea more regular, and wind moderating, kept away for port. Thence strong S.W. and W. winds, with heavy S.E. swell. Running time from Auckland, notwithstanding the very heavy weather experienced, 5 days 0 hours 36 minutes. Total running time from San Francisco, 25 days 3 hours 19 minutes.

WILLIAM MANSON.—The barque William Manson left Foochow at noon, July 17th, with a strong breeze from the southward; sighted next day Siansu, wind moderating and hauling into S.E. During the next day the wind veering round the compass, with moderate squalls and rain. On July 30th sighted Parry's Group; wind S.W., moderate and fine weather. Had thence unsteady winds with fine weather throughout to the Caroline Group. On August the 24th sighted Pingetap; crossed the Equator on the 28th, in 161° E. longitude; carried light easterly winds to the Bampton Shoals, which were rounded on September 16th, when the wind gradually hauled into E., N.E., N., and N.W.; and at 4 p.m. same day had a heavy thunder squall, wind hauling several times all round the compass (vessel being under small sail), and a tremendous large waterspout within a mile of the ship, travelling to the N.E. Thence a moderate gale from S.W., when the wind abated, veering to S. and S.E. with extraordinary fine weather and smooth sea. On 24th September wind hauled into N.E., then into strong N.W. wind and a high sea.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Sept. 30, Goulburn, Mrs. L. M. Alexander, d.
BAKER—Sept. 30, Wagga Wagga, Mrs. G. T. Baker, daughter.
BERRIE—Sept. 16, Enmore, Mrs. A. J. Berrie, daughter.
BODY—Sept. 23, Cooma, Mrs. J. E. Body, son.
BROOKS—Sept. 22, Woollahra, Mrs. Joseph Brooks, daughter.
COLLIER—Sept 16, Sydney, Mrs. George Collier, daughter.
COPELAND—Sept. 25, Newtown, Mrs. Henry Copeland, son.
DALHUNTY—Sept. 17, Tenterfield, Mrs. M. Dalhunty, son.
DAVIS—Oct. 4, Sydney, Mrs. J. J. Davis, son.
DIGHT—Sept. 30, Singleton, Mrs. J. R. Dight, twin daughters.
DOYLE—Oct. 3, North Shore, Mrs. J. Doyle, daughter.
DUNPHY—Sept. 19, Pyrmont, Mrs. E. Dunphy, daughter.
FFROST—Oct. 5, Sydney, Mrs. Henry C. Ffrost, son.
FISHER—Sept. 21, Cooma, Mrs. G. L. Fisher, son.
FLEMING—Oct. 2, Albury, Mrs. Fleming, daughter.
GILCHRIST—Sept. 30, Sydney, Mrs. W. O. Gilchrist, son.
HARDY—Sept. 30, Warialda, Mrs. John Hardy, daughter.
HARPER—Oct. 4, Redfern, Mrs. Samuel Harper, son.
HARRIES—Aug. 20, Newcastle, Mrs. W. Harries, son.
HAYES—Sept. 9, Wilberforce, Mrs. Richard Henry Hayes, son.
HEDGES—Sept. 17, Sydney, Mrs. Walter Hedges, son.
HINDER—Sept. 23, Glebe, Mrs. E. J. Hinder, daughter.
HUTCHESON—Sept. 21, Balmain, Mrs. A. Hutcheson, daughter.
JONES—Sept. 25, Darlinghurst, Mrs. R. Jones, son.
KENDALL—Sept. 29, St. Leonards, Mrs. S. Kendall, daughter.
KING—Sept. 29, Sydney, Mrs. William Milton King, daughter.
KING—Sept. 25, Sydney, Mrs. W. C. King, daughter.
LIDDELL—Aug. 10, Canada, Mrs. David James Liddell, son.
LIDDELL—Sept. 11, Sydney, Mrs. William Liddell, son.
MARTIN—Sept. 22, Balmain, Mrs. Will. Martin, daughter.
MASON—Sept. 24, Pooncarie, Mrs. W. G. Mason, daughter.
MATTHEWS—Sept. 19, Sydney, Mrs. F. F. Matthews, daughter.
M'CLINTOCK—Oct. 4, Rydal, Mrs. James M'Clintock, son.
MURPHY—Sept. 30, Sydney, Mrs. J. H. Murphy, daughter.
NELSON—Sept. 21, Sydney, Mrs. Joshua Nelson, daughter.
PALMER—Oct. 3, Mrs. Ralph William Palmer, son.
PAULL—Sept. 27, Darlington, Mrs. C. Paull, son.
PONDER—Sept. 29, Stanmore, Mrs. I. S. Ponder, son.
PRIMROSE—Oct. 2, Cootamundra, Mrs. C. H. B. Primrose, d.
PYE—Sept. 30, Parramatta, Mrs. John Pye, daughter.
REES—Sept. 19, Sydney, Mrs. A. T. Rees, son.
ROBERTS—Sept. 26, Sydney, Mrs. H. H. Roberts, son.
ROGERS—At Wyanbone, Walgett, Mrs. G. A. Rogers, daughter.
RUSSELL—Sept. 28, Wagga Wagga, Mrs. H. E. Russell, son.
SEWELL—Sept. 27, Camperdown, Mrs. F. Sewell, son.
SHAW—Oct. 5, Pyrmont, Mrs. George H. Shaw, son.
SHEAFFE—Sept. 28, Kiama, Mrs. G. H. Sheaffe, daughter.
SHEPHERD—Sept. 25, Sydney, Mrs. P. L. C. Shepherd, daughter.
SIMONS—Oct. 4, Sydney, Mrs. G. D. Simons, daughter.
SMITH—Oct. 1, Boree, Mrs. Lance N. Smith, daughter.
SMITH—Oct. 2, Sydney, Mrs. H. T. Smith, daughter.
SOLOMON—Sept. 24, Morpeth, Mrs. Claude Solomon, daughter.
STEPHEN—Sept. 27, Sydney, Mrs. Edward Milner Stephen, son.
STEWART—Sept. 11, Sydney, Mrs. Walter Stewart, son.
STILES—Oct. 3, Bega, Mrs. Charles T. Stiles, son.
TATE—Sept. 28, Glebe, Mrs. John Tate, son.
THOMPSON—Sept. 28, O'Connell, Mrs. T. L. Thompson, son.
TOMPSON—Sept. 20, Bourke, Mrs. G. C. Tompson, son.
WALSH—Sept. 21, Clarence River, Mrs. W. A. Walsh, son.
WANCH—Sept. 4, New England, Mrs. Robert A. Wanch, son.
WELMAN—Oct. 2, Sydney, Mrs. Harvey Welman, daughter.
WENSLEY—Sept. 29, Cowra, Mrs. John Wensley, son.
WILLIAMS—Oct. 1, Wagga Wagga, Mrs. H. J. Williams, son.
WOOLCOCK—Sept. 29, Mrs. Edward N. Woolcock, son.

MARRIAGES.

BREWSTER—KEENE—August 3, St. Leonards, Minety, Wilts, John Brewster, to Frances Keene.
CLUBB—SHEED—September 23, at Presbyterian Church, Balmain, John Clubb to Margaret Sheed.
DEERY—BELL—August 10, at St. James's Church John Deery, to Eliza Jane Bell.
DUNBAR—CLARKE—Sept. 18, Wesleyan Chapel, Waverley, Paul James Dunbar to Lydia Minerva Clarke.
EARLE—BRUCE—September 30, at St. Michael's Church, Charles V. Earle to Elizabeth Bruce.
GILLOTT—RING—April 23, at St. Philip's Church, Sydney, William Crossland Gillott to Lucy Sophia Ring.
GOULD—WHITEFORD—September 25, at Bathurst, Walter Edwin Goold, to Sarah Whiteford.
HARVEY—HINES—August 29, at St. Jude's, Randwick, Charles Herbert Harvey, to Elizabeth Ann Prudence Hines.
HAYES—GRAHAM—September 26, at St. James', George Hayes, to Alice Graham.
HOLLAND—HEIR—September 30, at Sydney, Edwin Ravenscroft Holland to Sarah Heir.
HYDE—HOURIGAN—August 24, at Mount Carmel, William Joseph Hyde to Mary Hourigan.
JACKSON—CHAPMAN—September 3, Forest Lodge, Frederick H. Jackson to Eliza Chapman.
JOHNSTON—YOUNG—October 2, at St. Paul's, Redfern, John Walker Arnott Johnston to Francis Charlotte Young.
KERR—BLATCHFORD—September 25, at Ashfield, A. A. Kerr to Harriet Blatchford.
LANGLEY—ROBERTS—September 25, Wesleyan Church, Glenmore, James Langley to Annie Lucy Roberts.
LEVITT—CARMONT—September 18, at Balmain, Frederick William Levitt to Ann Jane Carmont.
LOGAN—PILCHER—September 25, at Trinity Church, Sydney, Robert Logan to Emily Torriano Pilcher.
LORKING—BEVERIDGE—September 11, at St. Matthew's Church, Ernest Alfred Lorking, to Isabel Beveridge.
MACKENZIE—M'DOUGALL—October 2, at Hambledon, Toowoomba, John Piper Mackenzie to Ella Maria M'Dougall.
NIXON—HINES—August 29, at St. Jude's, Randwick, Arthur William Nixon, to Susannah Adelaide Hines.
NOAD—BOULTEN—September 11, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Robert Noad, to Lizzie Boulten.
POPE—M'DONELL—October 2, at St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Goulburn, John Laurence Pope to Katie M'Donell.
REIS—BATHIS—September 17, at the bride's residence, Francis Will Reis to Mary Anne Gertrude Bathis.
SELMES—CHATFIELD—September 25, St. James's, Sydney, Jeremiah Selmes, to Elizabeth Ann Chatfield.
STARKEY—JENKINS—September 24, John Starkey to Elizabeth Jenkins.
STEWART—ROBERTSON—September 19, Balmain, Robert Stewart, to Emily Elizabeth Robertson.
TYE—SIMPSON—September 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, James Tye to Emily Sarah Simpson.
VENTERS—M'COAM—July 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, James Venters to Margaret Ann M'Coam.
WANT—WILSHIRE—October 1, at St. Mary's, Waverley, Randolph Charles Want to Jane Brabazon Wilshire.
WESTBROOK—TRATHEN—September 28, at All Saints' Church, Petersham, Charles Westbrook to Fanny Trathen.
WHITEMAN—LEVY—September 11, at the Great Synagogue, Emanuel Whiteman, to Lydia Levy.
WINCHCOMBE—HENSON—September 25, at Christ Church, Sydney, Frederick Earle Winchcombe, to Annie Amelia Henson.
WISEMAN—SIMPSON—October 2, at St. John's, Charles William Wiseman to Emily Simpson.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—Oct. 8, North Shore, H. W. Abbott, 26.
ABERCROMBIE—Sept. 29, Eliza Burton Abercrombie, 72.
AIKEN—Oct. 6, Darlinghurst, Rachel Aiken, 65.
ANDERTON—Oct. 1, Sydney, Catherine Anderton, 74.
ANDREWS—Sept. 28, Sydney, William Andrews, comedian, 42.
ARMSTRONG—Oct. 3, St. Leonards, Alice May Armstrong, 6 m.
BAGOT—Aug. 7, Ireland, Kate Bagot.
BARRY—Sept. 22, Adelaide, Frederick Oliver Barry.
BOUGH—Sept. 28, Sydney, Samuel Bough, 63.
BRADDON—Sept. 29, Melbourne, Frederick Braddon, 20 y. 9 m.
BRADSHAW—Oct. 6, Sydney, George Bradshaw, 60.
CLEWETT—Oct. 7, Blue's Point Road, Joseph Clewett, 21.
DALY—Sept. 26, Sydney, Mr. William Daly, 67.
EVANS—Oct. 2, North Shore, Isabella Evans, 27.
ELLY—Sept. 3, Penrith, Richard William Elly.
GREENFIELD—Oct. 8, Sydney, James Greenfield, 82.
HARRISON—Oct. 3, Burwood, Martha West Harrison.
HARRISON—Sept. 27, Burwood, Norman St. Clair Harrison, 5.
HART—Sept. 26, Sydney, Maria Hart, 41.
HUKINS—Sept. 25, Jamberoo, Mary E. Montgomery Hukins, 53.
JENKINS—Sept. 18, Victoria Ann Jenkins, 59.
KINNEAR—Sept. 30, Cook's River, Mrs. Margaret Kinnear, 46.
LEE—Sept. 30, Sydney, Rebecca Lee, 72.
LEWIS—Sept. 24, Newcastle, Isabella B. J. Lewis, 5 years 7 months.
LOMAX—Aug. 22, Rockhampton, C. G. W. Lomax.
M'GUFFIN—Oct. 5, Sydney, Mr. Richard M'Guffin, 84.
M'HUGH—Sep. 29, Liverpool, Gilbert M'Hugh, 65.
MEADOWS—Sep. 18, Sydney, Albert John Meadows, 12.
MILLES—Oct. 4, Sydney, William Milles, 6.
MOLONY—Oct. 2, Waterloo, Mr. Cornelius Molony, 70.
MORTON—Oct. 2, Liverpool, Charles Edward Morton.
PARKINSON—Oct. 1, Sydney, George Parkinson, 30.
RAWLINGS—Sept. 25, Sydney, Benjamin Rawlings, 67.
ROBINSON—Sept. 29, Sydney, Edward Robinson, 70.
SHAW—Oct. 1, Campbelltown, Mary Shaw, 89.
SMITH—Oct. 4, Sydney, Thomas Smith, 63.
SPENCER—Oct. 1, Sydney, Topsy Spencer, 18.
STONE—Oct. 8, Surry Hills, Mabel Alice Stone, 2.
THOMPSON—Oct. 4, Mrs. Isabel Thompson, 81.
TIERNEY—Oct. 5, Sydney, Maud Mary Tierney, 9 weeks.
TINSLEY—Sept. 27, Sydney Infirmary, William John Tinsley, 20.
TOMPSON—Sept. 28, Mrs. T. L. Tompson.
TOWNS—Oct. 2, Sydney, Mrs. Towns, 62.
TRASEY—Sept. 22, Queensland, Alfred Trasey, 25.
WALKER—Sept. 27, Amelia Walker, 47.
WALLEY—Sept. 30, Sydney, Henry Walley, 34.
WALTERS—July 29, London, Charles Walters, 90 years 8 months.
WHITE—Sept. 25, Sydney, David White, 6 years 2 months.
WILLIAMSON—Oct. 1, Sydney, John Williamson.
WOOLCOCK—Sept. 30, Redfern, Esther Woolcock, 29.

A novel mode of utilising the gas in coal workings has been adopted in connection with the opening out of the steam-coal seams at Penycraig, South Wales. The presence of an unusually large quantity of gas being discovered in some of the seams, pipes were laid down, and now the gas is conveyed to the pit's mouth and the engine-houses, and lit in a number of jets.

An American journal informs us that Pro-fessors Brackett and Young, of Princeton College, and Professor Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, recently visited Mr. Edison for the purpose of examining his instrument for measuring heat. With this new apparatus Mr. Edison succeeded in measuring the fifty-thousandth part of a degree of heat.

The wreck and casualty returns in Eastern Seas for 1877 show an increase of disasters over previous years. 65 ships and 138 lives were lost by wrecks, and 98 ships and 4 lives by casualties. Legislation is required to provide for an examination of native vessels, many of which put to sea in a dangerously rotten condition.

THE KANAKA REVOLT IN NEW CALEDONIA.

The steamship Gunga arrived at Sydney on the 3rd instant, having left Noumea on the 28th ultimo. Our resident correspondent forwards the intelligence below:

Noumea, Sept. 6.—By H.M.S. Wolverine, Commodore Hoskins, which left here at 6 a.m. yesterday, I sent you intelligence of encounters with the insurgents, resulting in the death of Atai, the head chief of the revolt, his son, his "medicine man" or sorcerer, a wicked, malicious imp, less than four feet in height, whose influence over the natives, through their superstitious fears, is reported to have been of the most powerful description; of Baptiste, the chief of Moindon, and his daughter, and of from fifteen to twenty others, and the capture of between fifty and sixty prisoners. The affair was cleverly planned by Commander Riviere, and well carried out by the officers appointed. There was a critical moment when the natives of Canala hesitated to advance against Atai and his followers; and it was not until Monsieur Servan, accompanied by only five sailors, made a dash at the foe, then within shooting distance, and raising the war cry of the natives, that, seeing the others flee towards some columns of men which were ready to receive them, the men of Canala mustered up determination to advance against Atai, so great a respect or fear did they entertain for this chief. I have been informed by officers returned from Boularpari that often the natives would go on their knees at the mention of Atai's name, so powerful was his influence. The moral effect of the death of Atai and his men will be very great, and can be turned to excellent account. The allegiance of the Canala tribes is now assured. For some time many doubts have been entertained of them in consequence of the lukewarmness of their action.

They cut off Atai's and the sorcerer's head, and carried them as proofs into camp. Earnest enough were they on this occasion.

This occurred near to the scene of Colonel Gally Passbose's death, in a part of the country which has all along been the rebels' stronghold. So difficult is the nature of the bush that within a very short distance of the armed posts on the Foa River the natives felt quite secure from surprise, and unless surprised and surrounded, there was as little hope of capturing them in their tangled forests, as of securing a shoal of sea fish without a net.

Many who come from the scene of operations state that a number of the blacks would appear yelling at and even taunting the soldiers within gun-shot distance, jumping about and gesticulating like so many black devils, and suddenly disappear as though by magic. Perfect silence would reign instantly; nothing could be seen, nothing could be traced—the enemy were nowhere.

A thick morning mist enabled the attacking party—divided into three columns—to approach and surround the encampment of rebels so closely that their presence was first communicated to the unsuspecting groups by the voice of Nina, their war chief, who was heard crying out "Here are the whites, follow me." He and those who closely followed him escaped, but the others rushed into the very jaws of the lion.

"Nina" is still at large, but his and his tribe's power is broken. Their chief potency is now given them by the fact of their hopeless situation, which will render them desperate to the very end, unless they are broken down morally by fear, and physically by privation. Their means of subsistence are being daily lessened; bananas and taro plants destroyed by many thousands; their usual resources are failing them, and they are now falling upon the settlers' cattle, many carcases having been discovered.

Sept. 7.—I have just had an interview with the brave man Leca, the surveillant, whose heroic defence at the massacre of Boularperi, deserves record in letters of gold. Poor fellow he is now alone in the world, and my heart ached as I saw him break down upon looking at the picture of his baby as it was handed to him by a friend. "'Tis all I have in the world," the poor fellow struggled out, "wife, child, all are gone, and before my very eyes. I know not what keeps me sane." On the day of attack at Boularpari, Leca, who was the chief surveillant there, remarked—thus he describes the affair—that the blacks had an unusual air about them, and all were armed in one way or other. His two men were at breakfast in a "kiosk," as they term a small arbour-like retreat, which in the country is generally built a few yards from the house, and serves as dining and breakfast chamber, being cooler and more pleasant than a close room. Fortunately for him, he happened to have a heavy stick in his hand. The Kanaks were gathering thicker and thicker; the verandah was already occupied by many, though they as yet pretended friendship only. He called upon his men to come. They asked, "Why?" "Come, I tell you, to your arms, and come by the back way, where there are not yet any blacks. Come at once, there is something up." Rising from the table, they advanced, but, on seeing the natives, only laughed at his supposed groundless suspicions. He in the meantime was forcing his way towards the room in which were the arms. Using his big stick right and left to push them aside, or rather to prevent them coming close to him and holding his hand under his coat as though grasping his revolver (he had none on him), he went onwards employing his sole English expression, "Pull away! Pull away!" and reached the room only just in time, for his ears were filled with the moans of his over-confident comrades—the axe and club had done their work. Fastening the door, he dashed open the partition, one between two chambers, in order to draw his wife and children in where he could protect them. They were dead! Their murderers attacked him; three he shot dead at the very muzzle of the revolver which he had snatched off the table, and thus gained time to barricade himself in the room, where fortunately were the arms ready for action. With the butt-end of his gun he smashed away the window to see if the coast was clear at the back. Right and left he saw the raised weapons; right and left a foe fell dead. On came the others to recover the bodies, others fell, some by shots, others transfixed by the bayonet. A moment's respite, and his arms were reloaded. On came the devils again to the attack, again were they driven off by the lone desperate man, and many a one carried away a bullet. Leca says he fired several dozen revolver and chassepot rifle shots.

Pausing a moment, during which he again loaded up with the speed of desperation, the black fiends, finding they could not overpower this wonderful fighting man, set fire to the straw roof. Soon the crackling of the devouring element approached his end of the structure. He felt his doom sealed. Wife, children, comrades, all dead; himself alone, and surrounded by scores of fiends intent upon his blood, the brave fellow felt he had but a few moments to live. He would die bravely. Right and left from the window with his revolver, he cleared the way, then, armed with a bayonetted chassepot rifle, he opened the door and fought. Thrust here, and thrust there, to the right and left, before, behind; the man seemed possessed, they could not approach him. Suddenly he found himself abandoned. Dashing along, by a hasty glance he saw the blacks' attention fixed upon pillage. On he tore towards the camp close by. There he found no succour, but twenty corpses strewed the ground. Crying aloud "Is anyone yet alive?" one poor wretch of a convict, whose head was hacked by an axe, but who maintained his life by feigning death, rose up, and together they fled through the scrub, were never overtaken, and reached a place of safety.

How this man escaped is a mystery to himself. He supposes that the blacks either thought they could not kill him and feared him, or else they turned their attention upon plunder, especially with a view to obtaining arms and ammunition from the burning house, feeling sure that they could easily track up and settle accounts with the man who was fleeing for dear life. Leca states that he is sure of having killed fourteen and so wounded many others that they must have died. Your readers will be charmed whilst reading this heroic defence and retreat. Let them picture to themselves the brave fellow threading his way amongst the twenty corpses, the air resounding with the yells of the murdering bands, so close at hand upon him as he feared, and yet finding heart and voice to cry out "Is any one of you living yet?" The man is a hero, deserving of

great reward for his glorious deeds, his claims augmented by his own terrible suffering in the loss of all that is dear to him.

He is a striking instance that the judgment cannot always be correctly guided by appearances. Well up in years, he has done twenty-five years of service and earned his pension—and of a very heavy stout build, he amongst a thousand men would perhaps be the last selected as the possible performer of the deeds described. Peace be with you, poor Leca, for the rest of your days. You are a worthy subject for your paternal Government's care.

Sept. 8.—Information is just to hand that a company commanded by Lieutenant Garcire, has surprised and utterly routed a camp of the rebels, not far from Boularpari, killing and wounding thirty-four of them. No prisoners, the rest having disappeared.

Full details not yet to hand.

Sept. 9.—The number of canaques in the engagement of yesterday was estimated at 150. They had entrenched themselves in a rude fashion behind palisades, making it more difficult for the attack of natives, but serving as a sure trap when the "Militaire" came upon the scene.

A minor chief has been killed by Monsieur Gallet, the surveyor, just at the moment when the fellow was about to pull trigger upon M. Gallet. This gentleman's conduct is spoken of in the very highest terms by the officers, who have been witnesses of his courageous devotion to the cause of the country.

Sept. 12.—The apprehensions expressed in my former communications relative to the extremely dangerous position of Monsieur Houdaille and the colonists to the north of Bourail—where two tribes have been fighting for two months past, during which time Monsieur Houdaille and a party of from eighteen to twenty friends and employees have been in a state of siege—have to-day received a terrible realization. Telegraphic despatches were received early this morning to the effect that the bodies of twelve slaughtered colonists had been found at Monsieur Houdaille's station. He himself and the chief of the tribe who were friendly with him are missing. Small room for hope is left that this gentleman has escaped. It is known that some time ago a proposition was made for the tribes to settle their differences by killing the now missing chief. There is every reason to suppose that treason on the part of the natives, whose very lives for so long have been saved by the protection of M. Houdaille against the attacks of their far more numerous foes, is at the bottom of this new calamity. Without such treason it is difficult to imagine how a party who for months have maintained a systematic state of siege could have been so overcome, more especially as only recently they have succeeded in obtaining a much-needed supply of arms and ammunition. This, alas, has probably been the tempting cause of the supposed treason, for it is asserted that all the arms, stated to be from thirty to sixty rifles, twenty revolvers, and two thousand cartridges, have fallen into the hands of the rebels, for such the natives of these tribes must now be. Doubtless the long-feared spread of the revolt amongst the northern tribes has taken place. The acquisition by the blacks of so much ammunition and arms, the greater part of which are of the most valuable description, many having been ordered from Sydney by the poor slaughtered colonists, and received by last mail, is a fact of the gravest importance, introducing a new and most dangerous feature into this contest. There is the hope that as the natives are unacquainted with the manner of maintaining "arms of precision" (as rifles are termed here) in good order, they will sooner become unserviceable than the ordinary gun would. But if there is only one man amongst the rebels who understands the cleaning of rifles the rest will soon be taught, so very intelligent are these men, and such high value do they place upon arms.

Telegraphic communication has been interrupted in the district where these new outrages have occurred. At 10.30 a.m. this morning the line ceased to operate there. Fortunately, the line continues to work to the north and south.

What an incalculable blessing the telegraph has proved during this revolt. But for it, the murdering natives would now be continuing their black deeds, and everyone here be resting in the inactivity of complete ignorance for probably some days, during which what horrors might happen?

As it is, several private individuals resident in Noumea have chartered from the Government a small steamer, the Southern Cross, which is performing contract work for the Administration, and at day-dawn to-morrow will start to the rescue of the colonists in the north, if there is yet time. These gentlemen are collecting the best arms and ammunition available, for their task may be as full of danger as it is heroic. They leave their business, and some their families also, to go to the succour of their fellow-creatures, in the faint hope of arriving 'ere it is too late to save them from the murdering hordes now so bent upon assassination and pillage. These gentlemen say, "Not a moment is to be lost; if we would save those in danger we must go at once!" In these money-grabbing times it is heart-stirring to see such noble spirits uniting in the one good cause, irrespective of nationality or all other considerations, save those of mercy. God speed you brave men upon your noble errand!

Sept. 13.—At 6 a.m., the steamer Southern Cross started for the scene of the new outrages. Her charterers, Captain Laconte and Mr. Schiele (Russian) went in her, hoping against hope, to save some lives. The rescue-party is small, so much the more praise is due to their heroic devotion. Many apprehend that these brave men may fall victims. Their courage, it is feared, will lead them into danger from which they will not escape.

At 4.30 p.m., the Government war steamer Lamothe-Piquet, steamed away in the wake of the Southern Cross. It is to be sincerely hoped that some poor colonists may yet be saved by one or other of these vessels. The Lamothe-Piquet has a powerful crew, and should be able to render a good account of the natives, if they give them a chance, which is very unlikely.

A list of victims was published during the day, which I translate:—

"ASSASSINATIONS AT POYA.—During the day of the 11th September—Monsieur Kuyl, wife, and two children; one Lifou native; Messieurs Lacasse, Miolet, Gérome, Bocassin, Ferraud, Tom Marianne, De Trémerue, Laurent, and Colougué, three New Hebrideans—seventeen, dead.

MISSING.—Monsieur Houdaille, Mairimoin, Delafond.

IN SAFETY.—Messrs. Daly (English) Bollot, Danssy, Amie, Gayon, Lecourier, Petet. Houses of Houdaille, Amie, and Daly, pillaged. The gravest fears are entertained for the safety of the populous district of Bourail, where there are between 1500 and 2000 souls. A detachment of thirty-five soldiers have been ordered there from the nearest post."

The frigate Tage has received orders to sail in eight days, for France.

Towards evening information has been received which removes all doubt of these new outrages being an extension of the revolt, and not merely reprisals against Monsieur Houdaille and party.

Assassinations have taken place, and general pillaging forty miles distant from Poya.

Sept. 14.—Two more bodies of victims found yesterday, Monsieur Francais and another; Bourail reported in safety. Military and colonists all on the alert, and well armed.

Thanks to the magic telegraph, warning has been flashed to all parts of the colony. No new breach in telegraphic communication, though much fear is entertained for the safety of the telegraph agents, who seem to occupy the most dangerous position in the colony, and against whom the natives try to expend their first wrath. News has arrived of the safety of Monsieur Delafond, but none of Houdaille or Mairimoin. Yesterday Lieutenant Servan and his natives engaged a party of the rebels near to the scene of Colonel Gally Passebosc's death. One petty chief and six men killed; fourteen women and children prisoners.

Sept. 15.—Fears entertained for an attack upon Bourail, around which it is reported there are many armed natives. The Vire Government steam transport left early with some soldiers for Bourail. Nothing new to report.

Sept. 16.—General satisfaction prevailed on its being known for a certainty that the frigate Tage is not to leave as was arranged a few days since. She and her crew form a very tower of strength to us in this crisis. It is most unfortunate that no more troops have arrived from France, now that the revolt is spreading through the north. The authorities are selecting and arming a certain number of convicts to aid in the protection of the convict establishment at Bourail.

Sept. 18.—Last evening at 7 o'clock the Croix du Sud—formerly Southern Cross of New Zealand—returned from her visit to the coast at Poya. Monsieur Laconte and Mr. Schiele have brought twenty-six persons to Noumea. Fourteen of these they gathered from various places on their arrival at Kone. Twelve, whom they overtook at Guaro, had fled in two native canoes which they had lashed together. When overtaken this party had abandoned the canoes, in which they had come a distance of forty miles, having been three nights and two days on the water, and were proceeding on foot to Bourail, the nearest settlement from which when found they were distant ten or twelve miles, ere traversing which they might have added to the already long list of victims to this dreadful outbreak. The rescue party arrived only in time; the massacres had commenced, a woman and two children having been killed the day previous in the neighbourhood. The husband, being absent at the time when the attack was made, returned to find his home desolate. He is amongst the rescued. Proud is the position of Captain Laconte and Mr. Schiele, for, of a verity, the fourteen persons first succoured, and possibly the other twelve, would have been murdered but for the opportune arrival of the Croix du Sud. Mr. Schiele described most graphically the scene upon his arrival. The joy shown by those delivered from a threatening cruel death, for they felt themselves in a trap. Upon the place, "Goetta," Mr. Holworthy's station, close to the sea, were a small tribe of from 20 to 25 men. These were instantly sent away to gather in any neighbours, and they acted faithfully and well. These men, and a friendly chief of a much more numerous tribe, requested M. Schiele, to urge upon the Governor to send them some soldiers, with whom they would co-operate against the revolted tribes; adding that unless they were speedily thus helped they feared that in order to save themselves they would be compelled to join the rebels. Should this prove the case it will be a hard fate for them, for the small lot especially, who went out and gathered up the remnant of colonists. These men had two canoes for the purpose of going on to a small island, where they would, for a time at least, be in safety; but their only means of flight were these two canoes, by which lashed together, the twelve persons already of spoken escaped towards Bourail. Two New Hebrides natives, who came up in the Croix de Sud described to me in their broken language the coming of the New Caledonians, armed with tomahawks, long knives, clubs, &c. "Plenty! Man-master, plenty! he take em pipe tobacco, all thing he find. Me speak, he belong whiteman; he tell em me never mind. He take em all."

Why their lives were not taken also is a mystery, probably the natives thought them New Caledonians of another tribe. The two poor fellows thought their time was come, and they say "suppose picaniny steamer—(the Croix de Sud is only 60 or 70 tons)—no come, that fellow Kanak eat em me now."

Sept. 18.—The Government steamer Sendue left early yesterday morning, taking fifty sailors of the frigate Tage to form a "poste" at Gomen, situated seventy miles to the northward of "Poya," also some armed convicts for Bourail. Very severe weather is reported, especially on the East coast. In one telegraph office three lightning conductors were destroyed. The storm burst over Noumea at 6 p.m. last evening, and we had some hours heavy rain, such as has not been known for several years, accompanied by mild thunder and lightning. It is worthy of remark that during the past two or three years all the thunderstorms known in Noumea could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The sound of thunder is almost forgotten here. On the subject of the position of affairs in Noumea, it is very much to be regretted that such erroneous opinions are held by many persons in Australia in consequence of their non-acquaintance with the country. Many write to their friends here expressing a sincere hope that they may not suffer from the blacks, and advising them to leave such a dangerous place. They distinguish not between the relative situations of different parts of the country, reading Noumea in New Caledonia. All is the same to them. Noumea never was, nor ever will be, in any more danger from the natives than would Sydney be were the blacks at Cooper's Creek to make a murderous attack upon the few scattered settlers there. The precautions adopted by the authorities on the first outbreak of the revolt were more than sufficient for the protection of the town, even had the natives been numerous or mad enough to try their devil's deeds upon it. The most perfect safety reigns in Noumea, and for many many miles beyond, even should the whole black population rise, put aside their personal animosities, and join in one common object that would never be an attack upon the town. They are too shrewd for that. Divided tribe against tribe, scattered in different bands throughout a most difficult country, in which are no natural resources nor artificial ones for providing subsistence for any large number of men, this revolt will be confined to the country and unsettled districts. Death has made its many victims amongst the poor colonists, the list now mounts up to near 200. Ruin stares many more in the face, or at least years of privation and toil to recover the past.

The progress of the country districts has received a rude check, and the opinion expressed in a former communication that the Government would find itself saddled with a long and expensive native war, has alas, been, we fear, realised too surely; but Noumea itself never has, nor ever can be in any danger whatever. So much for the comfort of those in Australia, who have friends residing here. There are very many, for the English element is an important one in our population.

Many most virulent attacks have been written and published against the place which, for a time, until their animus and falseness were demonstrated, created a prejudice against the town, such as it never merited, and over which it is already triumphing.

Sept. 19.—A petition is being prepared by a number of colonists who have cattle and property in the Poya and Kone districts, praying for the aid of a few soldiers, and authorisation to arm a number of Volunteers for the purpose of proceeding to the scenes of the new outbreak, and dealing with the natives as they merit. General astonishment is expressed at the fact that the gentlemen who went in the Croix du Sud to rescue the colonists whose lives were in danger, and who, but for the arrival of the small steamer, would most certainly have been massacred, are permitted by the Government to pay the expenses of the vessel (£10 per day) during the five days of their absence. Incredible though this statement will appear to your readers, it is an absolute fact, to which the local journal has called attention in italics.

Sept. 21.—The mail steamer Gunga, Captain Webber, arrived. No news of any importance respecting this country came by her. A general and staff, from France, came in her. His mission is the usual military inspection. His visit is very opportune. Much surprise is expressed at the incorrect impression of affairs here which is entertained in France, and much regret at the non-arrival of more troops. The "Honailon" (pronounced "Wylo") friendly tribes on the East coast have started to cross the mountains and engage the revolted tribes, who have committed the new outrages. The Government have promised ten soldiers and an officer to the presenters of the petition for and against the natives. Fifty volunteers are ready to start for the north. The spirited manner in which, despite all adverse circumstances, the colonists have acted all throughout this sad series of troubles is something as remarkable as it is admirable; the more especially when complaints are general of conduct so shameful as to be beyond credence, were the witnesses and sufferers not so numerous. It is a matter of public notoriety and scandal in the town, that had an officer of gendarmes, to whom was entrusted a company of soldiers, acted with the courage of a school-girl, the revolt at Boularpari would in all probability have been crushed out the day of its outburst. This officer arrived on the scene whilst the bodies of the victims were still warm. He fled to his men, only a few miles—five or six—distant, and there entrenched himself for the night, refusing every appeal for assistance. It is an absolute fact that when the husband of a poor mutilated and supposed dying woman asked this personage why he did not send back some men with the messenger he sent ahead for aid to protect the small body of helpless women and children expecting to be pursued and massacred by the blacks, he unblushingly replied, "Ma peau d'abord" (my own skin first). Another party comprising six children below the age of seven years, two women, and eleven men, after walking for miles, the children barefooted, traversing rivers up to their necks, and enduring dreadful hardships, were conducted by a brave convict man to a point of land, Pointe Noir, a mile or so from a gendarmes poste. Three of the band of fugitives (three convicts) made the tour of the bay several miles in order to ask the loan of a boat from the gendarmes, who had several, for the purpose of bringing the helpless band across the water into safety. The boat was refused, and the owner of a small coaster, who at once expressed his determination to go across in his boat for the people, was prevented doing so by the gendarmes, who sent back one of the convicts to conduct the wearied terrified group to the poste where they arrived, wet to the skin, as they had been all day, at about 10 o'clock at night, saved by the poor convict who frequently had to go on his hands and knees to distinguish the difficult track by which he was piloting the poor creatures. This is the account rendered by several of the principal actors in the dread scene. On the same day, when the officer of the gendarmes fled from Boularpari, four stockmen applied to the gendarmes at the nearest post for help and arms, in order to return to Boularpari. Both were refused. With nothing but their stockwhips they returned, found the blacks nearly all helplessly drunk, lying or rolling about in all directions. They flogged them with their whips. Had the gendarme officer who was trembling in his shoes but four or five miles distant returned with his twenty-nine soldiers, he could have captured the whole lot. The very name of a gendarme is a word of reproach here.

Sept. 22.—Fighting is generally carried on by the troops and friendly natives from the East Coast against the rebels in the neighbourhood of Bourail and Poya.

Sept. 23.—The body of poor Monsieur Houdaille has been found by the officer commanding a detachment of twenty-five soldiers, who, with 250 faithful natives of the Houailon tribes on the east coast, attacked the rebels at Adio, killing several, and putting the rest to flight. A friendly chief was wounded by a gunshot, one of the rare instances in which the enemy have succeeded in wounding the attacking party. On every occasion the rebels have been beaten off ignominiously, and with heavy losses. Rarely is there any casualty on the side of the attacking party. Several petty chiefs are killed, in addition to the important chiefs whose deaths have been already reported. The tribes of the Boularpari and Foa districts are so weakened by the many losses inflicted upon them, that, as I was informed yesterday by an officer just returned from the scene of operations, they have changed their usual habits and places of camping. No longer can their whereabouts be calculated upon with any more certainty than that of a stray horse. In fact, they have now to be tracked very much in the same way as many an old bushman, with bridle over his shoulder, has gone at early dawn in search of his errant steed. Although the revolt has spread to the tribes north of, and at, Bourail, up to the present it seems to limit itself somewhat, as in the Foa and Boularpari districts. There is grave cause for apprehension that it may extend. There is equally good hope of its not doing so, from the fact of the co-operation of several friendly and powerful tribes, their defeat on all occasions when the rebels are found, the large number killed already, and, though last not least, the energetic measures pursued by Monsieur des Essarts, a superior officer, commander of the most powerful man-of-war here. This gentleman has been gazetted as Commander-in-chief of the northern part of New Caledonia. With a troop of his trusty sailors, he has personally traversed the rugged mountains in the very heart of the most powerful and doubtful tribes. His personal visits, backed up by the knowledge of his powerful vessel being on the coast, must have an excellent effect, strengthening the allegiance of the faithful tribes and deterring the open rebellion of such as are vacillating. Bad as the situation is, and small though the military force at the service of the colony, we may yet hope that, aided by the excellent spirit of the colonists, the Government may, by the adoption of vigorous measures to the utmost of their power, prevent the full extension of this revolt in quarters where it would be a work of time, difficulty, and cost to stifle it. The detention of the frigate Tage with her powerful crew until some more forces arrive is a step hailed with great satisfaction.

Sept. 25.—Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the colony of New Caledonia. In all previous instances the occasion has been observed with joy and festivities. Regattas, races, athletic games, fireworks, Government ball, &c., &c. This year the country is in general mourning, and a mass for the victims held in the church was the only thing to mark the day, unless the fears entertained by some timid creatures that the day would be signalised by some demonstration on the part of the Kanaks, which some wag, on seeing an officer of gendarmes, dash through the town, followed by an orderly, at a pace rather more rapid than usual, declared had commenced, and the first fugitives had arrived.

Sept. 26.—Information from Bourail announced that a band of from 150 to 200 canaques made a sudden dash at the post, formed by the company of sailors from the Lamothe-Piquet, at Guaro, a place on the seaboard about ten miles from Bourail. They were so warmly received that they beat, as many as were able, a more rapid retreat than advance. One surveillant shot seven. This result of an attempted surprise will cool their ardour somewhat.

Sept. 27.—Colonel Wendling, during a short visit to head-quarters, brings the gratifying intelligence that the revolt may be considered quite stamped out in the Boularpari district.

All the villages, to the number of near fifty, the plantations, cocoanuts, bananas, taros, sugar-cane, every ordinary means of subsistence, are utterly demolished. For some time the hunted blacks have been digging up the roots of the "mananyah," a wild creeper, glad to save themselves thus from starvation. "Postes" are formed and roads cut in all directions. The soldiers have had no feather-bed time of it—every second day twelve hours' marching over fearful mountains, accompanied by a hard-working band of friendly natives, whose abilities for destruction are described by the Colonel as something remarkable. The few remaining natives of the Boularpari tribes are reported to have fled towards Bourail to join the new insurgents there. A post is to be formed near the scene of poor Houdaille's massacre, and will be invaluable to the settlers. Cannibalism is now known to exist amongst the rebels. 'Tis to be hoped they will exercise the accomplishment upon each other. The most incorrect statements are published in the French papers respecting this revolt. The majority are to the effect that, as was officially announced, the "Government was master of the situation, and the revolt stamped out." The French public will learn very differently by this mail, unfortunately. One journal states that the vile conduct of certain communists at Boularpari, was the cause of the revolt there. It is a fact, that there was not a single communist in the district. So much for the unjust accusation—rather hard upon many who have offered their services for the suppression of the revolt, the inciting causes to which had as much to do with the conduct of communists as with the manner in which preaching is carried on in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The total number of victims known up to the present time—their names and occupations are all published—amounts to 157 killed and 10 wounded. There is a statement made in the columns of a Sydney paper which is very incorrect. It is:—"The heads of Baptiste and Atai and his son were cut off after their capture and delivery to the authorities, and sent up to Noumea, taken to Government House, and then made a public exhibition of in Noumea." The truth is this:—The heads of Atai, his son, and the sorcerer of the tribe, were cut off by the natives who surprised them, and were taken into camp as a proof of their death. They were sent to Noumea, and on arrival, taken direct to the hospital and given in charge to the doctors, with strict orders from the Governor not to let them be seen by the public. An application made to photograph them was even refused, to the disappointment of the general community. So much for the heads being made a public exhibition in Noumea. The mail leaves in an hour or two, taking the largest number of passengers which ever left here in a mail vessel. Amongst them are between forty and fifty Government officers and employees of various grades, who were to have left by the frigate in June. As the Tage is detained here for an indefinite time, the Administration have judged it more economical to send away all these people rather than keep them here much longer in idleness.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

All continues quiet throughout the island, except in those districts already reported in revolt. Several parties are in pursuit of the rebels at various places, and on all occasions when they come in contact the losses of the rebels are very heavy.

Many rifles and revolvers have been recovered. The troops, which for two months have been engaged in the district of Boularpari, now quiet, will furnish a valuable contingent of experienced and tried men for service at and to the north of Bourail.

THE VERNON.

From the report of Mr. F. W. Neitenstein, the superintendent, which has been laid before Parliament, we quote as follows:—

"The health of the boys has been most satisfactory, not one case of sickness of any consequence having occurred. Skin diseases, ordinarily very prevalent among the class of boys from which we are recruited, we have this year been singularly free from; and at the present time few, if any, institutions in the colony can compare with us in a sanitary point of view. Most of the children come on board in a most filthy state, and from their past habits of sleeping in the open air in cold and wet weather, in an enfeebled state of health, but the regular life and comforts of the ship soon have a perceptible effect upon them, and they become strong, healthy lads in a very short time.

"The school is now conducted on the half-time principle, by which system each boy receives a certain number of hours daily of scholastic instruction; the teacher, Mr. W. Plummer, holds a certificate under the Council of Education, whose inspectors visit and hold examinations on board at periodical intervals.

"A regular system of drilling has been initiated, and has produced good results in the increased smartness and improved bearing of the lads, and, should the Government permit them to enter the navy, to serve on the Australian station, as most of the elder boys wish to do, they would derive the fullest advantage from such preparatory training as would facilitate their speedy promotion in the service. Gun, musketry, cutlass, and light infantry drills, reefing, furling, and bending sails, manning yards, &c., are now regularly taught, instead of at erratic intervals, as was formerly the case, and the result is shown in the improved, intelligent appearance and healthy physique of the boys.

"Although the fresh committals number fourteen more than in the preceding year, yet only sixty-four boys were sent here during the twelve months.

"No one who has occasion to be much in Sydney can fail to be struck with the large number of ragged, neglected lads who infest the streets, and are a source of annoyance to every respectable person. *These are 'larrikins' in embryo*, and, if allowed to continue in their wild career, rapidly go from bad to worse, and form the class from which the inmates of our gaols are recruited. An Act of the Legislature has been specially passed to meet the case, and to rescue these children from their vicious course of life, and to effect their reformation, and yet it is to a large extent inoperative. This arises from two causes—firstly, from the Act itself not being sufficiently stringent, by which it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a conviction against a boy; and, scondly, from a dislike entertained by a number of the magistrates of the colony to send lads on board.

"It is the opinion of many experienced persons who may fairly be deemed authorities on the subject that the operation of the Act should be extended to include neglected children in a broader scope than is now the case. Instances have occurred of boys being take up under the Industrial Schools Act, and being released upon the plea that they gained a living by selling matches, or some paltry excuse of a like nature. The dislike of a certain portion of the magistrates to send boys on board arises from their regarding the ship as a place of punishment. This is a great error. The Vernon should not be considered as a penal establishment, but rather as a home for the neglected, unfortunate waifs and strays of the colony, where they may be cared for, prevented from falling into crime, and habits of order, industry, and truthfulness implanted in them, which will finally enable them to become respectable members of society. This was the intention of the founders of this institution, and I think it has been carried out in a manner which will favourably compare with other institutions of a like nature.

"Though decidedly of the opinion that criminals above twelve years of age should not be sent here, yet I think boys below that age cannot be very hardened in their evil habits, and would not be the cause of any injury ensuing to the other inmates, while incalculable good would result to themselves by removing them from old evil associations without placing them in a gaol.

"Table 11 gives the number apprenticed since the inauguration, and particulars of their conduct, and as Mr. Duncan, the Inspector of Industrial Schools of Victoria, in his report to the Government, says 'that as the number of children reported of unfavourably is under 20 per cent., I look upon the results as encouraging,' our number being below that percentage the result must be considered satisfactory.

"The children are not always to blame when an unfavourable report of their conduct is sent in; in many cases the employers make no allowance for the youthfulness of the boys, and have little or no sympathy for them, requiring them to do a man's work,—many lads who have been returned to the ship with the very worst characters, on being sent to other employers have been reported upon most favourably, and in many cases it would be found that the lads were more sinned against than sinning. Boys whose masters have reported well of them for two or three years, suddenly receive the worst of characters and abscond; certainly their pay increases the longer they are at service, and this may have something to do with it. A boy completed his term of service in last April, and for five years only received a few shillings, and was discharged with a very bad character for being disobedient. I find, upon inquiry, that £30 were due to the lad, which the master endeavoured to evade paying.

"Another case occurred within the last few days. A boy, J—— B——, came on board and complained that his master had refused to pay him his wages; he had been with him four years, his full term, and had left his service in February, 1877. On asking for his pay his employer told him that he had given him all he meant to. Some friends of the lad advised him to come to me, which he did last week. This was the first intimation I had of the affair, although the lad had left Mr. —— service eighteen months. I took action in the matter, and procured the balance of wages, £20, due to the lad.

"This all tends to show the necessity of an inspector being appointed whose sole duty it shall be to travel about the country, and to make inquiry into the relations existing between masters and apprentices from the different charitable institutions of the colony, see the children are well treated, clothed, and receive their pay, effect transfers, cancel indentures, &c., and who shall be armed with sufficient power to enable him to take legal proceedings against any one infringing the conditions of indenture. Such an officer would be the means of effecting a vast amount of good; and where we now have to record twenty failures, we should not then find five.

"Boots have been made on board and supplied to the Girls' School, Biloela, and have realised the sum of £19 10s., an advance of 18s. upon the amount for the preceding year. The yacht Iris was repaired by us, painted, rigging overhauled, sails mended, &c., for which the sum of £10 4s. was paid into the Treasury. There are many small yachts in the harbour whose owners would derive much advantage from entrusting them to us to be repaired and refitted, as the work would be done well at a small expense; and, on the other hand, would be the means of imparting experience to our lads in fitting, rigging, &c., besides proving a source of revenue. Contributions from parents have very much increased; last year they amounted to £69 15s., this year £116 15s., an increase of about 80 per cent. This increase I attribute to the action taken by myself to enforce payment from all those in a position to contribute, by summoning them to the Police Court—every person who has a child on board here, able to contribute towards their support, has been made to do so; and I estimate the revenue from this source alone during the next twelve months will amount to something considerable.

"As has been very correctly said 'by one of our leading journals,' for a young and prosperous country, it is a disgrace that so large an amount of personal responsibility should be thrust upon the shoulders of the State by people who shirk the bearing of their legitimate burdens; and those who will not voluntarily acknowledge their duty, and do it, ought to be made to do it. It is much better for these particular children that they should be removed from the range of parental corruption in many cases; but if the State takes care of them, the parents should be made to pay for them. Table 15 gives the cost per head of the boys for the year ended 30th June, and it will be noticed that a reduction of £3 per head has taken place in the cost of each boy to the Government. This year the sum per head is £34 11s. 11½d., and although a considerable improvement upon last year's outlay, it must be confessed still appears too much. The cost on the 'Nelson,' I believe, is about £32, while on the 'Akbar' and 'Cornwall,' in England, it ranges from £22 to £25; however, many important changes are about to take place on board by which many officials now on board, and who can with advantage be dispensed with, will be removed; and also by a stricter regard for economy I am confident of reducing the cost per head greatly in the future until it is as low as the two ships at home abovenamed. This average would be still further considerably reduced if the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act were more rigidly enforced, by sending on board the numbers of boys who are wandering about the streets in idleness and vice, and who, if allowed to continue in their vicious course of life, will soon blossom into the criminal class, and become the regular habitués of our gaols, costing the country far more. Mr. T. J. Murray, the director of convict prisons and registrar of habitual criminals in Ireland, in his report to the home Government, says, 'In Liverpool alone it is estimated that the value of property lost by crime is £700,000, and I should think this is greatly under-stated. The public, therefore, are much interested in correcting the vicious. As a mere money question, it is clearly better to reclaim the vicious than punish the criminal, and no doubt a penny spent in teaching will save a pound in punishing. I am sure I do not exaggerate when I estimate the saving to the community upon every boy rescued from evil courses at from £200 to £300.'

"Here in New South Wales, where everything connected with prisons, salaries of police and gaol officials, is much more costly, the expense to the State is of course far greater. In the Estimates passed for 1878, a staff of sixteen officers is provided for this ship. With this number reduced to ten, we can actually do far better, and achieve better results at a less cost; and whereas the usual number of boys on board ranges from 90 to 110 per diem, nearly the same staff would be sufficient for 260—the vessel's proper complement; and this number would bring the cost per head down to about £16 or £17 per annum.

"The principal question, however, that is to be considered is, what is the best thing to do with these boys when ready to leave the institution, and the most obvious answer that presents itself is, to send them to sea—a course of life for which they are best adapted, and which the majority prefer to any other calling. Although the lads have no actual experience at sea while in this vessel, yet they can be taught, and are taught, the main essentials of a seaman's duty, such as reefing, furling, splicing, pulling an oar, &c.—a course of training which will make them more useful on board ship than many men whom owners are now forced to engage as seamen. It cannot be denied that in the past, apprentices from here to the sea have not turned out well, and this has much prejudiced shipowners against us, so much so that three months ago I could not find one to take any of our lads on their vessels. A very antagonistic feeling seemed to have taken root, and this has been most difficult to overcome; but with the new system of training recently adopted these gentlemen have been shown that we can turn out willing, useful lads, who prove of great service to them, and a growing desire to co-operate with me, by taking my youngsters, is the result. More boys have been apprenticed within the last nine or ten weeks as sailors than during the preceding three or four years; and I have now more applications for apprentices as seamen than I can deal with. G. F. Mason, Esq., a Sydney ship-owner, was prevailed upon in last May to take two lads as an experiment. With very dismal forebodings he complied, and two were accordingly bound to him to serve on the Syren, trading to New Zealand. How these boys have behaved can best be seen by a letter I have received from the captain of the vessel, which I here quote:—'Auckland, 9th July, 1878. Captain F. Neitenstein. Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of writing you according to promise, concerning the two boys from the Vernon to the Syren. They are two smart boys, and I think will make good sailors in a very short time. They are civil and willing to do anything that they are asked to do. Excuse this, as I am in a hurry to catch the mail. In the meantime I am, yours faithfully, JOHN MASON, Master.'

"This is the only report that I have yet received from captains since we have re-commenced to send lads on voyages, but I am confident that I shall receive other letters equally favourable.

"Messrs. Dangar, J. G. Punch, Meyerfeld, Cowlishaw Brothers, Mason, Fagan, &c., are all applicants for apprentices when any are eligible, and if I was permitted to send boys in vessels owned in other places than in New South Wales (as at present restricted) applications would very much increase in number; thus Captain Croll, of the barque Malay, applied to me for two boys, but as the vessel was owned in Wellington, although employed in the intercolonial trade, I was unable to accede to his request. The reason for this objection is an idea entertained that the colony would be likely to lose their services if sent in ships belonging to other places, but I cannot see any very great reason for this opinion. In the words of the report of the Royal Commission, 'their services would be in no more danger of being lost to the colony than those of an English boy are lost to England who takes to the sea when young.' Home instincts would always bring them back to Sydney at the expiration of their term of apprenticeship.

"Another cause that militates against our success is the early age at which the majority of the lads become available to leave the ship. When they have been twelve months on board and are twelve years of age they are considered fit for apprenticing. This is too young to send them on a sea-going vessel, and no captain would take them at so youthful an age; the result is, that many who have a strong desire to become sailors have to be sent to other occupations. I have consulted many gentlemen who may fairly be deemed authorities upon the matter, and they all concur that fourteen should be the earliest age at which the boys should be considered fit to leave the Vernon. For the elder boys, those who are received on board over eleven years old, for years prior to their coming on board they have been plunged in all sorts of rascality, and are completely beyond all control. Twelve months on board is at present thought amply sufficient to effect an entire reformation. This short time is not sufficient to do all the good we could wish, and efface from their recollection all thoughts of their former vicious career and evil companions; the consequence is that many of our elder boys upon leaving the institution fall back into their old form of life, and reflect discredit upon the ship. This is decidedly unfair to all parties, and as a remedy I would strongly impress upon the attention of the Government the advisability of issuing directions that all boys in this institution should be at least two years on board, and fourteen years of age before being apprenticed. This would effect a vast improvement, and would materially contribute towards our future success."

To show that the lads themselves look back with gratitude to the care and attention given to them when inmates of the vessel, and that they do not entertain that dislike for their old home and officers which many ignorant persons are so ready to impute to them, the superintendent quotes from some of the many letters written to him by boys who have left the ship, and in conclusion acknowledges the valuable assistance and cheerful readiness of the officers of the Vernon.

STATISTICS OF LUNACY.

The report of the Inspector for Insane for the year 1877 has been laid before Parliament. Much of the information which it contains has been anticipated by the Progress Report submitted a few months ago. Dr. Manning says:—

"The number of insane persons under official cognizance on December 31st, 1876, was 1740, and of these 1605 were maintained in public *asylums*, and 135 in the licensed house for lunatics at Cook's River. On December 31st, 1877, the number of registered patients was 1829, an increase of 89 during the year. The following return shows the number and distribution of the patients:—In the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 587, in the Branch Asylum, Callan Park, 44; in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta: Free, 736—convict, 47—criminal, 42; in the Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle, 196; in the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma, 63; in the Licensed House for Lunatics, Cook's River, 134.

The proportion of insane to population in Scotland on December 31, 1876, was 1 in 411; in Ireland 1 in 283; and in the United Kingdom 1 in 355, at the same date.

By the courtesy of the heads of the Lunacy Departments in the various Australian colonies, I am enabled to furnish the following return showing the proportion of insane persons to population on December, 31, 1877:—

Colony.	Population	Number of Insane.	Proportion to Population.
New South Wales	662,212	1,829	1 in 362
Tasmania	107,104	357	1 in 317
Victoria	860,804	2,747	1 in 313
South Australia	235,000	478	1 in 491
Queensland	203,095	437	1 in 487
Western Australia	28,517	68	1 in 419

From these statistics it is apparent—1. That the number of insane in New South Wales has, during the last three years, not increased out of proportion to the increase of the population of the colony. 2. That the proportion of insane to population in this colony is below that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a fact which I am the more anxious to point out, because it is contrary to an opinion widely prevalent in the colony on this subject. And 3rd. That the older of the Australian colonies have, in the case of Victoria and Tasmania, exceeded the British proportion, and in that of New South Wales very closely approached thereto. The proportion in Queensland is rapidly, and that in South Australia slowly increasing by the accumulation of chronic cases; and it appears probable that after some years the proportion in these colonies will be as large as that in the older and neighbouring communities.

"The sudden leap which the figures for the year 1877 exhibit, raising the proportion from 1 in 1749 to 1 in 1449, is exceptional, and will not, I believe, be maintained. The proportion in Victoria for the year 1877 was 1 in 1260, and in England for the year 1876, 1 in 1706 of the population.

"The total number of patients under care was 2200.

"The number discharged was 236, and of these 201 had recovered, and 35 were *relieved*.

"The recoveries give a percentage of 44·86, and the cases relieved a percentage of 7·81 on the admissions, so that a total of 52·67 per cent. have been so far benefited by asylum care and treatment as to be able again to take their places in the world, or to live under the care of friends.

"On examination of the report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy for the year 1876, it appears that the percentage of recoveries for that year was 35·49, and the average for the last eighteen years 34·11.

"The cost of maintenance in the Public Institutions for the Insane—Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma, excepted—during the year, after deducting the amount of collections, has been at the rate of 12s. 9½d. per week; the average daily number resident being 1699. The Cooma Asylum not having been in existence for the whole year the cost cannot be accurately stated, but it has been largely in excess of that for the other institutions.

"The amount collected for the maintenance of patients in the various Asylums, and paid to the credit of the general revenue during the year, was—Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, £1019 18s. 4d.; Lunatic Asylums, Parramatta, £340 9s. 6d.; Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle, £95 10s.; total, £1455 17s. 10d.

"The amount is less by £306 8s. 8d. than was collected in 1876, but is above the average for any previous period. It is, however, much smaller than the amount collected in the neighbouring colonies, or which could be collected in this if the lunacy statutes conferred legal power on the Government to compel contributions towards maintenance by relatives. At present no such legal power exists, and I have received official notice during the year that the cost of maintenance cannot be enforced in the case of any patient admitted as a dangerous lunatic under 7 Vic. No. 14, sec. 1, and 31 Vict. No. 19, sec. 3. The only patients paid for are a few whose friends respect the moral obligation, and make voluntary contributions; a certain proportion of those admitted by petition under 7 Vict. No. 14, sec. 11, whose relatives sign a bond for maintenance before the patient is admitted; and the relatives of Civil servants, over whom the Government can exercise some pressure.

Referring to the Asylum for Imbeciles at Newcastle, Dr. Manning writes:—

"The Government has recognised the importance of separating idiot children from the other classes of the insane, and by the establishment of a special asylum has done much to promote the comfort and happiness of this afflicted class. The further step of systematic teaching remains. Up to the present time, owing to the want of space and of class-room and appliances, this has not been attempted, and the efforts of the staff have been directed to the physical wants of the inmates, to the correction of faulty habits, to careful feeding, clothing, and amusement, and to the employment of the inmates in such outdoor and other occupations as their strength would permit of.

"The land on which the asylum stands is not more than 7 or 8 acres in extent, the buildings are already too much crowded together, and the land is insufficient in extent for farming and gardening purposes, and for the exercise and recreation of the inmates who, like other children, require open air exercise, and owing to their peculiarities cannot as a rule obtain this, except within the grounds of the institution in which they are placed. At the same time it is impossible to carry out the necessary extensions to meet the constant accession to the number of inmates.

"Under these circumstances I beg to recommend the erection, on a new site in some suitable position, of a new asylum for idiots and children of feeble mind, and to contain accommodation for not less than 300 inmates. It should be placed within ample grounds for recreation and for the employment of the inmates in farming and gardening, and should be supplied with class-rooms and all the other accessories for the systematic training of the inmates, now to be found in the institutions for persons of feeble mind, which exist in large numbers in Europe and in the United States, and one of which has recently been established in Canada. In these institutions it is found that a certain proportion of the inmates improve so far as to be self-supporting, that a number are fitted to return to their families without being too burdensome on the time or care of their friends, and that even the worst cases so far improve as to be more cleanly, more helpful, and therefore less costly to maintain in the institutions.

"The present building at Newcastle being in good repair, and possessing most of the adjuncts required in a large public institution, would form a complete and satisfactory asylum for 200 epileptic, aged, and chronic patients—a class which does not need large airing grounds, and cannot be so usefully employed in outdoor occupations. The erection of a new asylum would therefore carry with it the double advantage of providing satisfactorily for the idiotic and feeble-minded, and increasing the accommodation for the chronic insane by 200 beds—an increase which, in the present condition of the asylums in the colony, and with a rapidly increasing number of patients, is very much needed.

"The care and treatment of idiots, imbeciles, and harmless lunatics have recently been under the consideration of the 'Charity Organization Society' in England, and a committee of gentlemen occupying positions of legal, medical, and social distinction, after a thoughtful and exhaustive consideration of the subject, agreed to the following principles of treatment:—

"1. That idiots and imbeciles should be treated distinctively from other classes.

"2. That they ought not to be associated with lunatics in asylums.

"3. That they ought not, unless in exceptional cases, to be associated with paupers in Union (Alms) Houses.

"4. That the distinctive treatment suited to idiots and imbeciles ought to be applied collectively, especially in the earlier stages of education.

"5. That idiots and imbeciles cannot with advantage be placed in ordinary schools with other children.

"6. That the improvement of idiots and imbeciles would not be promoted by boarding them out, but in certain cases boarding out, under proper supervision, is not unsuitable to harmless lunatics.

"7. That the education of idiots and imbeciles should be based on physical considerations.

"8. That the education of idiots and imbeciles should commence at the earliest age at which they can dispense with a mother's care, and the subsequent stages should depend upon the capacity developed by them.

"9. That idiots and imbeciles should have a thorough industrial training, so as to enable them, as far as practicable, to support themselves, or at least to contribute towards their support when circumstances render it necessary; and

"10. That idiots and imbeciles of all classes should, as far as may be prudently done, be also encouraged to cultivate any literary, scientific, artistic, or mechanical faculty that they may happen to possess, or be otherwise furnished with employment, so as to promote their self-respect, and to make them feel that they are of some use in the world, or, at any rate, to occupy them pleasantly.

"These principles commend themselves to all who have given special attention to this subject, and it is satisfactory to think that in the establishment of the asylum at Newcastle, as a distinct institution for the idiotic and imbecile, several important steps in the direction indicated have already been taken, although much yet remains to be done."

Dr. Manning, in his report upon the plans for the new hospital for the insane at Callan Park, says:—

"Although the plans were completed early in the year, no steps had been taken up to its close for proceeding with the building, and when the condition of the existing institutions is considered, together with the rapidly increasing number of insane in the colony, and the long time the projected buildings will require for their completion, this delay becomes a matter of the most serious importance, and if long continued will lead to additional expenditure for temporary buildings, and a continuance of the present extravagant system of having recourse to small and temporary establishments to meet the contingent increase in the number of patients."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIMENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low; it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists and druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents at Sydney—Elliott Brothers.—ADV.

RAILWAY to HAY via NARRANDRA.

Below is a copy of the petition recently forwarded to Sydney by the Hay Municipal Council, for presentation to the Minister for Works, in favour of an extension of the South-western Railway to Hay, by way of Narrandera:—

"To the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, Sydney.

"The Mayor, Aldermen, and residents of the district of Hay respectfully desire to bring under your notice the great need there exists of connecting this district with the metropolis by railway; and, in order to show that what is now asked for is not only fair and reasonable, but, if undertaken, your petitioners have no hesitation in stating that it would be found the best paying line in New South Wales.

"Your petitioners, without dictating which particular route is to be followed, would strongly recommend the direct line from Narrandera, and, in asking for railway communication, we would respectfully point out to you the great loss and inconvenience the people of Hay are subject to through the want of passable roads; and as there is no material for making roads, and the country being so uniformly level, it is the opinion of many that a railway could be made at a less cost than a road.

"From what has been confidently ascertained, there will be sent from Hay during the present river season 25,000 bales of wool, from river stations between Hay and the Lachlan junction 8000 bales, and between Hay and Narrandera 16,000 bales, or a total of 49,000 bales (this is exclusive of the Merool and country more properly belonging to Narrandera), this was the quantity in 1876, of the value of £1,000,000 (one million sterling), the whole of which is now sent through another colony for shipment, and which your petitioners are confident would be sent through Sydney were railway extended to Hay.

"The merchandise imported during the year 1876 was 8000 tons into Hay alone, or say 10,000 tons from the Lachlan junction to Narrandera, of the estimated value of £400,000. This would not only be a source of revenue, but an extension of business to this amount to the merchants of Sydney.

"The quantity of stock passing through Hay alone for the Melbourne market, and part of which this railway would intercept and take to Sydney, is estimated at 9500 cattle and 300,000 sheep, valued at £250,000—a quarter of a million sterling. As the Victorian stock impost has materially interfered with the meat-preserving interest in that colony, there is little doubt but that this would add greatly to the meat-preserving business in Sydney, while the cost from Hay to Melbourne of droving, trucking, and the Victorian impost amounts to two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.) per head on sheep, and fifteen shillings (15s.) on cattle.

"It is confidently believed that this line of railway will be able to compete on advantageous terms with the river traffic, as, taking into consideration the delays inseparable from the transhipment of our merchandise and the increased cost of insurance and forwarding charges, together with the fact that for a portion of the year the river traffic is entirely suspended, when goods have to be brought here at a much enhanced cost by teams from Deniliquin, the comparison of cost would be found to be considerably less by rail from Sydney than from Melbourne, even though Sydney is at a greater distance, to wit:—Goods to Hay cost, from Melbourne to Hay during river season, inclusive of insurance, say £5 per ton, or 500 miles length of rail from Sydney at 2½d. per ton per mile. *Goods to Hay cost, from* Melbourne to Hay, during the non-river season, by team from Deniliquin, £8 per ton, or 4d. per ton per mile from Sydney. Wool down by river, including insurance, average (greasy and washed) £6 per ton, or 3d. per ton per mile from Sydney. Wool down by road to Deniliquin, £8 per ton, or 4d. per ton per mile from Sydney.

"In asking the Parliament through you to consider the great and manifold advantages that would be derived from this railway communication with the metropolis, we are almost justified in asking it to be done as a matter of justice, when it is considered the immense amount of money that has been derived from the land sales in this town during the past three years, amounting to £1,882,000, or nearly two millions sterling, and the enormous extent of land remaining unalienated, which will speedily attract a large increase of population, we are of opinion that the Government are in common fairness bound to look favourably into the case.

"In concluding, the figures before given being condensed, the goods and wool traffic would, at an average carriage of £6 per ton, amount to £100,000 per annum, whilst the cost of deporting stock is £45,000, or a total revenue for a railway of £145,000, exclusive of passengers, without regard to the future increase, a splendid revenue derivable from 100 (one hundred) miles of railway (Narrandera to Hay) over such a level country, without a single creek to be bridged the whole of the distance.

"Respectfully desiring you to take this petition into your most favourable consideration, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

"Signed by the Mayor and Aldermen forming the Municipal Council of Hay, and by over 200 inhabitants."

LAPSED AND FORFEITED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, in reply to Mr. Greenwood's question, "What is the number and the total area of selections under conditional purchase that lapsed or were forfeited each year up to the present date?" Mr. Farnell answered—The accompanying returns afford the information desired:—

Number and total area of selections under conditional purchase that lapsed each year up to the present date.

Year.	Number of Selections.	Area.
	acres.	a. r. p.
1865	415	32,748 3 16
1866	556	38,821 3 2
1867	392	28,394 1 24
1868	173	11,045 2 24
1869	372	30,009 3 34
1870	366	26,259 0 1
1871	136	9,630 0 0
1872	213	13,085 3 0
1873	663	48,330 0 28
1874	143	10,375 3 0
1875	503	33,043 0 10
1876	966	78,841 1 37
1877	2422	236,364 2 21
1878	1344	159,579 3 18
	8669	756,530 1 15

Number and total area of selections under conditional purchase that have been forfeited each year up to the present date:—

Year.	Number of Selections.	Area.
	Acres.	a. r. p.
1864	26	1,666 1 0
1865	24	1,490 0 0
1866	29	1,658 2 0
1867	366	23,750 0 0
1868	357	20,253 0 0
1869	631	45,654 3 0
1870	180	11,546 0 0
1871	235	18,602 0 10
1872	139	9,304 3 0
1873	288	39,778 1 16
1874	234	42,003 2 29
1875	1166	126,342 2 35
1876	724	89,915 1 0
1877	802	107,536 3 5
1878	985	125,071 0 0
	6286	664,572 0 15

On the 5th February, 1878, 216 conditional purchases having a total area of 11,620 acres 2 roods 26 perches, were forfeited for non-payment of interest, and not included in the above return.

A. O. MORIARTY, Chief Commissioner.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The following donations have been made during August and September:—

MAMMALS.—Two native bears, Phascolarctos cinerea—Mr. J. A. Henderson (one useless). An Echidna tachyglossus, histryx—Mr. Nuth, Glebe. 6 young from the pouch of a native cat, Dasyurus viverinus—Mr. J. F. Josephson. A flying-mouse, Acrobates pygmea—Mr. E. De C. Irby, Glen Innes. A calf with a double head—Mr. Lee, Boolshire.

BIRDS.—1 Java finch, Erythrura sp.; 1 Japanese robin—Mr. J. A. Thorpe. A cormorant, Phalacrocorax carboides—Mr. Newcombe (Registrar-General's Office). 4 soldier birds, Myzantha garrula—Mr. Chas. Moore, F.L.S. A Californian quail, Callipepla Californica—Mr. Devlin. A Kuvi, Apteryx mantelli—Mr. M. Kingdon. 1 duck and 3 doves, from Botanic Gardens (of no use, thrown away)—Mr. Chas. Moore, F.L.S. A coot, Fulica Australis, from Sandringham—Mr. C. A. Stewart. A finch, Erythrura psittacea, from New Caledonia; a finch, Erythrura sp., from Java—Le Comte de Castelnau.

REPTILES.—A snake, Brachysoma diadema, from the Dawson River—Mr. Witham. A snake, Hoplocephalus sp.—Mr. P. Mackay. 3 large lizards, Tropicolepisma, from Richmond River—Mr. J. A. Henderson. 2 black snakes, Pseudechis porphyriacus; 1 diamond snake, Morelia spilotes; 1 jew or blue-tongued lizard, Cyclodus gigas—Mr. A. Anderson, North Kurrajong. 1 diamond snake, Morelia spilotes—Mr. Thomas Stewart. 1 crowned snake, Hoplocephalus coronatus; 1 Liatis punctatula—Mr. F. J. Josephson. 2 lizards, Grammatophora barbata; 3 tree snakes, Dipsas fusca; 2 snakes, Diemenia olivacea; 1 fresh-water snake Tropidonotus picturatus; 1 Diemenia superciliosa—Mr. Johnstone, steamship James Paterson. 4 lizards, Hinulis sp.; 2 lizards, Diplodactylos sp.; 2 snakes, Hoplocephalus nigriceps; 1 Typhlops suppeli; 1 Liatis sp.; 1 shingle-backed lizard, Trachydosaurus sp.—Mr. Walter Blaxland. 2 Hoplocephalus sp., 1 Vermicella annulatum, 1 Typhlops sp.—Mr. Robert Scott, Newcastle. 1 Hinulis tæniata—Mr. P. Pedley.

BATRACHIAN REPTILES.—3 frogs, Pseudophryus australis—Mr. T. Pedley.

FISHES.—Cestracion philippi, and 2 eggs of same—Mr. J. J. Higley, Middle Harbour. 5 Caraux sp., 1 Scatophagus multifasciatus, 1 Pagrus sp., from Gladstone—Mr. Johnstone, s.s. James Paterson. 1 Cestracion philippi, Port Jackson—Mr. Rowan Rolland. 1 Salarias sp.—Mr. G. Anderson. The eggs of a Iula (?) sp., from the Auckland Islands; the egg of a common fowl, showing peculiar deposition of carb. lime—Mr. H. J. Greville.

CRUSTACEANS.—2 Lipturus viridis, from Hunter River—Mr. Payne, West Maitland. 1 Potamobius serratus, from the North Kurrajong—Mr. Alexander Anderson, Public School.

ECHINODERMATA.—A cromatula, from Port Jackson—Mr. C. Benbow.

CORALS, &c.—2 pieces of coral, by Mrs. E. Francis, Sydney. Botanical specimens, Palmaceæ, a palm-nut vegetable ivory. Phytelephas microcarpa, by Mr. D. H. Krinks.

INSECTA.—Arachnida, 2 phusma sp., 6 spiders, mygali sp., Mr. Alex. Anderson. Collections of insects from ——, by Walter Blaxland. Collection of spiders from near Smithfield by P. J. Josephson, Esq.

GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.—Specimens of noble opal, from N. S. W., by Mr. E. J. Weeks, Wilberforce.

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DEPUTATIONS.

THE SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL AND THE SUBURBS.

A deputation consisting of Mr. Lucas, M.L.A.; Mr. Pigott, Mayor of Petersham; Mr. Holborow, Mayor of Ashfield; Mr. Hargreaves, Mayor of Darlington; Alderman Bailey, of Newtown; Alderman Graham, of Marrickville; Alderman Reddy, of Paddington; and Mr. Pidcock, secretary to the Municipal Conference, waited upon the Colonial Secretary yesterday morning with reference to the Sydney Corporation Bill now before Parliament.

Mr. Lucas having introduced the deputation to the Minister,

Mr. Pigott explained that the deputation had been appointed at a conference of mayors and aldermen of suburban boroughs, and that their object was to point out certain objections which the suburban municipalities saw against the passing of the bill. The principal objection related to the power given by the bill to the City Corporation to deal with licensed vehicles. When the vehicles were previously under the control of the City Council complaints were universal as to the manner in which the vehicle traffic was conducted, and satisfaction had been given to the people in this respect only since the passing of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act. Under the Municipalities Act the municipal boroughs had power to take fees and deal with the licensed vehicles plying within those boroughs; but under the Public Vehicles Regulation Act that power was taken away from the suburban boroughs and placed in the hands of the Transit Commissioners. Then by the bill now before Parliament the Public Vehicles Regulation Act was to be repealed, but the power to deal with vehicles plying within the suburbs was not given again to the suburban municipalities, it was given to the City Corporation, who were for the future to control all the licensed vehicles. It was thought by the deputation that the suburban councils should have some voice in the matter, and that they should not be handed over to the tender mercies of the City Council. Unless the suburban councils could work with the City Council in this matter, a very undesirable state of affairs would arise. The deputation, therefore, asked the Minister to delay further consideration of the bill until the suburban corporations could obtain the opinion of the people living in the suburbs, and enter their protest against the power being given to the City Corporation as proposed. There were some other things the deputation wished to record their objection to, and those were the water supply and the sewerage. Some time ago there was an agitation for a Central Board to deal with these matters, and he was told it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Board of that kind, but according to the bill the intention of the Government was to give the control of the water supply and the sewerage to the City Council. But the great point the deputation wished to impress upon the Minister was that the City Corporation was not the body to deal with the licensed vehicles, and that all power in that matter was taken from the suburban boroughs.

Mr. Bailey explained that the deputation did not wish to hamper the Government; that there were other complaints respecting the bill, but it had not yet been decided definitely what course should be taken with regard to them.

Mr. Pigott said that one great objection felt towards the bill had regard to the measure dealing with the City Corporation distinctively—apart from the suburban boroughs; and he and those of similar opinion did not see why the City Corporation should receive such a large annual endowment as that proposed, and be relieved of its indebtedness.

Mr. Fitzpatrick declined to delay the bill generally, but he would have no difficulty whatever in delaying any particular part or clause if the deputation desired to make some recommendation to the Government respecting it. The bill had been before Parliament for years past, with the very provision in it which was now objected to. The most knotty point raised by the deputation was that of the licensed vehicles. He took a very active part in the passing of Mr. Tunks's bill, but he had lived long enough to see that the Transit Commissioners' Bill was an absolute failure. Some other course, therefore, had to be taken, and the bill now before the House proposed to give the City Corporation power over the vehicles within—not the police district of Sydney as the bill previously before Parliament proposed, but within the corporate limits of the city. In the bill which he had obtained leave to introduce, and which would deal with municipal corporations generally, the like powers would be given to every corporation within its own limits. He lived in the hope that the suburban corporations and the City Corporation would work together, and regulate the traffic. No injustice would be done to the suburban corporations; the worst that would be done was that they would be put where they were. As to the questions of water supply and sewerage, the bill which he had leave to introduce, constituted a Board of Works, which would deal with the water supply and the sewerage for the whole colony; but it would be unwise to take away from the City Council their existing powers in relation to water supply and sewerage before the improved systems contemplated were in a completed state, which it would take some years to effect. There was nothing in either of the bills which proposed to give the city of Sydney any power over the suburban municipalities, except that when any municipality by its drainage caused a nuisance on the city proper, the city could call upon the municipality to abate the nuisance in the city, could itself remove the nuisance and charge the municipality with the expense. With regard to the proposal of the Government to cancel the indebtedness of the City Council, what they proposed to do was to wipe out the debt owed to the public, not any private indebtedness of the Council; and the endowment proposed to be given to them was not so large as the amount would be if they were paid at the rate of pound for pound. When the new water supply and sewerage were complete the city would be called upon to pay the cost with interest added; the absolute cost, with the interest, to the city or suburb where it was necessary to separate the charges, and the amount would be repaid in twenty-eight years. If there were complex interests, and it were found difficult to deal between the city and the suburbs, the whole matter would be retained by the Board of Works.

Mr. Pigott pointed out that if this bill passed, the Public Vehicles Regulation Act would be repealed, and the City Council would have power to deal with vehicles within the city, but there would be no power to deal with vehicles outside the city.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the second bill would provide for that.

It was agreed that clauses 2 and 99-104 should be postponed, and that in the meantime the mayors of the suburban boroughs should hold meetings, obtain the opinions of the suburban people upon the question, and communicate with the Government.

WHARFAGE RATES.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation, consisting of Mr. C. Smith (President of the Chamber of Commerce), Mr. J. Watson, M.L.A., Mr. C. Murray (of Bright, Brothers), Mr. S. A. Joseph, Mr. S. Dickinson, Mr. G. R. Dibbs, and Mr. C. Hayes (secretary), waited on the Hon. Colonial Treasurer in reference to certain matters connected with wharfage.

The Secretary, at the request of the chairman, read the minutes of the proceedings of a sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce, together with the report of that sub-committee, pointing out the inequalities in the existing rates of wharfage levied upon the several classes of goods landed at the port of Sydney.

Mr. Smith said the document just read was what they had to present to the Minister, but he might say he did not entirely agree with it, although he agreed that it was very desirable that the wharfage rates should be revised. At the same time he was quite aware that some wharf proprietors were not making a return of 2 per cent. on their properties. Since the wharf owners had associated, and agreed not to allow rebates, the consequence was that goods were taken away from the private wharfs to the Circular Quay, where they give 50 per cent. rebate. He believed there was little complaint among shipowners; it was mostly among agents; but as a wharf owner, he was very desirous that wharfage rates should be equalised, which would make them easier of collection, and would be much more fair. Some goods pay an exorbitant rate, while others are almost free. It must be evident that where one-tenth of the wharfage accommodation of the port gives a rebate of 50 per cent. it placed private wharf owners at a great disadvantage.

Mr. Watson regretted that Mr. Smith should have introduced matters relating to private wharf owners, that had nothing to do with the deputation. All they desired to bring under the notice of the Colonial Treasurer was the bare fact that the wharfage rates had occupied the attention of the Chamber of Commerce; the matter had also been brought under the notice of Parliament, and promises had been made that it should be attended to. At the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the chairman (Mr. Smith) in his address pointed out the existing inequalities in the wharfage rates, and the necessity for their revision. Subsequently a sub-committee was appointed to go into the matter. That committee brought up their report a month ago, and it was laid on the table for the inspection of the members, and yesterday it was adopted. The present deputation was then appointed to present that report to the Colonial Treasurer. They simply said that the rates now levied were inequitable and required revision. The present system teemed with so many objections that it was hardly necessary to point them all out. They asked the Colonial Treasurer to revise the rates at as early a date as possible. With regard to what Mr. Smith had said respecting private wharfs not paying, he would point out that Mr. Henry Moore was at present expending a considerable sum in improving his wharf, and was satisfied to rebate 50 per cent. off the present rates. An instance had come to his own knowledge last week, where 75 per cent. had been allowed. The whole system was so bad that it required a complete revision. They merely pointed out these facts, and asked the Colonial Treasurer to revise the present system with a view to make it more equitable.

Mr. G. R. Dibbs, as a private wharf owner, endorsed the remarks that Mr. Smith had made. The document just read before the Colonial Treasurer, and which would become a State document, was a wholesale charge upon the doings and actings of private wharf owners. He was quite willing that the rates should be made more equitable, and would even go a step further; he had not the slightest objection to see the wharfage rates abolished altogether, but he would ask that the private wharfowners should not be debarred from the exercise of their rights. Private enterprise had provided ten times the wharf accommodation that the Government had provided, and therefore the private wharf owners had some right to be heard. This action on the part of the sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce was not worthy of their character as members of the Chamber of Commerce, or as British merchants. On all occasions those gentlemen announce themselves as free-traders, but here was an attempt to ask the Government to protect these gentlemen as against private wharf owners. The wharfage rates were inequitable, but the inequitable feature was not fairly put forward in that document. The rates were not unfair on the average—they did not exceed 2s. 6d. per ton on the ship's cargo all round. A few goods pay a tax for the benefit of the bulk of the goods. He had no objection to drop the rate per package, and have it per ton. It was fair as far as the quantity was concerned, but not as regards the value. A case of silk, for instance, would pay as much as a case of calico. The question of rebates arose from the absurd competition of the private wharf proprietors in their anxiety to procure ships to discharge at their wharfs. They had competed against each other to the extent of giving rebates from 50 to 75 per cent. In some instances the captains got these allowances; in other instances he paid them to the broker in London, sometimes to the shipowner in London; in many cases it went to the perquisites of some agents—members of the Chamber of Commerce, and members of that deputation. He had no objection to fair and wholesome competition, but these rebates in that particular shape and form were not fair. There never was a voice raised about the inequality of these wharfage rates until the wharf proprietors, seeing that their property was not more than sufficient for the trade of the port, and that there was no necessity for this unfair competition amongst them, agreed to cease the rebates. Then of course the personal perquisites ceased, and there arose a cry that the wharfage rates were excessive. That document said, because the wharf proprietors had been running amuck among themselves, therefore there was just ground to assume that the charges were too large. It might more justly, he said, that because the wharfowners were more sensible, and intended to collect what the law allowed them to collect—then came that cry. Take one of the articles most prominent upon that document—sago. Well, sago pays at the rate of 15s. 8d. per ton. But how many tons of sago were consumed in the year by a population like ours? And it only amounted to one-twentieth of a penny on a pound of sago. Suppose that charge were abolished altogether, how much better off would be the consumer? That document did not clearly state the other side of the question. It asked the Government to legislate *ex parte*. Those gentlemen were asking for class legislation, for their own benefit, against private enterprise, and against the principles of free trade, which they profess to entertain. As regards the Circular Quay, what chance would the Government have of a return for the large sums of money expended there if there was not to be a fair charge upon the goods landed there?

Mr. S. A. Joseph said they were there as a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, to present that document to the Colonial Treasurer? He might briefly state that the Chamber of Commerce was a body governed by a president, vice-president, and a committee. Different matters were considered by that committee, who bring up their reports thereupon before the general body of the members. The matter of wharfage was referred to in the address of their chairman at their last annual meeting, and he begged to hand the Colonial Treasurer a copy of that address. A sub-committee was appointed who took considerable time to consider this matter, after which they brought up a report. That report was then referred to a full meeting of the committee; it was discussed, and laid upon the table, and left there for an adjourned meeting in order that it might be fully discussed before its adoption. At the adjourned meeting the report was unanimously adopted. The chairman (Mr. Smith) was not present at that meeting, and it was supposed that he had remained away from feelings of delicacy, being interested as a wharf owner. A deputation having been appointed, notice was given to the chairman of the Chamber, who kindly made it convenient to attend. But he thought it patent that there was a time when a gentleman might divide his responsibility, and when it would have been more conducive to the furtherance of this business had the chairman recollected that he was there merely to introduce a deputation on a certain subject, and not express his own grievances as a private wharfowner. But the gentleman who had spoken last was not a member of this committee at all, but on hearing that the Colonial Treasurer had appointed that time to receive the deputation, he had intruded himself upon this subcommittee, and formed a part of this deputation—with what taste, good or bad, he did not wish to remark. But he thought it must be patent from the remarks Mr. Dibbs had made, that he could not have come there as a member of the deputation, to present that report. It must be evident that the remarks Mr. Dibbs had made were remarks that should have been made by him in his place as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, when that report came up for discussion and adoption. It was merely wasting the Minister's time, and trespassing upon the time of the deputation for Mr. Dibbs to come there and oppose the report of the deputation, and with bad taste to urge his claims as a private wharfowner on the Government. He disclaimed on behalf of himself and his colleagues any participation in Mr. Dibbs's feelings. But he should take no notice of any remarks that had fallen from that gentleman, and should not attempt to answer them. The Chamber of Commerce being composed of members representing so many various interests, it was hardly possible to discuss a question such as this without prejudicing in some small degree the private interests of some individual member. But the committee of the Chamber that had taken this matter up, have been actuated by a desire to propose such a system as might best conduce to the benefit of the general commerce of the port, without injury to any particular interest involved; that ships coming to Sydney shall find sufficient and commodious wharfs to discharge at; that consignees shall have convenient wharfs at which their goods shall be landed, and at rates equitable in their distribution, so that the wharfingers may have a reasonable return for the services performed by them. It had hitherto been the practice to offer shipmasters a large portion of the wharfage earned—from 50 to 80 per cent. on the wharfage earned. The importer becoming aware of this, naturally said that if the wharfinger could offer to give up to the ship so large a portion of the rates, it was evident that the rates were far too high. This was brought prominently before the Chamber of Commerce, and it thus became their duty to consider the matter. It was impossible to consider this matter without considering the matter of wharfage accommodation, for the extent of the accommodation must to some extent regulate the rates of wharfage. It was urged on some sides that the public had no right to go to the Government and ask them to interfere with wharfage rates, because they say it is an interference with the free trade of the wharfinger. That might be a proper argument were it not that the Government had already a fixed tariff which the importer had to pay, and therefore there could be no free trade, as it were, in wharfage. They were, therefore, compelled to go to the Government and ask for such alterations in the rates as the necessities of the case demand. They had not one word to say against the interests of private wharf owners; they only pointed out the disadvantages which arise from the present state of things, and ask on behalf of the commercial community generally that such things shall be redressed. It had been the practice of some wharfingers to go to London and get ships to go to their wharfs by offering them either a percentage or a fixed sum. He knew, as agent for one of the largest lines of ships that come here, that these inducements are constantly made. As far as he knew, these returns were always made to the shipowner or the captain. He thought the report they had presented showed a clear case, that the incidence of the present rates was very unequal, and required to be revised with a view to a re-distribution. Whether the average amount would be altered thereby was a matter in the Minister's province, and not in that of the deputation. What they wanted was a specific tariff, and a redistribution of charges based on some equitable system. With regard to wharf accommodation, there was no doubt that, with the increasing trade of the port, and the delay from year to year in providing any improvement to the wharfs existing many years ago, there is a very insufficient amount of public wharfage at the disposal of the community. Happily, however, it had been supplemented by the enterprise of private wharfingers, and, so long as it remained a matter of free trade, he felt sure all classes of the community would be satisfied that it should be so. But when they found it was no longer a matter of free trade, but that certain combinations were at work for the purpose of altering the existing state of things, then there was necessity to look into the matter, and endeavour to impress upon the Government the necessity of placing the port of Sydney on such a basis as might conduce to the general prosperity of the community.

Mr. Smith explained that he did not come there to speak against the revision of the wharfage rates. What he took exception to was the idea that the wharfingers had been quite content with what they received when they gave back 50 or 60 per cent. It was competition that drove them to it.

Mr. Murray expressed his regret that the deputation had not confined their observations to the wharfage question. He was strongly of opinion that the only remedy for the primitive state of the appliances that exist here for the loading and unloading of ships would be for the Government to buy up the whole water frontages from the Circular Quay to the head of Darling Harbour. He would press upon the Colonial Treasurer's notice whether his Government would not do well to signalize itself by appointing a Harbour Trust, to take the whole question into consideration, and delegate to them powers to make this harbour what it ought to be. If we wait for Government to do it, we may wait till Doomsday; but, if a harbour trust be appointed, in ten years we might have such a harbour as there is not at present in the world.

Mr. Cohen said he did not think he need trouble himself about any differences of opinion between the members of the deputation, either as members of a committee, or as merchants and private wharfowners. With regard to the wharfage rates, he had already expressed his opinion that he did not think the present rates at all excessive. Comparing them with the rates charged in Melbourne and in the other colonies, they were below what was charged elsewhere. Whether the discounts allowed by the private wharfowners justly led to the inference that the rates were excessive, he did not think he need trouble himself about; it might be said on the one side that these reductions showed the rates to be excessive; and on the other side it might be said that the reductions arose out of competition. But, as the wharfingers now charge the full rates, he thought he might justly assume that the rates were fair. That the rates required equalizing he thought must be admitted. Whether the new scale should be based upon weight or upon measurement might perhaps require some consideration. It appeared to him that the way to have a fair scale would be, since wharfage was presumably for the use of the wharf, to take different classes of goods, and see how much the wharf was used for each particular kind of goods. They might fix a measurement scale for some classes of goods, and a weight scale for other classes. Salt, for instance, should be rather based upon weight than upon measurement, while perhaps upon drapery goods it would be better to take measurement, and not weight. With regard to the abolition of wharfage rates, he did not think he could entertain that idea for a single moment. If the Government went to the expense of making large improvements at the Circular Quay, certainly they ought to derive some revenue from the outlay, and the rates were small, and he thought very fair. Some remarks had been made about the apathy of the Government in not proceeding with the improvements of the Circular Quay. They were all aware that there were different opinions as to the material to be used at the Circular Quay. They knew also that the Engineer-in-Chief had a strong opinion as to what was the best material, while other persons held very strongly quite different opinions. Mr. Moriarty was now away from the colony and was informing himself as to the most modern instances of works of this kind. He might say that the matter had not been overlooked by the Government, but before making the large outlay that would be involved, they wished to get the most reliable information. He thought it was the duty of the Government in proceeding with a large work of this kind to see that they entered upon it fortified with the best views that could be entertained. With regard to what had been said about buying the whole of the water frontage, that was too large a question for him to enter upon at the present time. With regard to wharfage accommodation, they might be aware that he intended to deal with that subject in a short bill which he was about to introduce into Parliament at once. If a ship goes alongside a wharf, whether to load or unload, she is entitled to thirty-five free lay days; but a ship going alongside only to load, is not entitled to any free lay days. That was decided in the Ann Duthie case. The alteration he proposed was to legalise the practice existing before the Ann Duthie case. He thought a ship of a thousand tons ought to be obliged to unload within a much less time than thirty-five days. With regard to the allowances made by the Government upon goods landed at Circular Quay, he found they were authorised by an Executive minute in February, 1874, after the quay ceased to be leased, and the Government took it into their own hands. He would promise the deputation that he would take the whole of the matters they had laid before him into consideration.

The deputation then retired.

RECLAMATION OF WHITE BAY.

Sir Wigram Allen and Mr. John Taylor (alderman of Balmain) waited, yesterday, upon the Minister for Lands on the subject of the reclamation of White Bay and Snail's Bay, in order to the reservation thereof as places for public recreation. They urged upon the Minister the desirableness of introducing into Parliament without delay a bill for this purpose, as promised by him to a former deputation. The Minister expressed his concurrence, and stated that the surveys had not been completed, that he would take steps to hasten them, and that he hoped to be able to introduce the bill within two or three weeks.

POLICE.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

(*Before the* Police Magistrate, *with Messrs.* Gorus, Renwick, Hughes, Booth, Harris, *and* Hunt.)

Fourteen persons were fined for drunkenness one of whom, Julian Yates, was further fined 40s., for assaulting constable Grice.

John M'Cully, Kate Rafferty, and Thomas Moore were severally sentenced to be imprisoned seven days for indecent behaviour in public.

Michael Sullivan, charged with having stolen a fire-plug case, valued at 20s., the property of the City Corporation, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Frederick Windsor was committed for trial on a charge of feloniously uttering a counterfeit note, purporting to be of the Bank of Australasia, for payment of £1, and numbered 3669. John Daly, of George-street, deposed that on Saturday night the prisoner bought some socks of him, and in payment gave him the paper produced, purporting to be a bank note; seeing that it was a forgery he sent for a policeman, prior to whose arrival the prisoner made several attempts to go away. Francis A. Broughton, clerk in the Bank of Australasia, deposed that the note before the Court is a forgery. Prisoner said that he received the note in payment, and was not aware that it was a forgery. He was allowed bail for his appearance.

The same prisoner was also committed for trial charged with having, on the 26th August, put off to Frederick Tollis a counterfeit note of the Commercial Bank, No. A431398, in payment for some drinks. Bail allowed, as in the former case.

James Ross, 12, was found guilty of having stolen a bottle of oysters, of the value of 1s., the property of John Ruges, and was sentenced to be kept in custody until 6 p.m.

(*Before Messrs.* Chapman, Guy, Ridge, M'Beath, *and* Hunt.)

On the summons paper were eleven cases, of which one was dismissed, another was postponed, three were not prosecuted, and in two warrants were granted for the apprehension of the defendants. Letitia Connors and Ellen Noyes were fined 20s. each for using abusive words calculated to cause a breach of the peace. On the prosecution of Richard Dempster, the officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, John M'Innes was found guilty, on his own confession, of having ill-treated five calves, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s.

Licensing Business. — Tuesday: Before Messrs. Charlton (in the chair), Linsley, Day, Stuart, Calvert, Beaumont, Alexander, Pardriau, Lester, Bailey, Hezlett, Palmer, Forsyth, Roseby, Green, Hart, Fraser, Hourigan, T. Chapman, Stanley, O'Connor, Tremlin, Bond, Graham, Callaghan, and Palser. Publicans' licenses were granted to Thomas Robson, Dickson-street and Hay-street; Robert Shearer, Boundary-street and Rosehill-street; Patrick Stanton, Levy-street and Smithers-street; James M'Grath, Quarry-street and Pyrmont-street; and John Lloyd, Crystal-street and Parramatta Road. An application by John M'Cabe, for a house in Union-street, was refused; an application by John Tighe, Oxford-street, was withdrawn; and one by Martin Ryan was struck out for want of attendance by applicant. A colonial wine license was granted to Richard Rose Lardner, and a billiard license to Joseph Henry Lane. Three publicans licenses were transferred:—John Reddan to Alexander Barr, Gustave Buckham to Gustave Angles, and Marian Tippler to John Rosier.

WATER POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

(*Before the* Water Police Magistrate, *and Messrs.* V. Brown, Palmer, Goodridge, *and* Lester.)

Five drunkards were dealt with.

Benjamin Wilkinson was fined 10s., with the alternative of four days in gaol, for using threatening language to Jacob Tyfield.

Annie O'Shanessy was charged with stealing £5, the property of R. R. Campion. The prosecutor keeps the Sir Hercules Robinson Hotel at the corner of William and Riley streets, Woolloomooloo, and the prisoner was a servant in his employ. Last Monday evening the sum of £5 disappeared from a box in the prosecutor's room, and was subsequently found under the mattress of the prisoner's bed. The prisoner at first denied having taken the money, but afterwards admitted it. The Bench committed the prisoner to take her trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Sam Auee was charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm on Ah Hong, on the 5th of September, in the house of Sam Choy, in Lower George-street. On the day on which the alleged assault was committed the prosecutor, Ah Hong, was found in the street bleeding from a deep wound in the head, and was conveyed to the Infirmary by constable Higgins, where he stayed until his wound was healed. Ah Hong deposed that he was at Sam Choy's place, playing dominoes with the prisoner and some others. A quarrel arose out of the game, in the course of which the prisoner struck Ah Hong on the head with a board, causing the injury which necessitated his removal to the Infirmary. The witnesses who were examined were all Chinese, with the exception of constable Higgins, and their evidence was very contradictory, some saying one thing and some another. The Bench, however, judged the case to be sufficiently proved to commit the prisoner to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

(*Before Messrs.* Josephson, Senior, *and* Smart.)

There were sixty-three cases on the summons sheet, of which fourteen were not prosecuted, and six were postponed. Eight persons were fined for drunkenness and two for riotous behaviour. Mary Jane Coleman and Robert Moore were fined £5 and 10s. respectively, for using indecent language, and Frederick Myers and James Potter were each fined 10s. for using obscene language. The remaining charges were all for allowing animals to stray, and other minor offences under the Corporation by-laws, and were dealt with accordingly.

W. Pritchard directs the attention of capitalists, investors, and speculators to his large sale of freehold and leasehold properties in the city and suburbs, which takes place at his rooms, 281, George-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Perfection.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the Genuine only in Pink Paper Wrappers) never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world. Wholesale of Elliott Bros. and Co., Sydney, and retail of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Colonies.—Adv.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.—Adv.

LAW REPORT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—Wednesday, October 9.
(*Before the* Chief Commissioner.)

In the matter of Claus Harders, a single meeting. Insolvent did not attend. No debts were proved, and the meeting was terminated.

In the matter of George Henry Martin, a single meeting. Insolvent deposed to the accuracy of his schedule. Three debts were proved. Insolvent, being examined by Mr. Hellyer on behalf of the creditors, deposed that he was a labourer and rough carpenter, getting work wherever he could; except in wet weather he had been in pretty regular work for the last twelve months; he had a wife and three children; one debt for meat was for more than a year; his wages were from 5s. to 6s. per day on the average; Mason, Brothers, had debts against him for drapery, contracted by his wife; there was a debt against him for groceries; he had paid as much as he could; his mother was dead 22 years; no property was left to him; his father had some land through his grandmother; he had a life interest in this on his father's death; there would be five acres divided among four; he had a life interest in the property on his father's death; he had not disposed of the property; his father might be between 50 and 60 years of age; he had an interest in some land with two other persons, but it was no good to him, and he threw it up within three months; he paid his way as far as he could with the money he had earned; he was a sober and industrious man; he had kept no personal property back; he had worked in partnership with James Bowman for the last six months; he could not give an account of the money he had earned during that time. Insolvent was directed to amend his schedule in regard to the property coming to him by his father; and to file statement under rule 20 within four days. No directions were given, and the meeting was terminated.

In the matter of Edward Hughes and James Jackson (trading as the Hercules Smelting Company), a second meeting. Insolvents failed to attend. No debts were proved, and the meeting was terminated.

In the matter of George Wood Tate and John Tate, a second meeting. Insolvents stated their desire to amend their joint schedule by adding some debts, and they were directed to file an affidavit of amendment within two days. The separate schedules were certified to be accurate. Debts proved:—J. Frazer and Co., £61 19s. 9d.; A. J. S. Bank, £883 8s. 2d.; J. Ritchie, £10212s. 2d.; Melbourne Steamship Company, £80 10s.; W. Dyason, £175 9s. 6d.; H. R. N. S. N. Co., £4 5s. 6d.; Jas. Macgregor, £8 8s.; J. Monaghan, £8 4s. 8d.; W. Lymbury, £22 16s. 6d.; H. Button, £97 2s. 10d.; J. Whyms, £5 17s. 6d.; W. Bates, £16 4s. 10d.; F. O'Keefe, £10 14s. 9d.; W. Musgrave, £25 4s. 10d.; T. Blencowe, £29 16s. 6d.; W. Meadows, £17 14s.; F. Shanahan, £17 1s. 1d.; N. Hanley, £7 10s. 10d.; J. Davies, £22 0s. 7d.; Edward Kell Tate, £34 4s. 11d.; Michael Kelly, £12 3s. 8d.; J. Stone, £31 11s. 9d.; A. Fleming, £17 6s.; P. Daley, £33 3s. 9d.; S. Patten, £32 6s. 8d.; D. Gow, £29 19s. 9d.; H. Young, £9 5s.; Margaret Dunn, £5 15s. 3d.; James Johnston, £28 5s. 11d.; C. D. Cains, £18 3s. 9d.; R. Anderson, £43 3s. 8d.; James Johnston, £33 0s. 11d.; R. Eyears, £69 16s. 2d.; John Vidler, £5 2s. 9d.; J. Thorburn, £14 10s. 6d.; W. Thorburn, £31 17s. 6d.; A. Schriber, £16 10s. 11d. Separate estate of G. W. Tate: Peapes and Shaw, £7 1s. 10d.

In the matter of Rachel Harkness, a special meeting. One debt was proved. The meeting was terminated.

In the matter of Edward Greytrex Rose, a first meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting was terminated.

SURRENDERS.

Thomas Corvin, of Forbes, tailor. Liabilities, £390 5s. Assets, £330 18s. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

Beron Myers, of Tamworth, tailor. Liabilities, £441. Assets, £572 3s. 8½d. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT—Wednesday.
(*Before Mr. District Court Judge* Wilkinson.)

Farrell v. Cohen, verdict for defendant. Jones v. Laughlin, for rent; verdict for plaintiff, £1 8s. Power v. Owen, a dishonoured cheque; verdict for plaintiff, £6. Wedderburn v. Watson, for publishing defamatory terms, claim of £10; verdict for defendant, without costs. Taylor v. Levy, for goods sold and delivered and breach of warranty, £6 claimed; plaintiff non-suited. O'Mara v. Daniel Ryan, wrongful distraint, claim £10; verdict, £5 5s. Wells and another v. Slater, for goods sold and delivered: verdict for £5 1s. 7d., the amount claimed. Renwick v. Scotland, for goods sold and delivered; verdict for plaintiff for £23 13s. 4d. Gribble v. Murphy, for goods sold and delivered; verdict for plaintiff for £1 0s. 4d., amount claimed. Barber v. Badgery, postponed. Hood v. Carter, postponed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Wednesday.
(*Before his Honor Mr. District Court Judge* Dowling.)

PERJURY.

Charles Snelling was charged with committing wilful perjury at the Central Police Court on the 15th June last. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. T. M. Williamson.

The facts out of which the case against the prisoner arose are briefly these. A man named Albert Manser had been charged with stealing a mare from the premises of Mr. James Frederick Bowden, and at the trial the defendant "denied that he ever bought the mare for Manser, or gave him authority to take it." The allegation against the defendant was that this statement was a falsehood.

The case was entirely devoid of public interest, and the evidence of the witnesses of the most contradictory description.

The jury, after an hour and a-half's absence, acquitted the prisoner.

GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

David Ravey was charged with maliciously wounding Michael Henry Beresford.

He pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that he was a general dealer, and the defendant was his half-brother. Prosecutor had been out on business early in the morning, and upon returning home found his wife crying, and defendant struck her in the face. Prosecutor ordered defendant out of the house, but he refused to go; and he endeavoured to put him out. A scuffle ensued, when both parties fell. Prosecutor finding defendant too strong for him tried to get away, and had his arm jammed in the door. Defendant seized prosecutor's thumb in his teeth and bit him severely, winding up the assault by flinging a 7-lb. weight at his head, which cut him severely, and he was taken to the Infirmary. Defendant had been drinking all day, and was a very excitable man when under the influence of liquor. Prosecutor's wife corroborated her husband, and, singular to say, Mr. Israel, who was on the jury, found out that he was an indirect witness, as, having been passing the place at the time, he saw the prosecutor run out of the house streaming with blood and in a frightful state.

Defendant made out that he was, strictly speaking, a partner with the prosecutor in the dealing business, and that he had been victimised considerably, that prosecutor was an habitual drunkard, and that quarrels arose in consequence. He flatly denied hurling the weight at prosecutor's head.

The jury, after a short absence, acquitted the prisoner upon the ground that the row had been a general one, and requested his Honor to give the prisoner and prosecutor some advice. His Honor said that "it was like throwing water, he feared, on a duck's back," but at the same time cautioned the parties as to their future conduct.

STEALING FROM A DWELLING.

Joseph Brady, alias Coburn, was charged with stealing a quantity of jewellery and a purse containing £1 14s. 4d. in money from Charles Kay.

Prisoner was lodging at the house of a man named Twidt, a lodging-house keeper, residing at Ashfield. The prosecutor was too ill to attend, but from his deposition it appeared that he had occupied the same room in the lodging-house at Ashfield, and in the middle of the night he was awoke by feeling something thrust across his face. He jumped up and struck a light, when he saw the prisoner with the watch and chain in his hand. He got the articles from the prisoner, but the latter escaped capture at the time and was subsequently arrested.

The prisoner made a rambling statement in which he said he was on the spree at the time, and that it was absurd to say that any man would let his property be taken away and the thief walk coolly off, without alarming the inmates of the house.

The jury, after a short absence, found the prisoner guilty of petty larceny, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. He had been an immigrant by the Ivanhoe, and only arrived in the colony in June last.

The case of John Furlong, charged with attempting to stab, could not be proceeded with, as the prosecutor was absent. Defendant said that he was a seaman and he could not find bail. He was remanded to next sessions, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute.

This concluded the criminal business.

APPEAL COURT.

Price v. Doyle.—This was an appeal against an order for the maintenance of an illegitimate child, issued by the metropolitan bench against the defendant. The latter did not appear, and the order was confirmed.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday, October 10.
Master's Office, at 10.30 a.m.—Re Stephen's infants, to tax costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday, October 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Richard Riley v. Charles Egan and John Noonan, for compulsory sequestration; Magnus Jackson Peden v. William Freeman Way, same; Charles M'Leod Marsh, for release of estate; Samuel Jones, same; John Viles, application for allowance; David Wilson, to reverse decision of District Commissioner; Michael Burke, for ratification of directions; William Samuel Raynor, same; John Wesley Parker, same; estates in arrear with accounts, assignees to be heard thereon. Before the District Commissioner, at Newcastle: William Walter Small, second; Richard Pearce, first and only.

Friday, October 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Summerbell, third; Lee Som Tom, same; Joachim August Tronier, same; Kingsmill John Dobson, same; Henry Neville Montagu, first and only; Alexis Greig M'Kenzie, same; Albert Giles, same; Lewis Herbert Lennox Evans, same; Richard Sim, second; James Graham Love, adjourned third; also adjourned examination. Before the District Commissioner: At Grafton, Samuel Brown, first and only; at Tumut, George Peter Faint, same; Patrick M'Namara, same; at Maitland, Joseph Clark, same.

Monday, October 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Jones, adjourned examination; William Henry Haigh, same; George Alfred Lloyd, examination of insolvent; John Viles, examination of insolvent and a witness. Before the District Commissioner: at Young, George Eason, second; at Mudgee, Edward William Turley, first and only.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.—Thursday, October 10.
Delarue v. Casey, Flanery v. Dundon, Green v. Hartigan, Humphery v. Newall, Dwyer v. Donnelly, Bailey and another v. Elger, Bunting v. Wall.

THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE "REVENGE" CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have thought to wind up and close this controversy by a few striking extracts from Carlyle well worthy the careful perusal of all thoughtful men. The authority of the great Chelsea prophet and seer will not be gainsaid. His name stands at the very head of the world's literature. No single man, in our day, has so impressed the age. His writings stamp him as the greatest original genius of our time, and they are characterised by an earnest masculine force and intense vigour that belong to himself alone; or, if it is found anywhere else, it is only in the pages of Shakespeare. The following extracts may be looked upon as the final charge of splendid cavalry dashing in upon the broken ranks of the enemy, slaughtering and cutting to pieces all before them. Listen, then, to this:—"Howard abated the gaol fever; but, it seems to me, he has been the innocent cause of a far more distressing fever, which rages high just now—what we may call the benevolent platform fever. Howard is to be regarded as the unlucky fountain of that tumultuous frothy ocean tide of benevolent sentimentality, abolition of punishment, all-absorbing prison discipline, and general morbid sympathy, instead of hearty hatred of criminals, which is threatening to drown human society as in deluges, and leave, instead of an edifice of society fit for the habitation of men, a continent of fêted ooze, inhabitable only by mud-gods, and creatures that walk upon their belly. Few things more distress a thinking soul at this time. Most sick am I, oh friends, of this sugary disastrous jargon of philanthropy, the reign of love, new era of universal brotherhood, and not paradise to the well-deserving, but paradise to the all-and-sundry, which possesses the minds of men and women in our day. My friends, I think you are much mistaken about paradise. No paradise for anybody, he that cannot do without paradise go his ways. Suppose you tried that for awhile! I reckon that the safer version—unhappy sugary brethren, this is all untrue, this other; contrary to the fact; not a tatter of it will hang together in the wind and weather of fact. In brotherhood with the base and criminal I, for one, do not mean to live. Not in brotherhood with them was life hitherto worth much to me; in pity, in hope not yet quite swallowed up of disgust—otherwise in enmity that must last through eternity, in unappeasable aversion, shall I have to live with these! Brotherhood? No, be the thought far from me. They are Adam's children. Alas! yes, I well remember that, and never shall forget it; hence this rage and sorrow. But they have gone over to the dragons; they have quitted the father's house, and have sat up with the old serpent; till they return how can they be brothers? They are enemies, deadly enemies to themselves and to me and to you till then. When hope has ended, with tears grown sacred, and with wrath grown sacred, I will cut them off in the name of God. It is at my peril if I do not." . . .

"Interesting felony, know that my benevolence for you is comparatively trifling. What I have of that divine feeling is due to others, not to you. A universal sluggard and scoundrel protection society is not the one I mean to institute in these times, where so much wants protection, and is sinking to sad issues for want of it. The scoundrel needs no protection. The scoundrel that will hasten to the gallows, why not rather clear the way for him. Better he reach his goal and outgate by the natural proclivity, than be so expensively dammed up and detained, poisoning everything as he stagnates and meanders along, to arrive at last a hundred times fouler, and swollen a hundred times bigger. Benevolent men should reflect on this." . . .

"Oh this univeral syllabub of philanthropic twaddle. My friend, it is very sad, now when Christianity is as good as extinct in all hearts, to meet this ghastly phantasm of Christianity parading through almost all. I will clean your thoroughfares, and make your Devil's-cloaca of a world into a garden of heaven, jabbers this Phantasm, itself a phosporescence and unclean. The worst, it is written, comes from corruption of the best. Semitic forms now lying putrescent, dead, and still unburied, this phosphoresence rises. I say, sometimes, such a blockhead idol, and miserable white mumbajumbo, fashioned out of deciduous sticks and cast clothes, out of extinct cants and modern sentimentalisms as that which they sing litanies to at Exeter Hall, and extensively elsewhere, was perhaps never set up by human folly before. Unhappy creatures, that is not the maker of the universe, not that — look one moment at the universe and see! That is a paltry phantasm engendered in your own sick brain; whatever follows that as a reality will fall into the ditch." . . . . . . "Not the least disgusting feature of this gospel, according to the platform, is its reference to religion and even to the Christian religion, as an authority and mandate for what it does. Christian religion? Does the Christian religion, or any religion, prescribe love of scoundrels, then? I hope it prescribes a healthy hatred of scoundrels: otherwise, what am I, in heaven's name, to make of it? Me, for one, it will not serve as a religion on those strange terms. Just hatred of scoundrels,—I say fixed, irreconcilable enmity to the enemies of God; this, and not love for them, and incessant white-washing, and dressing, and cockering of them, must, if you look into it, be the backbone of any human religion whatsoever. Christian religion? In what words can I address you, ye unfortunates sunk in the slushy ooze till the worship of mud-serpents and unutterable Pythons and poisonous slimy monstrosities seems to you the worship of God? This is the rotten carcase of Christianity; this malodorous phosphorescence of post mortem sentimentalism. Oh heavens, from the Christianity of Oliver Cromwell, wrestling in grim fight with Satan and his incarnate blackguardisms, hypocrisies, injustices, and legion of human and infernal angels, to that of eloquent Mr. Hesperus Fiddlestring denouncing capital punishments and inculcating the benevolences on platforms, what a road have we travelled." . . . . . . "A foolish stump orator, perorating on his platform mere benevolences, seems a pleasant object to many persons—a harmless insignificant one to almost all. Look at him, however; scan him till you discern the nature of him—he is not pleasant, but ugly and perilous. That beautiful speech of his takes captive every long ear, and kindles into quasi-sacred enthusiasm the minds of not a few; but it is quite in the teeth of the everlasting facts of this universe, and will come only to mischief for every party concerned. Consider that little spouting wretch. Within the paltry skin of him it is too probable he holds few human virtues beyond those essential for digesting victual. Envious, cowardly, vain, splenetic, hungry soul; what heroism in word or thought or action will you ever get from the like of him? He, in his necessity, has taken into the benevolent line; warms the cold vacuity of his inner man, to some extent, in a comfortable manner—not by silently doing some virtue of his own, but by fiercely recommending hearsay pseudo-virtues and respectable benevolences to other people. Do you call that a good trade? Long-eared fellow-creatures, more or less resembling himself, answer, 'hear, hear!' live Fiddlestring for ever.' Whereupon follow abolition congresses, odes to the gallows; perhaps some dirty little bill getting itself debated next session in Parliament to waste certain nights of our legislative year, and cause skipping in our morning papers till the abortion can be emptied out again and sent fairly floating down the gutters." . . .

"Indeed, it is wonderful to hear what account we at present give ourselves of the punishment of criminals. No 'revenge,' oh heavens, no; all preachers on Sundays strictly forbid that. And even (at least on Sundays) prescribe the contrary of that. It is for the sake of example that you punish, to protect society and its purse and skins, to deter the innocent from falling into crime, and especially withal for the purpose of improving the poor criminal himself, or at lowest of hanging and ending him that he may not grow worse. For the poor criminal is to be improved, if possible; against him no revenge even on week days; nothing but love for him, and pity and help; poor fellow, is he not miserable enough? Very miserable, though much less so than the master of him is understood to have long deservedly been. My friends, will you permit me to say that all this, to one poor judgment among your number, is the mournfullest twaddle that human tongues could shake from them; that it has no solid foundation in the nature of things; and to a healthy human heart no credibility whatever. Permit me to say, only to hearts long drowned in dead tradition, and for themselves neither believing nor disbelieving, could this seem credible—Think and ask yourselves in spite of all this preaching "and perorating from the teeth outwards!" Hearts that are quite strangers to eternal fact, and acquainted only at all hours with temporary semblances parading about in a prosperous and persuasive condition; hearts that from their first appearance in this world have breathed since birth, in all spiritual matters, which means in all matters not pecuniary, the poisonous atmosphere of universal cant could could believe such a thing—cant moral, cant religious, cant political; an atmosphere which envelopes all things for us unfortunates. God pity such wretches with little or nothing real about them but their purse and their abdominal department. Hearts, alas! which everywhere except in the metallurgic and cotton-spinning provinces have communed with no reality or awful presence of a fact, godlike or diabolic, in this universe or this unfathomable life at all." . . . . "And so you take criminal caitiffs, murderers, and the like, and hang them on gibbets 'for an example, to deter others.' Whereupon arise friends of humanity and object, with very great reason I consider, if your hypothesis be correct. What right have you to hang any poor creature for an example? He can turn round upon you and say, "why make an example of me, a merely ill-situated pitiable man? Have you no more respect for misfortune? Misfortune I have been told is sacred, and yet you having me now I am fallen into your hands; choke the life out of me for an example! Again I ask, why make an example of me for your own convenience alone." All "revenge" being out of the question, it seems to me that the caitiff is unanswerable; and he and the philanthropic platforms have the logic all on their side. The one answer to him is, "Caitiff, we hate thee, and discern for some six thousand years now that we are called upon by the whole universe to do it. Not with a diabolic, but with a divine hatred. God himself, we have always understood, hates sin with a most celestial and eternal hatred—a hatred, a hostility inexorable, unappeasable, which blasts the scoundrel, and all scoundrels ultimately into black annihilation, and disappearance from the sum of things. The path of it as the path of a flaming sword he that hath eyes may see it, walking inexorable, divinely beautiful, and divinely terrible through the chaotic gulf of human history and everywhere burning as with unquenchable fire the false and death-worthy from the true and life-worthy, making all human history and the biography of every man a God's cosmos in place of a devil's chaos. So it is in the end; even so to every man who is a man, and not a mutinous wild beast, and has eyes to see. To thee, caitiff, these things were, and are, quite incredible; to us, they are too awfully certain the eternal law of this universe whether thou and others will believe it or disbelieve. We, not to be partakers in thy destructive adventure of defying God and all the Universe, dare not allow thee to continue longer among us. As a palpable deserter from the ranks where all men at their eternal peril are bound to be, palpable deserter, taken with the red hand fighting thus against the whole universe and its laws, we send thee back into the whole universe, solemnly expel thee from our community; and will, in the name of God, not with joy and exultation, but with sorrow, stern as thy own, hang thee on Wednesday next, and so end—"other ground on which to deliberately slay a disarmed fellow-man I can see none."

Space forbids me to attempt any commentary on these marvellous passages, so full of wisdom, strength, and profound far-reaching depth and sagacity. I am, &c.,
Sydney, 7th October. DAVID BUCHANAN.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—As the time of the return of the Australian Eleven is approaching, I take the liberty of bringing under notice what I consider would be the most fitting reception to give them on their landing. There can be no doubt as to the benefit to the colonies generally arising from their visit to the old country and its results. I am persuaded that not only have their victories on the cricket-field been of exceeding value to Australia, but their general conduct also, both in and out of the field, has been such as to bring the name of Australia more prominently and forcibly before the eyes of the English nation than ever has been done before, and has drawn forth the most favourable expressions of the Press; they have travelled the length and breadth of Old England, and everywhere there has been exhibited the same anxiety to receive them, and the same amount of enthusiasm and cordiality shown on their arrival at their appointed places of engagement. I therefore think some really lasting recognition should be made of the manner in which they have represented the colonies; and the best way to do this is to give them a "national" testimonial each—that is one coming from the colony itself. I would, therefore, suggest that a gold shield or cup, or some such article made of Australian gold, and of Australian manufacture, be presented to each of the twelve men who have brought the colonies so prominently before the mother country, each article to be inscribed with a suitable inscription, and that a sum of (say) £1000 be asked for by the Colonial Treasurer to carry out the object before their arrival. These testimonials might be exhibited at the forthcoming International Exhibition, showing the world that the colonies can and do appreciate the benefits they derive from the successful achievements of "sons of the soil." Such a recognition would be most flattering (and the more so because so totally unexpected), and would act as an incentive to the youth of the colonies to try to excel in something. No doubt another team will go home at a future time to do battle for us; and some who are now boys may be called upon to take part in the fray, and this sort of thing is the most likely to make them put forth their best endeavours on behalf of their native land, and to show the people of the old country that they can take their part with the best of them.

I am not a "native," so this need not be put down to me as a desire "to blow the colonial trumpet" vaingloriously. I really think that a colonial benefit deserves a colonial reward and recognition. Trusting that some of our liberal and patriotic legislators will take this matter up, and carry it to a successful issue, I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
A LOVER OF AUSTRALIA.

Gold-Mining in America.—The following extracts culled from the *Daily Territorial Express* of Nevada, July 6, give something of an idea of the extent to which gold-mining is carried on in certain parts of America. On Tuesday last there was a shipment of bullion from the Bonanza mines which completed the mighty aggregate of 100,000,000 dollars shipped from those mines. The exact figures were from the California 40,517,552·20 dollars, and from the Consolidated Virginia 59,493,532·85 dollars; a total of 100,011,085·05 dollars. From this sum the California has paid 26 dividends, aggregating 28,080,000 dollars, and the Consolidated Virginia has paid 46 dividends, aggregating 41,040,000 dollars, making a total of 69,140,000 dollars. There have been since the last dividend was declared shipments amounting to 670,655·98 dollars, which will swell the dividends 440,000 dollars, leaving the full amount of dividends 69,580,000 dollars, or within a fraction of 70 per cent. of the whole gross product of the mines. These are tremendous figures, and are altogether unprecedented in mining. Turn them about, or analyse them in any way, and the result is magnificent. The yield is equal to one-sixteenth of the interest-bearing portion of the national debt; it is equal to the value of all the property of all kinds in an average city of 125,000 inhabitants; it is more than the value of all the real and personal property of this State, and the comparisons might be extended indefinitely. This amount has been taken from a little spot of ground less than 800 feet in length and from 60 to 300 feet in width. And the marvellous deposit is still yielding princely sums. As one looks upon the figures he finds himself wondering why there are any poor in this world, and why so long as gold and silver will purchase any luxury and all reasonable service there are so many who are in pecuniary distress. The thought is cured, however, by reflecting that in all the mining of the world no other such success was ever won before. For five years, from 1867 to 1872, a company worked the ground all the time, expending 161,340·41 dollars upon the property, without realising one cent in return. At last it was forced to give way, and on January 11, 1872, the property fell to the present management. These men expended 277,150·12 dollars on the property before realising one dollar from it. It was a stubborn fight against the heat and the barren porphyry—a steady pouring out of gold on a hope which continued altogether eight years, and which would have been abandoned in any other country but this, and by any other class of men in the world except Nevada miners. Call it judgment, sagacity, faith, pluck, or what you will; it is a faculty, or rather a combination of faculties, which exists nowhere else on earth. The old stock (only 108,000 shares for each mine) was worth but two dollars per share, and some who perforce accepted it for services rendered bewailed their hard fortune. Since then it has made them richer than they ever dreamed of being, and their word is held in great estimation because of their shrewdness in purchasing Bonanza stocks when they were low. At last in a drift which was run from the Gould and Curry shaft through the Best and Belcher mine into the Consolidated Virginia the crest of the Bonanza was cut, explorations followed, and the more work that was done the more ore was exposed, until at length, in the autumn of 1874, it was fully revealed that an ore deposit had been discovered that exceeded in extent and richness anything ever found before in a mine. On October 18, 1873, the first shipment of bullion from the Consolidated Virginia was made. That was three months less than five years ago, and now the product, as we have shown, has exceeded 100,000,000 dollars, almost seven-tenths of which have been in profits. Of the whole amount about 45 per cent. has been gold and 55 per cent. silver. The yield of these two mines has drawn the eyes of the whole world to Nevada. It has shown, as was never before shown, the possibilities which lie within the grasp of labour, pluck, and judgment in our country. It has lifted up the credit of the United States among the nations of the earth; it has revealed the possible time when the world's commercial capital may be removed from the eastern to the western hemisphere. Its sudden mingling with the world's money arteries gave them for a time an unnatural beat. It made the few dwellers on the Pacific Coast appear as greater producers than ten times their number of people anywhere else in the world around, and the addition was not in an article which the world competes in raising or manufacturing, but in that material which the world accepts as the perfect representative of values. While this has been going on thousands here have found profitable employment; thousands in California have been furnished work and profit in forging machinery and providing supplies, and still the work is progressing, and still the stubborn rocks are giving up their treasures. Better still, this unearthing of treasure at depths so profound has given others faith and courage, and the result we believe is that other Bonanzas, perhaps larger than the one we have been considering, are about to be revealed. Many have tried, many have succeeded, and many after tremendous struggles have nobly failed. Foremost among the successful stand two men who are entitled to most praise. They came here years ago. They brought nothing but clear heads, stout hearts, and strong arms. They went to work as common labourers and to-day they justly stand the foremost miners of the world. They are entitled to their position, for they earned it fairly, keeping all their contracts in the meantime. Their names make a fitting close to this article. They are John W. Mackay and James G. Fair.

An Infant Heroine.—The battle of life often begins at a very early date among the children of the humbler classes, at a period when the offspring of well-to-do people would feel completely helpless if thrown on their own resources. But it is seldom that even among the poorest a child is called upon to wage the eternal war under such cruelly hard circumstances as lately befell Mary Sheriff, aged 9 years. Her mother dead, her father in gaol, this little girl seems to have been left alone in the world except for the companionship of a brother a trifle older than herself. And by some mysterious means she prolonged the struggle for six weeks, regularly going to a Board School, besides doing all that was in her small power to keep the wolf from the door. The brute managed, however, to gradually force his way in, with the result that his victim waxed thinner and thinner and fell into weak health. Even then, Mary Sheriff refused to surrender, nor does she appear to have ever complained until one morning, when she went to school in tears. This unusual depression attracted the attention of the schoolmistress, who soon ascertained that her little pupil was suffering from starvation. Indeed so far had the process gone that the child could not for some time partake of the tea and other light refreshments which were instantly set before her. But for the fortunate discovery of her condition at this time, it seems likely enough that Mary Sheriff's fortitude would speedily have ended in her death. She is now in an Industrial Home, through the interposition of a clergyman, and thus her battle of life ends, for the present, not unhappily, although the brave little lass may possibly mourn over the loss of her independence, and the deprivation of her mother's companionship. Had Dickens written this story, he would have been accused of "piling up the pathos" by gross exaggeration. The truth is that the inhabitants of great towns know very little about what is passing around them, and we doubt not the good people of Leeds were as much astonished as horrified on learning that an infant member of their community had almost died of starvation in an unaided struggle for existence.—*Globe.*

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COUNTRY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DENILIQUIN, OCTOBER 5.

The weather is almost like summer—unseasonably warm—and the continued absence of rain is already showing its signs on growing crops and other vegetation. So far there is no deficiency of feed for stock, but there will be serious inroads made upon it unless rain with its reviving influence soon falls. The early crops around the town look well, but those sown late in the season are backward, and unless invigorated by some seasonable showers will soon begin to ripen off.

In the local stock market the only transactions reported are the sale by Mr. James Mann of 20 on account of W. Bignell, and a few head by auction for local consumption. Mackenzie will offer at auction, to-day, about 334 store bullocks, at North Deniliquin. A mob of 380 store cattle (J. Tyson's) passed here yesterday, travelling via Tocumwal to Victoria; 4000 fat wethers, from Till Till station, are close at hand; one-half will truck here on Monday, the balance at Echuca next week. In addition to these several lots of fat sheep and lambs will be trucked on Monday for the Melbourne market, viz., 1500 wethers and 300 lambs (Bell's), from Morago; 650 wethers (Landale's), from North Deniliquin; 1500 wethers, from Moolpar; 2040 ewes and wethers (J. Tyson's), 1500 wethers (Woodlock and Sons), 240 lambs (Tripp's), 458 sheep and 200 lambs (Thatcher's), 450 sheep (Moreland's), 168 sheep and 46 lambs (M'Kensie's), 150 lambs (Dalgleish's), and a small draft of merino wethers. Nine head of cattle (T. Johnston's) will be trucked on Tuesday. In all about 10,600 sheep, 1100 lambs, and 9 head of cattle, making a very respectable addition to the returns of the Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company.

The wool teams keep pouring in, and the railway station presents quite a busy scene. The arrivals for the week amount to about 2300 bales.

On Monday afternoon a disastrous fire, at the offices of the William M'Culloch and Co. (limited), caused quite a sensation in our usually quiet town. About half-past 1 o'clock the office was discovered to be on fire on the inside, and, although the clerk, who had been left in charge, had not been absent more than ten minutes or so, it was found that the fire had made such headway that it was found to be impossible to enter the office or to remove any of the books or papers. The building was of weatherboard, containing four rooms, all lined inside with thin lining boards, and of course the fiery element made short work of such inflammable materials, and in the course of an hour the offices were burnt to the ground. The fire brigade, with the new engine lately purchased by the Council, made an appearance on the scene with commendable promptitude, and set to work with alacrity to get a supply of water, but, in consequence of having but a limited supply of hose, two attempts to reach the fire were frustrated. At last they obtained water from tanks on a railway truck which they were able to run along the rails within reach of the fire. During the time thus delayed, the flames extended to the bonded store, and it was only by the exercise of the most strenuous exertions on the part of the brigade and bystanders that any portion of this building was saved. As it was about one half was destroyed, the other portion being but slightly injured. There was not a large quantity of goods in the bond, and these, including some casks of wine and spirits, and several cases of glass were thrown out by *sans ceremonie* zealous volunteers who exhibited the most perfect indifference as to their contents. These goods are popularly supposed to be "saved." The ledger was recovered after the fire, and a portion of the cash-book. All other books and papers in the office were destroyed. The auditor of the company (Mr. M'Callum) had commenced the periodical audit that morning, and the ledger had been posted up to date, and the postings from the cashbook to the ledger checked off. In saving the latter and some other books which happened to be out of the office at the time, the manager believes that no loss will accrue to the company from this cause. The origin of the fire is not accounted for, although it is surmised that it was occasioned by somebody smoking, or dropping a match, without taking the precaution to extinguish it. The damage is estimated at about £700 or £800, and the place was insured in a Melbourne office, but the name of the Insurance Company is not known to the manager, the insurance having been effected through the Melbourne branch of the firm. An inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, yesterday afternoon, but no fresh circumstances came to light, and the jury returned a verdict that there was no evidence to show how or by what means the fire originated.

The above occurrence has demonstrated two things. First that the fire engine (manufactured by Messrs. Bown and Co., of Sydney) is thoroughly satisfactory, and capable of being turned to good account in cases of fires; and secondly, that my remarks in a recent letter, that its usefulness would be much impaired, unless a larger supply of hose was obtained were not out of place. It is only fair to add that this defect had been recognised by the Municipal Council before the fire, and they have now ordered 180 yards of extra hose with which, in addition to what they have, it will be possible to reach either from the lagoon or river a fire occuring anywhere in the central portion of the town.

There have been quite a number of casualties this week. On Monday, a young man named Blackbourne, while attending to an entire horse belonging to his brother-in-law, a selector near Conargo, received a kick in the stomach, which caused such serious injuries that at first his life was despaired of. Since then an improvement has taken place, and hopes are beginning to be entertained by his medical attendant (Dr. Noyes) that he will recover. Another accident occurred on Wednesday morning, the victim in this instance being Mr. Rock, a saddler in Cressy-street. While tending a machine called a "devil," used for teasing wool or hair, his right hand was dragged in, and the flesh on the inside of every finger was torn to the bone. The accident is one which will incapacitate him for work for a considerable time to come, and will involve much suffering, but beyond this the consequences will not be permanently of a serious nature.

On Friday morning a warder in the gaol named Patrick Kane, by some means dropped his loaded revolver, which instantly exploded and lodged the charge in the calf of his leg. The ball has been extracted, and Kane is doing well.

The contemplated closing of the streets which intersect the railway terminus will again occupy the attention of the Municipal Council next Monday evening, when the Mayor intends to move,—"That the Council shall give its sanction and countenance to any action taken by the company with the object of permanently closing up the streets, of which, in the first instance, they took 'French' leave, and now seek, if possible, to legalise their wrong-doing." Property owners affected thereby are wonderfully apathetic at present, but should the project be likely to succeed, I fancy they will show a strong opposition to any permanent interference with these streets, which would also mean a permanent deterioration in the value of their property.

The local school Board appears to have suddenly wakened up into a new life, the matters which have given rise to their present activity being the desire to show that the Public school, under the management of the present master, is not so well attended as it ought to be, and that they took a correct view in recommending that the plan for the proposed new school buildings ought at once to be carried out in its entirety, and not partially—a recommendation which the Council of Education did not see fit to comply with. The result of a house to house canvas by members of the school Board has been published, and it shows that out of a total of 613 children of an age to attend school, only 138 are attending the Public school; 227 are attending private schools, or receiving their education at home, and 248 are not receiving any education at present.

It seems that we are to have more litigation. An action has been commenced by Mr. Henry Ricketson against a selector on his Cornelia run, named Gibson, for trespass. It was set down for trial at the Circuit Court to be held this month, but it is said will be postponed in consequence of objections to the jury panel as disclosed in the recent motion for a new trial in the case of Ricketson and Barbour.

A very sudden death occurred last night. A young man named Williams, living with a Mr. Clough in End-street, while serving a customer commenced to expectorate blood and had to retire to the back room, where he continued to vomit up blood in large quantities. Mr. Clough went for medical assistance, but when he returned, although only absent a few minutes, he found that Williams was dead. The deceased had been in a week state for a long time, having been suffering from consumption. A few years ago he was in business here for himself as a produce dealer, and was respected by those who knew him.

A sale of Crown lands was held last Wednesday, when 4737 acres 3 roods were disposed of to squatters interested. The conditional purchases were—W. Hobby, 640 acres, Mooongatta; R. Holmes, 40 acres, Purdanima; Thomas Price, 640 acres, Puckawidyee, and Moonbria.

MUDGEE, OCT. 8.

As the sheep washing and shearing season is on just now, during the past week I had a look at a few of the principal establishments in the district, and I gleaned the following particulars, which may be of interest to your readers generally. I first visited Havilah, the property of Mr. N. P. Bayly. The washing is at present being done at Lawson's Creek, but Mr. Bayly finds the water extremely hard, imparting a cloudy appearance to most of the wool, and, unless rain falls in a day or two, which would soften the water in the creek, intends removing to a large dam, the other side of the woolshed, and used by him during former years. The arrangements where washing is at present being carried on are complete in all respects. The washpool is placed on the top of the bank, where the flood never reaches; and in consequence of the rocks in the bed of the creek at that particular spot, the water has only to be pumped about 7 feet in height. The spouts have a pressure of 10 feet 6 inches, and the pumping is done by one of Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co.'s 12-horse-power engines. At the dam to which Mr. Bayly purposes removing, all the requisite appliances are already erected; the pump and engine, which is a portable one, only having to be shifted; and this can be done in a day and a-half; so that but little delay will be sustained. Some fourteen men, besides the engine-driver, are employed, and about 350 sheep are treated in the day; Mr. Bayly, who is his own wool-sorter, apparently not caring to go in for too much hard work at a time. About 4000 sheep have already been washed, and 13,500 in all will be treated. The woolshed, which is convenient to the washpool, is a fine brick building, possessing ample appliances for treating a much larger number of sheep than Mr. Bayly keeps. He sorts the wool himself, dividing the fleeces into three qualities of combing and two of clothing, the wool being chiefly of the combing character. In consequence of the quantities of grass seed this season, about half the fleeces are removed, but even after this liberal curtailment they appear large. The sheep are pretty well covered all over with wool, and the seven shearers at work rarely get through with more than 300 a day. At one end of the shed is a natty and complete woolpress, and during my visit men were engaged pressing, and one of Messrs. Wright, Heaton, and Co.'s teams arrived for a load of wool, Mr. Bayley having contracted with that firm to deliver this season's clip in Sydney. In conclusion, I might add that Havilah looks in splendid form just now, the feed having taken a fine shoot since the recent rains. Mr. Bayly has also done a good deal of clearing latterly, which much improves the appearance of the paddocks.

The Rittabucca washpool and woolshed are the property of Mr. C. W. Lawson, and situated not far from the town of Mudgee. Through the operation of the new Sheep Act, which would impose a heavy tax on Mr. Lawson were he to have his sheep driven from his Liverpool Plains station to Mudgee to be washed and shorn, he will shear in the grease at the station this year, with the exception of his rams and some stud sheep, which run at Rittabucca. Mr. Lawson has been accustomed to shear Mr. Andrew Town's sheep as well as his own; and, as the new Act affects them in the same way, they also will be shorn at the station this season. It will be recollected that this aspect of the new Act was called attention to in the Upper House, by the Hon. G. H. Cox, at the time it was passing through that Chamber, and that his opinions were overruled. When sheep are travelling bona-fide for washing and shearing, as Mr. Lawson's and Mr. Town's would be doing, it is manifestly unfair that they should be as heavily taxed as loafing sheep on the cadge. No doubt this evil in the new Act will have affected other people besides Messrs. Lawson and Town, and it is probable that some steps may be taken to remedy it during the present session. To return to Rittabucca, though Mr. Lawson is not washing his own sheep this season, he is treating some for other people, and at the time of my visit was busily engaged on some 9000, the property of Messrs. E. and A. Tindale. The washpool is situated some three miles from the shed, further down the river. The sheep are here first placed in an irrigating shed, capable of holding some 600, fresh ones being put in as others are taken out for washing. The sheep are irrigated with a handhose from a small platform, which runs the whole length of the building. They are then placed in the hot-water soakpools, capable of holding 1200 gallons, and afterwards passed down to the spouts, of which there are six, the water having a pressure of 10 feet 6 inches. At present abc it 800 a day are being treated, but with clean sheep from 1000 to 1200 can comfortably be passed through. The pump is worked by a fine 16-horse-power engine by Hornsby and Sons. Mr. Lawson himself was attending to operations, and about 20 men were employed. The Rittabucca woolshed stands not far from the house, and is a fine, commodious, and substantial building. Every four shearers possess a catching pen, and each man has his own pigeon-hole, with separate pen outside, so that each shearer's sheep can be easily counted by whoever is in charge, who can also see at a glance who is responsible for any sheep that may not be properly shorn. Through being located on the cone of a hill, the shed is well placed for drainage and cleanliness. Ten shearers were at work, Mr. E. Tindale being in charge, and sorting the wool, which has a fine bright appearance, being beautifully washed. Mr. Tindale classes his fleeces into three sorts, which may be termed combing, clothing, and thirds—besides, of course, the usual locks, pieces, &c. This clip fetched a splendid price in the grease last year, and, being washed and well got up this season, even a better return may be looked for—that is provided prices hold the same. The well-known Rittabucca paddocks looked exceedingly well, though, like most other places, they would be none the worse for a good shower.

The Menah Flat washpool and woolshed, the property of the Hon. G. H. Cox, are situated on the opposite side of the river, and a little lower down than Mr. Lawson's. The washpool is built alongside of a dam supplied from the river. No sweating-shed is used here, the sheep being passed from the pens into the soakpool, and from thence to under the spouts. These spouts have a pressure of about 8 feet, and an average of 700 sheep is washed in the day, some 16 hands in all being employed. I had a look at some of the sheep as they came from the spouts, and they were well washed, the wool being both clean and bright. Mr. Cox's sheep were cleaner than the average before being washed, not having been driven far, and evidently not requiring the irrigating process, which, though undoubtedly useful for dirty sheep, must also be weakening. The pump is driven by a 10-horse-power engine by Texters and Sons, which is quite equal to the work. The Menah Flat woolshed is situated on the side of a hill, about half-a-mile from the washpool, and surrounded by a number of fine drying paddocks. The shed being built on the side of a pretty steep hill is in a good position for drainage and cleanliness. Ten shearers were at work, and the wool was being sorted into first and second combing and first and second clothing, besides the usual locks, pieces, &c. I had a look at some of the first combing wool, of a similar kind to that of last year's clip, which realized over 4s. a pound in the London market, and it seemed to be pretty well perfect and all that could be desired. I learned, however, from Mr. Cox, who was present, that this high-class wool hardly pays so well as some not quite so valuable, but of which the yield is larger. At the upper end of the shed some men were busily engaged pressing and preparing the wool for despatch to Sydney. Messrs. Wright, Heaton, and Co. have contracted to take charge of Mr. Cox's clip at Wallerawang, and forward it on to Sydney. Between 3000 and 4000 sheep have already been shorn, and about 16,000 in all will be clipped during the season. From Mr. Cox I learned that his losses during the recent drought were trivial; but that on account of the scarcity of feed, he had sold more sheep than he otherwise probably would, having disposed of over 3000 since his return from England a few months back. He also informed me that, though the weather is very favourable for washing and shearing, a good shower of rain would do much good by keeping down the dust, and thus enable the sheep to be kept clean after being washed till shorn.

A public meeting of the Windeyer Progress Committee was held during the week, Mr. Mulholland being voted to the chair, and a number of resolutions were passed, chiefly having reference to the bad state of different roads in the district. It was decided that the Secretary for Works be communicated with in reference to a number of them, with the object of provision being made for their repair and maintenance in the Estimates shortly to be submitted to Parliament. There is a considerable population, chiefly mining and agricultural, situated about Windeyer and the Meroo—a population which appears to have been much neglected for a long time past by different Ministries. However, the inhabitants seem to be now waking up, and determine to make their wants known, with the object of having them attended to. The Windeyer Progress Committee is likely to give a little work both to Sir John Robertson and Mr. Sutherland.

A good deal of outside wool has passed through town during past week en route to Wallerawang. On the numerous teams I noticed wool from Warrena (Mr. F. Buchanan's), Caigon (W. F. and J. L. Brown's), Wingadee (Tobin's), Weetabala (M'Master's), and Nebea. Despite the construction of the railway to Orange, the Castlereagh traffic still largely passes through Mudgee, its natural outlet. Besides the above a good deal of local wool has also passed through Mudgee on its way to Wallerawang, and from thence to the metropolis, during the week.

Despite the dulness of the times, a good many people have evidently great faith in the future of Mudgee, in proof of which it may be stated that two fresh business establishments have been opened here during the past week.

Sheepshearing is nearly completed at most of the surrounding stations. Mr. S. A. Blackman, of Boogal, finished during the past week, having obtained a return of 95 per cent. from a portion of his flocks, and 97 from the balance, or an average of 96 all round. This is one of the most satisfactory returns this season so far.

The weather during the past few days has been excessively hot. On Sunday and yesterday (Monday) we had a few rumblings of thunder and sprinklings of rain. A good thunderstorm, followed by a heavy shower of rain, would do much good in clearing the air, allaying the dust, and reviving the herbage.

The Mudgee stock passings for the week have been: 200 fat bullocks (Buchanan's), in charge of Hill, for Sydney; 110 fat bullocks, very prime (Kennedy's), owner in charge, for Sydney. One lot of fat sheep also passed through. The Coolah passings have been: 228 store cattle (Wyndham's), M'Donald in charge, for Muswellbrook.

There is a fair inquiry for lightly stocked station country, with every probability of some business being done. The fat cattle market has been well supplied, prices being a little easier. Best beef may be quoted as worth 21s to 22s per 100 lbs.; with other qualities from 18s to 20s. In fat sheep the supply is about equal to requirements; and good sheep in the wool may be quoted as worth from 11s to 12s, with medium from 8s to 9s; good shorn wethers fetch from 7s to 8s. For store cattle there is a better demand, well-grown bullocks being worth from £4 to £4 7s 6d. During shearing operations not much is being done in store sheep.

PARRAMATTA, OCT. 8.

An ordinary meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Monday, the 7th instant. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Pye, Taylor, Hill, Young, Booth, Smith, and Ritchie. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Alderman Young tendered an apology for his conduct at the last meeting of the Council, resulting from the great provocation he had received. The Mayor, on behalf of the Council, accepted the apology. A report from the Improvement Committee was received, and on the motion of Alderman Ritchie, seconded by Alderman Young, the report of the Improvement Committee received at last meeting was adopted. A letter was read from Mr. W. W. Stephen, in reference to a grant of 72 acres of land for the purposes of water supply made on the application of the Mayor. Letter ordered to be received. Alderman Ritchie moved,—"That his Worship the Mayor be hereby authorised to obtain two nightsoil carts, either by tender or otherwise, in accordance with the plans and specifications in the possession of the Council at a cost of £65." Seconded by Alderman Taylor and carried. Moved by Alderman Taylor, seconded by Alderman Booth, and carried,—"That the Mayor be requested to instruct Mr. J. E. Bowden, solicitor to the Borough Council of Parramatta, to obtain counsel's opinion as to whether the Borough Council, being the persons entrusted with the duty of supplying the town of Parramatta with water, have power to recover by legal process the sum of £200, the amount of the bequest of the late D. Anderson, with twenty-six years interest added, and that the opinion be reported to this Council with as little delay as possible." Alderman Taylor moved,—"That Market-street, from Church-street to Villiers-street, be kerbed and guttered, and the footpath formed and gravelled, at a cost not exceeding £50." The motion fell through for want of a seconder. Moved by Alderman Taylor, and seconded by Alderman Ritchie,—"That Marsden-street, from the Western Road to Crimea-street, be ballasted with rubble 18 feet wide, and the footpaths formed, at a cost not exceeding £80." The words "18 feet wide" were struck out of the motion, which was then accepted by the Council, and carried. Alderman Booth moved, and Alderman Taylor seconded,—"That the resolution passed by this Council on the 26th February, 1877, that Marsden-street on the west side, between the Western Road and Campbell-street, be kerbed and guttered, and the footpaths made good at a cost of £30, be carried out forthwith, with its prior claim to all other works on the work-book of this Council." Carried. Moved by Alderman Booth, seconded by Alderman Taylor, and carried,—"That an underground drain be put down on the east side of Marsden-street at its intersection with Lansdowne-street, at a probable cost of £10, to be done forthwith." Alderman Smith moved,—"That the resolution passed by this Council on the 13th August, 1877, in reference to kerbing and guttering and making good footpaths on the north side of Grose-street, between Villiers-street and Duck-lane, be carried into effect forthwith." Seconded by Alderman Taylor, and carried. Moved by Alderman Booth, seconded by Alderman Ritchie, and carried,—"That clause No. 1 of the Improvement Committee's report of the 24th August, 1878, adopted by this Council on the 23rd September, 1878, with reference to the formation of Lennox-street, from Church to Marsden streets, and making up the footpaths in said streets, at a cost of £20, be carried into effect." Alderman Hill moved, and Alderman Young seconded,—"That Elizabeth-street, on both sides, be kerbed and guttered, and the footpaths made up from Pennant to Thomas streets at a probable cost of £50." An amendment to refer the matter to the Improvement Committee was put and lost, and the original resolution carried. Moved by Alderman Young, seconded by Alderman Taylor, and carried,—"That the recommendation of the Improvement Committee (vide report adopted 23rd September) in reference to kerbing and guttering Sorrell-street, between Ross and Pennant streets, at a probable cost of £30, be carried into effect,"—"That the recommendation of the Improvement Committee (vide report adopted this day) in reference to the sum of £25 being expended on the Kissing Point Road be carried into effect." Alderman Young moved,—"That Bellview-street, between Castle-street and the Pennant Hills Road be formed and the footpaths made up and the approaches made to the same street on either side of the Pennant Hills Road by laying down underground drains at a probable cost of £50." Seconded by Alderman Hill. An amendment moved by Alderman Taylor, and seconded by Alderman Smith,—"That the subject be referred to the Improvement Committee," was put and carried. A notice of motion by Alderman Young with reference to works on the Kissing Point Road was ruled by the Mayor out of order. Moved by Alderman Booth, seconded by Alderman Taylor, and carried,—"That a stone drain be laid down from Crimea-street to Rutter's Bridge on the west side of Marsden-street, at a probable cost of £20, and that the said work be carried out in conjunction with the work of laying down a covered drain at the intersection of Crimea and Marsden streets, as passed by this Council on the 5th July last." A motion by Alderman Taylor, requesting the Improvement Committee to effect certain alterations for the protection of the trees in Alfred Park, was ruled by the Mayor out of order. The Council then rose.

A bazaar, in aid of a new parsonage-house for the Primitive Methodist congregation, at Parramatta, commenced on Tuesday, the 8th October, in the pavilion of the park. Five stalls were very tastefully fitted up, and offered a good choice of useful articles to the purchasers. Mrs. Ashmead and other ladies presided at the stalls, and a fair trade was done so soon as the business commenced. At half-past 2 the proceedings commenced by Mrs Ashmead performing on the harmonium "Scatter Seeds of Kindness," the choir of the church taking the vocal parts. After a few words from Mr. Ashmead, the pastor of the congregation, Mr. H. Taylor, the senior M. P. for Parramatta, addressed those present, complimenting the ladies on the exertions made by them in filling their stalls, and, expressing his pleasure at assisting at such exhibitions, declared the bazaar open.

The Hyperion Cricket Club of Sydney met the Parramatta Alfred Club in a one innings match, on Saturday, the 5th instant. The scores made were very small through the excellent bowling on both sides. The local club were the winners, making twenty-eight; the visitors scored twenty-four. O'Brien, for the Alfred Club, took eight wickets for sixteen runs. The match began at 3 and ended about half-past 5 p.m.

Parramatta suffered on the 4th instant from a violent dust storm which set in suddenly and left rooms and gardens alike smothered from the visit. The rest of the week was cold; Sunday from noon hot and close; Monday dull, and about half-past 1 p.m., the first thunderstorm of the season occurred, the rain falling violently for some time; the night was showery, with at intervals peals of thunder. Tuesday has been warm and bright, but towards the afternoon the clouds grew black again and a storm seems approaching. There was hail on Monday between Seven Hills and Richmond.

PARKES, OCT. 8.

Business is very slack, and money scarce. It is well for Parkes that new traffic is to be noticed en route for Cobar and Condobolin. Several teams of merchandise have gone through Parkes for Cobar, and return teams are bringing copper. To see this traffic through our town these dull times is, to say the least, satisfactory.

The weather is all that can be desired, rather warm but delightfully cool breezes.

In the case of J. Woods, at the police office on Friday, it was announced by sergeant M'Nammy that proceedings had been stayed by order of Minister for Lands, and he requested permission of the Bench to withdraw the case. The case was withdrawn. I understand that it is contemplated to initiate a special bill to secure the selection to Mr. Woods. This is even more than Mr. Woods expected.

On Monday last a selector named Lewis Lyder met with an untimely end. He was ploughing, and the reins got under the tail of one of his horses. After relieving the reins from the tail, the mare struck out, kicking him in the right side, smashing ribs and injuring the liver and lungs. He lived but a quarter of an hour after. There were two brothers of the Lyders, who had been remarkably successful at mining on M'Gulgan's Lead, and who afterwards took up a splendid selection on Goobury Creek, near Parkes, upon which the brothers spent about £4000. The deceased was nearly 60 years of age, a native of Denmark, and unmarried.

Our co-operative steam flour-mill has received a check from which I trust it will recover. At the meeting of shareholders on the 1st October last it was determined that, as 300 shares were not taken up, to prolong the period of taking shares for two months, say to December 1.

A 20-oz. gold nugget, with a few ounces of smaller gold, was procured last week by miners Duggan and French Peter, at the old Tearaway Lead. There is no news of importance from any of the prospecting parties. There is prospecting at Mr. Woods's selection and at Scrubby Plains, but no results as yet.

In my last report, referring to the gold escort, there is a typographical error. It should read, "Commercial Bank, 165 oz; J. S. Bank, 106 oz.: total, 271 oz."

SCONE, OCT. 7.

The weather since I last wrote has been very hot, and summer seems to be coming on apace.

The Rev. John Shaw preached his farewell sermons in St. Luke's Church, Scone, on Sunday, 29th September; and, on the following Thursday was presented by his parishioners and friends with a beautifully illuminated adress, and a purse containing the handsome sum of 125 sovereigns. The presentation took place in the Church of England school-room, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of people were present, and after the address and reply were read, Mr. Shaw expressed, in feeling terms, his sorrow at having to part with so many kind friends, and his thanks for their kindness to his wife and himself during his residence among them, and also for presenting him with such a magnificent testimonial as tokens of their regard and esteem. The whole amount subscribed in the district, and presented at different times since Mr. Shaw's removal was definitely arranged, came to the sum of £182, which may be considered a very handsome expression of good-will and esteem indeed, for a place like Scone, and Maitland may be congratulated on having secured the services of so highly esteemed a clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left for Maitland on the following morning (Friday), and Mr. Shaw's successor, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Morpeth, arrived here on Saturday.

An amateur concert, followed by a quadrille party, came off in the School of Arts, on Friday night, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Presbytery fund of the Catholic Church. The hall was quite crowded, and the entertainment was a decided success.

An accident happened to a man named Hawkins at the Railway Station here on Friday. While helping to unload some wool he got jammed between the waggon and the goods-shed, but fortunately with no worse results than having one of his ears partly torn off.

TUMUT, OCT. 7.

The plentiful rainfall which visited the district towards the close of last month was followed by several days of cool bracing weather. On Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, there occurred a severe white frost, and owners of tobacco plantations who had neglected the precaution of covering young plants suffered some loss. Early potato crops were also considerably injured, the tops being thoroughly blackened by the frost; while all tender vegetables that were anyway forward were more or less cut down. During the past week we have experienced a change to intense heat; by day the sun's rays beat down with scorching power, while the shades of evening brought little relief. The night before last was so sultry that residents here courted sleep with doors and windows open. Last night a thunderstorm gathered in the north-west, and the sky shortly afterwards became covered with murky-looking clouds; a few slight showers fell. To-day the temperature has been much cooler, the thermometer at noon registering only 64. Rain is again threatening this evening.

Owing to the overstocked state of the cattle market, stationholders in this neighbourhood have commenced spaying their cows. Mr. Wanklan—who brings with him from squatters on the Murray high testimonials of ability as a spayer—has been engaged to operate on 100 cows of Mr. T. U. Elliot's at Gocup, 150 of Messrs. Rankin, Brothers', at Bombowlee, 100 of Messrs. Brown and Harris's at Tumut Plains, and a number of Mr. J. Robinson's, of Kimo. The death-rate of spayed cattle on the Murray has not been over 3 per cent.

On Tuesday last the annual meeting of the Tumut Agricultural and Pastoral Association was held at Mr. M. M'Namara's Woolpack Hotel. There was a good attendance of members present. Mr. E. G. Brown, as chairman, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of receiving the secretary's report for the past year, and the treasurer's balance-sheet for the twelve months ended 30th ultimo; also to elect 20 members of committee in place of those retiring, &c. The report showed that the financial position of the association was good. The receipts for the past year amounted to £316 19s 10d. After defraying the working and incidental expenses and paying away in prizes the sum of £125 3s., a balance of £77 4s. 6d. remains in the hands of the treasurer; an influential committee was appointed, and their first meeting fixed for the 16th instant. Mr. N. Emanuel called the attention of the meeting to the desirableness of speedily erecting a proper exhibition-building upon the society's ground; the marquee hitherto used, which had never been suitable for general exhibits, was now worn out. Much discussion followed, though members were unanimous in their opinions of the expediency of carrying out the proposal, and several volunteered to raise the necessary funds as soon as the same should be required. Mr. W. B. Marks promised to head the list with a generous donation. Messrs. T. H. Corcoran and S. Groves were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. H. C. Tingcombe, who received the cordial thanks of the meeting for the important services he has rendered to the association in his official capacity, consented to retain the secretaryship. Then association has entered upon the fourth year of its existence under very favourable circumstances, and having successfully wrestled with its early difficulties and tided over two years of drought, it is believed that, with a good season before it, the next show will far eclipse any preceding one.

A number of residents desirous of obtaining a Mechanics' Institute for Tumut held a preliminary meeting in the Beehive Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon; Mr. Montague Marks presided. A letter from our member, Mr. J. Hoskins, was read as to terms upon which Government would grant assistance to the project. After the same had been discussed, Mr. Emanuel proferred a donation of £5, provided nine other individuals promised a like amount. Mr. W. B. Marks thereupon guaranteed £25 of the required sum. It was finally decided to call a public meeting for Wednesday next to discuss the matter.

A cricket match between the Tumut eleven and a like number of the Bombowlee Club was played on Saturday. It was a one day's match, and Bombowlee won by 10 runs. P. Blakeney made the highest score for Tumut—viz., 23; and J. Morris put together 21 for Bombowlee. On Friday and Saturday next a match will be played between the Cootamundra and Tumut teams for the Jones challenge cup. This event excites considerable local interest, and a large muster is anticipated. Mr. P. Reardon gives a splendid presentation bat to the cricketer who is top scorer in the match. To-day Mr. N. L. Potter, of the Horse and Jockey Hotel, bought at auction the right to erect a refreshment booth upon the cricket ground during the match for the sum of £11 12s. 6d.

By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates, Mr. F. W. Vyner sold by auction, last week, at the Tumut Courthouse, a number of stock, also 125 acres of land, the effects in the estate of Alexander M'Leod deceased. Mrs. M'Lennan, of Brungle, purchased the land for £125.

Mr. E. G. Brown, on Thursday, sold a pen of heifers at £2 2s. per head; 20 head of two-year-old steers averaged £2 16s.; three-years olds fetched as high as £3. Horses, unbroken, from £2 to £6; one draught colt brought £16. Also privately Mr. Brown sold 100 good store bullocks, on behalf of Mr. C. Guy, of Brungle, to Mr. Bland Clayton; these cattle realized the highest price of season. Mr. Brown also reports the sale of 80 acres of land at Blowering, on the Tumut River, from Mr. R. H. Hughes to Mr. R. M'Callum, for £160. 9000 sheep (Mr. J. Gibbs's), on their way from South Talbingo to Berthong to be shorn, passed through last week.

WAGGA WAGGA, OCT. 8.

Dry weather has been the rule for the past week, with a considerable amount of heat. A welcome change, which set in last night, has given us a good supply of rain, as it continued to come down steadily during the night, has been raining heavily all this morning, and from all appearances we may hope for still more of it.

The principal topic of local interest since my last has been the trial of Hector Gillies for the murder of Layard, the result of which I gave you by wire. The jury could not agree to a verdict, and it is thought that the prisoner will be brought up again in April next. We are tolerably familiar with the court picture of "Waiting for the Verdict," but the scene in the interior of the jury-room is not one of which we frequently get full descriptions. The secrets of juries, however, manage to leak out occasionally; and it is now known that this one was divided as seven to five—seven for conviction and five for acquittal. With all there was the strongest possible conviction that the evidence was clear in establishing the fact that Martin, the informer, must have been an accomplice. So strong, indeed, was this conviction in the mind of the five who desired to acquit, that they actually gave as their reason for acquitting Gillies that they could not reconcile it to their consciences to hang Gillies and see Martin go scot-free; and one of the number, a municipal ex-dignitary of high degree and much importance, gravely proposed that the jury should bring in a verdict of guilty as against Martin also. So much for the intelligence of juries, about which barristers high-falute so much in their addresses. Here was a man who had sat for twelve or fourteen hours under the instruction of evidence, of counsel's addresses, and Judge's charge, and the amount of knowledge his intelligence had grasped was so slight that he failed to see the absurdity of his proposition, and no amount of reasoning from his brother jurors could convince him.

The story of Martin, shortly told, is this:—One night, on or about the 10th June, 1875, he states that he, with Gillies and a woman of the town, went down the river to a place called the Bend, having on the way down called into a hotel for some drink; that, when the Bend was reached, Martin was told to keep back by Layard, the murdered man, and by Gillies, who went on with the woman, who had been supplied with a lemonade bottle full of brandy before they left the town, the bottle being, according to the theory of the Crown, the weapon with which the crime was committed; that he then walked up and down, sometimes two chains and never more than four from the party; that he so walked for about a quarter of an hour, and during the time heard a scuffle, with a voice which he took to be the woman's crying out, "Oh, no, you don't;" that he was shortly after joined by Gillies, alone; and that, on asking him where Layard was, Gillies replied, "He's all right; he's gone down with the woman. Come on." The two then, according to Martin, came back to town, and on the way Gillies said, talking of Layard, that he had no money, after all. Layard, it appears, was in the receipt of some allowance from home, which was paid him through the Oriental Bank, and was supposed to have received this a few days before. Coming into the town, the two went to the hotel they had previously visited and here had drinks, which were paid for by Gillies, according to Martin, by a £1-note, though before this he had no money. Here again Martin asks about Layard, and Gillies, he states, replied that "dead cocks never crow," and that he need not mind, as it was no business of his. The story of the visit to the hotel is corroborated in part by the landlord, but the tendering of the £1-note is denied, the publican stating that Gillies paid for the drinks with two shillings in silver. The body of Layard was found in the river, with the skull driven in, on the 19th June, and the only means the Crown have had for fixing the date of the crime was the medical opinion as to the number of days the body was in the water. There was some evidence in corroboration of Martin's story, the main facts of which I have given; but the charge rests entirely on Martin's statements as to the occurrences of the night in question, and of certain expressions used by Gillies some 12 months after, when Martin met him at Tubbo. That the jury believed that Martin's knowledge, if his story was true, could only be obtained by an accomplice, I have shown. Some attempt was made on Gillies' behalf to establish an *alibi*, but the witness depended upon for this had as little of definiteness about him as to dates as those for the Crown as to the date of Layard's disappearance.

This case altogether is without doubt as strange a piece of police bungling as any one can find in the annals of crime. When, in 1875, the body of Layard was found, Martin was examined at the inquest, and his bearing and evidence then fastened suspicion upon him at once. The gentleman then at the head of the police was advised to arrest Martin immediately after the inquest. The fact that a woman was engaged in the crime was known to the police also; but instead of following this advice while the evidence was fresh, while there was any chance of getting hold of the woman, the inspector would not act without instructions from the Inspector-General. And so the woman got away, to be heard of no more till the news of her death turned up at the Beechworth Hospital some few months back; and so goes off also the informer Martin with his terrible story, and the knowledge, as he now admits, that he was suspected of the crime, to turn up after three years under arrest as charged with robbing a hawker on the Merool, when his tongue is loosed, and the story of the crime comes to us too late to secure that conviction which must have followed had the case from the first been placed in the hands of scientific detectives, instead of being left to the local police to fumble about with.

The congregation of St. John's Church have managed to get a very good organ to take the place of the harmonium, which has been doing duty for years. On Friday evening last the congregation assembled for a choral opening service, at which a large number were present. The selection was a very good one, and the new instrument, which is of American manufacture, with a pure tone of fair volume, was introduced to those present by Mr. Goulstone Williams, the organist of the church, who succeeded in satisfying the hearers of the great superiority of the new purchase over the harmonium accompaniment of the past.

The hospital appears to be attracting a good share of attention from those who have money to give latterly. This week I have another good donation to talk of in the gift of £50 promised to the institution by Messrs. Cornwall, Mixner, and Co., the contractors for the Albury line.

Some two months back I took occasion to note the great inconvenience that the labourers along the Albury line, about six miles out, were subjected to for want of a postal service. I suggested then that the local postmaster ought to be allowed to make some temporary arrangement for the delivery of letters and papers, pending the establishment of a service by the Postmaster-General. At present there is a large number of men encamped about this locality, and their number is likely to be increased, the work being sufficient to keep them there some time. There is scarcely a day passes that I do not hear complaints from these people, that they cannot get papers out there, their only chance of getting any correspondence being the visit of the news-agent once a week with papers.

As I see the Wagga Gold Cup figuring in the columns of the *Mail* in a very faithful engraving, I may inform your readers that this trophy may now be looked upon as an annual addition to this our biggest racing event. The donors of the past have been the late Mr. John Cox, Mr. Halliday, and Mr. Cochrane, the cup of the engraving being that of the latter gentleman. For the future the following gentlemen have promised to give each year the 100 sovereigns for a gold cup in the order named:—Mr. C. A. Lloyd, Yamma; Mr. A. A. Westby, Pulliltop; Mr. Angus Robertson, Yarrabee; Mr. W. O. Windeyer, Wantabadgery; and Mr. J. A. Dallas, of Cuningdroo.

The steamer Goolwa left here on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, after a stay of one day only. She had a return cargo of wool to fill up with on the way down the river. Her journey up was marred by an accident which terminated fatally, as a man named Broughton fell overboard, his body up to the present not having been recovered.

Yesterday, at Mulebo, a few miles out of town, a man met with his death by riding up to a bullock-team on the wrong side. The bullocks, it appears, bolted, and his horse threw him; the consequence being that, before the bullock-driver could pull up, the wheels of the dray passed over his body.

On Sunday a child was brought into town from Gobbagumbalin belonging to a man named Matthew Coates, suffering, as he stated, from snakebite. The child, it appears, was taken to a chemist's, but afterwards fell into a comatose state, from which it never recovered, its death being reported on the following day.

The stock business of the past week has been fairly brisk generally, and a good deal of attention was attracted to the sale of the Wantabadgery herd, which took place at the station on Friday and Saturday last. The cattle sold on Friday were the cows and bulls, about 360 head, which produced nearly £1600. The other business of the week is as follows:—Messrs. Wilkinson, Minchen, and Lavender sold 5000 mixed weaners for Mr. James Cochrane, of Widgiewa; 1400 wethers to Wilson and M'Callum, of Powringalarna; 2300 fat wethers, for Mr. C. M. Lloyd, to York and Walsh; 200 fat wethers, for Mr. John Leitch, to same buyers; 100 head of store bullocks, for Mr. John Sibras, of Murrumburrah; 3500 fat wethers to Swift and Hunn, of Mimosa West; and 3100 4-tooth ewes, for Lyell and Simpson, to the same firm. Messrs. Rand and Tompson sold 500 fat ewes, for Mr. D. Buchanan; 100 fat cattle and 40 calves, for Mr. H. Stuckey, of Grong Grong; and 500 fat lambs, to J. J. M'Nickle. Mr. R. J. Goodisson (P., R., and Co.) sold 1000 ewes, with lambs at foot, and 200 wethers to Robertson, Brothers, of Mimosa.

The following selections were taken up at the Land Office on Thursday:—Robert Joseph Dunn, 40 acres, county Clarendon, parish of Oura; John Dunn, 100 acres, parish of Oura, county Clarendon; Charles W. Delany, 44 acres, measured portion 68, fronting Burke's Creek.

WEST MAITLAND, OCT. 8.

A sale of fancy goods in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Church, East Maitland, was held, on Wednesday and Thursday last, in the large building opposite the Bank of Australasia. The stalls were presided over by the lady friends of the church, and they left no stone unturned to make the affair as successful as possible, which I am glad to say it was. The attendance at the fair on both days was large, and a goodly sum netted out of the proceeds—£90. This sum will be a considerable help to the amount already in hand, and it is to be hoped ere long the committee will have sufficient money made up to proceed with the erection of the new church. The unsold goods on this occasion will be put up again at a future period, in conjunction with other valuable articles.

A mock election took place at the School of Arts on Thursday evening last, in place of the ordinary debate. Four candidates were proposed, and the result was the election of Mr. A. J. Griffiths by a majority of two votes. There was a good attendance in the hall, and everything passed off very pleasantly, the audience seeming to enter into the spirit of the proceedings in an unusually enthusiastic manner.

A case of assault was heard at the police court on Thursday last, when Frederick Shawelhood, a schoolmaster, was defendant. It appears that one of his scholars had been punished rather severely, and summoned him for assault. The case was proved, and defendant fined 10s., and court costs, which amounted, in all, to something over £4. I do not question for a moment that the decision of the Bench in this case was a just one, nor that the defendant punished the lad complaining severely; but I think it an unwise procedure on the part of parents to drag affairs of this kind into a police court. It has a bad effect on the whole of the scholars attending that particular school, and perhaps others too, and prevents the master, to a great extent, from having a healthy moral suasion over the boys. In cases of this kind I think it would be much better and suit the justice of the case quite as well if aggrieved parents laid their complaints in the hands of the School Board, who, after inquiry, could, if they thought the master had punished any boy in an unwarrantable manner, dismiss him, or at any rate censure him in such a manner as would deter him from committing a like offence again. It is a pity some parents do not view the matter in a light like this. I think that police court proceedings tend to demoralize a lad more than anything else, and, however satisfactory the result may be to parents, it is of little avail afterwards in mitigating the harm done to the lad himself.

A sad death by drowning took place in the river on Saturday evening last, by which a widow lost her only son. The lad's name was James Kinch, aged seven, and it appears he was playing about the banks of the river with another lad, who, however, left him. Nothing further was heard or seen of Kinch, and his not returning home that night alarmed his mother, who went to the police next morning. They began to drag the river for his body, and soon after recovered it. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, when a verdict of accidentally drowned was returned. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved mother.

A young man named M'Cormack was admitted into the hospital on Thursday last, suffering from extensive burns, which it is feared will cost him his life. It appears that he was engaged burning off stubble in a field near his own house at Cessnock, and it is thought that whilst near the fire he took a fit and fell into it. Those in the house were attracted by his moans, and quickly rendered assistance, but not before one side of his body had been literally roasted. Since his admission to the hospital Dr. Howe has been unremitting in his attention to the sufferer, but slight hopes only are entertained of his recovery.

The Diorama of the Russo-Turkish war opened at the School of Arts last night. There was a fair attendance. The views have no especial merit, and I think those who have once seen them will not care much for a second glimpse.

The weather for the past week has been changeable. Sunday and Monday were excessively hot, whilst the preceding Saturday was quite cool. On Monday afternoon a storm, accompanied in some parts by hail, broke over the town. There was not much rain. The weather is now setting in warm again.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

HUNTER'S HILL.—July 22. An adjourned meeting of this Council was held at 8 p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. C. E. Jeanneret), Aldermen Cuneo and Fitzpatrick. Correspondence:—1. From Ryde Council, calling attention to the road opposite Mrs. Barton's. Received. 2. From Colonial Treasurer, informing the Council that £149 17s. 7d. had been placed in the City Bank. 3. From J. G. Blaxland and others, asking to have trees planted opposite their premises. Received. 4. Petition from ratepayers to repair wharf at Drummoyne-street. Referred to Improvement Committee. 5. To the Minister for Lands, requesting that £200 might be placed on the Estimates for tree planting. Approved. 6. To the Postmaster-General, asking for a letter-receiver. Approved. The Council-clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Joubert about the removal of his fence in Austen-street, and to call for tenders for forming Mary-street. The consideration of the erection of library rooms was postponed. Accounts to the amount of £48 12s. 6d. were passed and ordered to be paid. Friday, 26th July. Present—the Mayor and Alderman Cuneo; no quorum. Mr. Huntley handed in the plan and specification of proposed library rooms. August 2. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Fitzpatrick, Tornaghi, and Cuneo. The minutes were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. To Mr. Joubert. 2. From Mr. Joubert, offering no objection to the removal of his fence; received. 3. From Mr. Makinson, on the bad state of Flagstaff-street, and the bridge in Earnshaw's Road; received. 4. From Mr. G. Wall, secretary to suburban railway extension. 5. From Secretary of Postal Department. It was resolved that the Mayor represent the Council at the Railway Extension Conference. Further consideration of the new rooms to stand over. On the motion of the Mayor and Alderman Tornaghi, it was resolved to plant 100 trees, divided between Drummoyne-street, Alexandra-street, and Woolwich Road. The Council-clerk was instructed to invite tenders for planting trees and clearing Mary-street. Accounts amounting to £24 13s. 11d. were passed and ordered to be paid. August 16. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Best, Cuneo, Heydon, and Tornaghi. Correspondence—1. To Mr. Makinson; approved. 2. From secretary of the Municipal Railway Conference. 3. From Mr. Trier, asking for pipe-drain in front of the Rev. Mr. Schleicher's property, agreeing to pay half the cost; request complied with. Accounts to the amount of £50 14s. 8d. were passed, and ordered to be paid. The plans and specification of library rooms were submitted and approved. On the motion of Alderman Heydon, it was agreed that application be made to the Government for 200 acres of the late Field of Mars Common as a park for the inhabitants. Five tenders were received for clearing and forming Mary-street, none of which were accepted, being considered excessive. The Council-clerk was instructed to invite fresh tenders for a portion only of Mary-street. Tenders for tree-planting were opened as under:—L. Kelly, at £1 7s. 6d. per tree; F. Cullen, at £1 3s. 6d.; the latter was accepted.—R. V. GALE, Council-clerk.

NEWTOWN.—An ordinary meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday, 10th September, at 7.30 p.m. Present: The Mayor (A. W. Fallick), and Aldermen Bailey, Bedford, Cozens, Goodsell, Smith, Tye, and Whately. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: Letter from Mr. P. F. Hart, urging that kerbing and guttering be laid in Station-street. Resolved, on the motion of Alderman Tye, seconded by Alderman Bedford, that the letter be received, and a reply sent, stating that the matter should have the Council's early attention. Works Committee: A report from the Works Committee, was read, recommending—1st. That final payment be made in each of the following contracts:—Simmons-street, Church-street, Mechanic-street, King-street, Bedford-street, Horbury-terrace, Wells-street, Cambridge-street, London-street, and Cavendish-street. 2nd. That the kerbing and guttering in Wells-street be raised, and the additional piece asked for by Mr. Hinchcliff continued on a level to carry the water down the street in the direction of Edgeware Road. Adopted on the motion of Alderman Tye, seconded by Alderman Bedford. Finance: A report from the Finance Committee was read, showing amounts paid under vote of appropriation since 20th July, amounting to £843 2s. 1d., and recommending further payments amounting to £72 9s. 9d., making a total of £920 11s. 10d., which was adopted on the motion of Alderman Bailey, seconded by Alderman Tye. Inspector of Nuisance's report was read and received. Surveyor's report, re-kerbing and guttering in Wells-street, was laid on the table. Motions Pursuant to Notice: By Alderman Cozens,—"That the sum of £50 be voted for the purchase of a certain quantity of ironstone and white metal for the Enmore Ward." Seconded by Alderman Tye, and carried. By Alderman Bedford,—"That the sum of £100 be voted for the purchase of blue metal for O'Connell Ward." Seconded by Alderman Whately, and carried. By Alderman Smith,—"That the resolution agreed to on the 9th October, 1877, re-naming that portion of the borough from the Railway Bridge to Stanmore Road, Queen-street, be, and hereby is, rescinded, and the name of Enmore Road restored." Alderman Bailey spoke at length in opposition to the resolution, and concluded by moving as an amendment,—"That the name be not altered," which was seconded by Alderman Cozens, and declared carried. By Alderman Goodsell,—"That £35 be voted for kerbing and guttering in Angel-street, a distance of seventy yards from King-street." Seconded by Alderman Tye, and carried. By Alderman Smith,—"That the sum of £30 be voted for kerbing and guttering a distance of 66 yards in continuation of that recently laid in front of Horbury-terrace." Seconded by Alderman Tye and carried. By Alderman Smith,—"That the sum of £40 be voted for ballasting Albert-street, as per surveyor's report." Seconded by Alderman Tye, and carried. By Alderman Smith,—"That £25 be voted for ballasting lane at back of Horbury-terrace." Seconded by Alderman Tye, and carried. Miscellaneous: Alderman Tye called attention to the deplorable state of King-street, and suggested that the Council should urge upon the Government the necessity of keeping it in better repair. In reply to Alderman Bailey's enquiries as to whether anything had been done in the way of watering King-street, the Mayor stated that the residents of that street had petitioned the City Council, and this Council had also written, but no reply had been received by either. The Council then rose.—C. A. VIVIAN, Council-clerk.

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£24—NEW 7-OCTAVE TRICORD PIANOFORTE
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MUSICAL BOXES, in great variety, which PLAY from FOUR to SIXTEEN TUNES
THE SWISS COTTAGE Jewel Casket, PLAYS TWO LIVELY AIRS.

A WALK through the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE will well repay the promenader.

Hundreds of Artistic HOME FURNISHING GEMS are now on view, all marked in PLAIN FIGURE PRICES.
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ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE, next to the Royal Hotel, George-street, SYDNEY.

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CLEARING-OUT SALE
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FOR ONE MONTH ONLY
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NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG, before taking stock, intend to offer their Surplus Stock, consisting of all celebrated makers, to CASH PURCHASERS at
COST PRICE
Cost Price
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The sale to commence from MONDAY, the 16th instant, and to close on the 15th of OCTOBER.
Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect the magnificent stock at
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S, 317 and 336, George-street.

PIANOFORTES.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
Have received from LONDON, PARIS, and GERMANY, by late arrivals, NEW SHIPMENTS of PIANOFORTES FOR PRIVATE SALE,
At their newly erected Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, which comprise the BEST INSTRUMENTS by the following EMINENT makers:—
CHALLIN and SONS
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☞ PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE to the SHOWROOMS from O'Connell-street.

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FOR SALE, a PIPE ORGAN, 4 stops, blows hand or foot, handsome case, occupies small space; heighth of organ, 8 feet 6 inches, suitable for church or drawing-room. Apply No. 10, Belvoir-street, near Exhibition Building.

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W. H. PALING has JUST OPENED an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of FIRST-CLASS
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W. H. PALING is NOW OFFERING HIS SUPERIOR and IMMENSE STOCK of FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, and HARMONIUMS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to MAKE ROOM FOR LARGE SHIPMENTS ex THOS. A. GODDARD, daily expected.
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UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
OFFICES: 794, GEORGE-STREET (first floor), eight doors from Christ Church.
Hours—9 to 5, and 7 to 9 every evening.
MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayable by instalments as follows:—

£10 by weekly instalments of	£0	6	0
15	0	7	6
20	0	10	6
25	0	12	7
30	1	0	0
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And in due proportion up to £100.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To Borrowers not able to transact business during the day, hese offices will be open from 7 to 9 p.m.
794, GEORGE-STREET, first floor, (8 doors from Christ Church).

MONEY for Investment on good mortgage securities. Mr. SALTER, Solicitor, Pitt-street.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY corner of KING and YORK STREETS.
MONEY advanced on moderate rate of interest, in sums of £5 and upwards, repayable by easy instalments on
PERSONAL SECURITY
BILL OF SALE on FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION
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BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
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SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to LEND on mortgage, in sums from £150 upwards. FORBES and CO., 410, George-street.

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ADVANCES made on all classes of securities, in small or large sums, repayable at any time, or by instalments. Mortgages effected at current interest.
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A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, having capital at his disposal, is prepared to ASSIST those requiring a temporary accommodation. Legacies, bequests, or reversionary interests, either in the colonies or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon by the undersigned.
The ADVERTISER does not ask for a BILL OF SALE, but will advance upon ANY REASONABLE SECURITY offered, wishing to meet the borrower in EVERY WAY.
The utmost confidence can be relied on; and all applications for money must be accompanied with REAL NAME and ADDRESS, otherwise they cannot be attended to.
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BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
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John Roseby, Esq. James Pemell, Esq.
David Elphinston, Esq. Wm. Clarke, Esq.
NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent. Special rates on application.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices, York-street, near Druitt-street, formerly the Synagogue.

THE OPERATIVES' BUILDING SOCIETY, 30, Park-street, receives money on FIXED DEPOSIT, at HIGHEST rates of interest. ISSUES PAID-UP SHARES of the value of £20, bearing interest and share in profits. INVESTING Shares payable by instalments of sixpence per week. Prospectuses, and all particulars as to Loans, may be had at the office.
ALEXANDER OGILVIE, Manager.
NOTE.—The only Building Society in Park-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.—
COLONIAL MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT BANKING COMPANY'S OFFICES,
220, Market and Castlereagh streets.
The operations of this Company embrace the following branches:—
1. Promissory notes, acceptances, bills of exchange discounted daily.
2. Foreign bills of exchange and bank notes purchased.
3. Mortgages effected on city, suburban, and country properties.
4. Money advanced on deposit of deeds, with or without transfer, and on leaseholds, shares and scrip of public companies; bills of sale, bonded certificates, merchandise; also on good personal security, payable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
5. Reversionary interests, annuities, and life interests in estates purchased, or advances made thereon as required.
6. Foreign coin and bullion bought or exchanged.
All communications, private, confidential, or otherwise, addressed to the undersigned, will have strict and prompt attention.
D. BARNETT, General Manager.

SEVEN PER CENT. Interest allowed on fixed deposits, money received at call. PAID-UP SHARES, £20, interest 6½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with participation in profits. INVESTING SHARES.—Fortnightly payments, 1s per share; interest, 6½ per cent. with participation in profits. ACCUMULATED PROFITS.—£11,523 17s 7d.—Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society. Trustees: Hon. J. F. Burns, Postmaster-General; Alderman James Green, and Mr. George Withers. Office—Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
J. W. WATKIN, Manager.

WANTED to borrow about £1500 on security of Freehold Properties, situate in a rising suburb, and now yielding £180 per annum rental; interest, 8 per cent. for 3 years, or 7 per cent. for 5 years. Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

FIVE POUNDS to £500 to LEND, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

Business Announcements.

J. BELL AND CO., LIME-STREET.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The PARTNERSHIP in the business of Blacksmiths and Iron Merchants heretofore carried on by the undersigned, under the style of J. BELL and CO., is dissolved. Mr. BENJAMIN BELL retires from the business, which will henceforth be carried on by ELLIS JAMES BELL, Senior, and ELLIS JAMES BELL, Junior, under the style of J. BELL and SON.
All debts due to the late firm will be received, and all debts due by the same paid by Ellis James Bell, senior, and Ellis James Bell, junior.
(Signed) ELLIS JAMES BELL, ELLIS JAMES BELL, Jun. BENJAMIN BELL.
Witness—(Signed) H. M. MAKINSON, Solicitor, Sydney.
Sydney, October 8, 1878.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.—TATE, BROTHERS will hold SALES of LIVE STOCK as usual, at the Corporation Yards, on every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; and HAY SALES every TUESDAY, on H. R. N. S. Company's Wharf, and at A. S. N. Co. on THURSDAYS.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
I, DANIEL HENRY LEADER, of King-street, Sydney, do hereby notify that I have, this day, admitted the undersigned, Mr. JAMES COOPER STARK as a Partner in the Drapery Business carried on by me at Number 102, King-street, in Sydney aforesaid, which will in future be conducted under the style and firm of "LEADER and STARK."
Dated this 15th day of September, 1878.
D. H. LEADER
J. C. STARK.
Witness—WM. F. BRENNAN, Solicitor, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned has been DISSOLVED, and all debts now due to the said firm are to be paid to Mr. KILEY, Devonshire-street, on and after the date of this notice.
Dated this 9th October, 1878.
(Signed) JOHN M'ENERNEY, WILLIAM WAINMAN.
Witness—RICHARD SPEARS.

J. CANTY begs to inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has recommenced business as WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, with an entirely new stock of goods, at those large and centrally situated premises,
No. 242, PITT-STREET,
one door south of Market-street, where patrons will find articles of the best quality at lowest prices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between WILLIAM OLIFF and JOHN STRANGE, as Wool, Tallow, and Hide Brokers, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed) WILLIAM OLIFF. JOHN STRANGE.
Witness—C. RONALD SMITH.
George-street North.

Building Materials.

PAPERHANGINGS. PAPERHANGINGS
Splendid Assortment.
Storekeepers, Paperhangers, and Landlords will do well to inspect.
Assorted patterns packed in bales in quantities to suit purchasers. Samples forwarded on application.
ALEXANDER BORTHWICK, 229, George-street.

MANTELPIECES. MANTELPIECES, MARBLE and ENAMELLED SLATE. CHOICEST DESIGNS AND LARGEST VARIETY IN SYDNEY.
ALEX. BORTHWICK, 229, George-street.

TO BUILDERS, Cabinet, and Pattern Makers.—Fret Cutting and Band Sawing by experienced men. Patterns cut on the bevel for castings. Piano, Fret, and all kinds of Geometrical Sawing. BROOKES and JACKSON, 571, Kent-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and the TRADE.—10,000 Patterns of Paperhangings to choose from, 3½d per roll, new designs and original bales.
Leads, Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnishes, Sheet Glass, Turps, &c., 10 per cent. under any other house in town.
Note the address—H. H. GROTH, 344, George-street.

FIFTY THOUSAND BRICKS for SALE, at BIRCH and SMITH'S, Denison Road, Petersham.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.
SAND may be removed from Pitt-street South, WITHOUT CHARGE.
By order of the Mayor.
CHARLES HARRIS, Council Clerk.
Waterloo, 5th October, 1878.

MARULAN Marble LIME, fresh per rail daily. J. HOGG, Sussex and Druitt streets; constant stocks.

BRICKS, hand-made, can be supplied in any qualities, by W. G. COLLINGS and CO., Albion Brick Yards, St. Peter's, Cook's River.

THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT can be applied with great facility and perfect regularity; dries with a rich glossy surface, and will not crack or peel off; is always ready for use, and will not spoil by exposure to the air; it can be applied by any one, whether a practical painter or not.
Messrs. MURPHY and SON, 21 and 23, George-street West, Sole Retail Agents for the city.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO, York-street, Wynyard-square. Sole Wholesale Agents for New South Wales.
Beware of imitations under similar name.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS and GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS:
First Brand, "G anchor O." First quality.
Second Brand, "Eagle." Eagle quality.
The Gospel Oak is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London
Export Office: 110, Cannon-street, London

ON SALE, 3 to 6 lb. SHEET LEAD, cut to sizes. J. A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, Galvanized Iron Pipe, ½ to 2 inch, with fittings. JAMES A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

GUTTERS, Pipe, Ridging, &c., 50,000 feet; reduced prices. Brown, opposite School of Arts.

CORRUGATED IRON, all lengths.—The cheapest place in Sydney is BROWN'S, 276, Pitt-street.

LATHS, SHINGLES, POSTS, RAILS.—Splendid cargo now landing. G. and S. PREDDEY, 14, Erskine-street.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS, prime quality. G. and S. PREDDEY, 14, Erskine-street.

PAPERHANGINGS. PAPERHANGINGS.
The largest Stock in the colonies.
Well-selected, and choice designs—GOLD, SATIN, MEDIUMS, PULPS, SIENNAS, OAKS, BORDERS, CORNERS, CENTRES, &c., &c.
The Cheapest house in the city,
MURPHY and SON, 21 and 23, George-street West.

PLATE GLASS, PLATE GLASS, all sizes. MURPHY and SON.

SHEET, Coloured, and Ornamental GLASS, every description. MURPHY and SON.

OIL, Raw and Boiled, in barrels and drums. MURPHY and SON.

WHITE LEAD, genuine, and No. 1, in firkins and kegs. MURPHY and SON.

PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, BRUSHWARE, every description, and the best quality only. MURPHY and SON.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS, Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, Varnishes, &c., &c. The largest and best assorted stock in the colony.
JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), BRITISH PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE, 255, George-street.

TILES, Galvanized, wanted. 101, Sussex-street.

IRONBARK BEAMS, 100,000 feet, all sizes and lengths up to 70 feet. G. SPEARS, Cowper Wharf.

MARBLE AND SLATE CHIMNEY PIECES, all kinds; new goods. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, Red Bangor, Blue Welsh, and American, all sizes; Slate Nails. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

TEN TONS Blundel Spence's Genuine White Lead, Oils and Turps, cheap. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, Slabs, Hearthstones, Cement, and Plaster, Sheet Lead, Lath and Wire Nails. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—20 tons fine SAND for SALE, cheap, on board s.s. Richmond, Grafton Wharf. Apply at once. G. and B. NICOLL, Erskine-street.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime and Portland Cement, at Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-street West.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND feet Richmond River PINE, in logs, on SALE. J. H. SHORT and CO., Lime-st.

KAURI PINE.—300,000 feet assorted. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

KAURI PINE.—Deck and Ship Planking, dressed and rough, all sizes. G. F. MASON.

KAURI.—100,000 feet T. and G., 6 x 1, and 4 and 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ inch. G. F. MASON.

KAURI.—½-in. Boat Boards; D. B. S., ½-in. T. and G. and B., ⅝ T. and G. and B. G. F. MASON.

KAURI Rusticated WEATHERBOARDS, 50,000, ½-inch, P. and S., &c. G. F. MASON.

KAURI Architraves, Skirting, Mouldings, all sizes. G. F. MASON.

AMERICAN DOORS, in all sizes, shipments constantly arriving, for SALE, in trade parcels. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., York-street, Wynyard-square.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS and Others requiring SASHES GLAZED, will please send them in at once, properly numbered and marked. Owing to pressure of business we find it impossible to guarantee to deliver Sashes later than Thursday that week.
MURPHY and SON.

General Merchandise.

CUTTING AND CO.'S PRESERVED FRUITS, TABLE AND PIE, regular direct shipments.
Asparagus, Honey, Assorted Canned Fruits, Peas, Tomatoes
Anglo-Swiss, "Milkmaid" and Borden's Milk
Coffee and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk
Dried Apples and Peaches, Jams, Oilmen's Stores
Hapgood's Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Herrings, Shrimps, &c.
Kingsford's Oswego Prepared Corn, Silver Gloss Starch
Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar
Epsom Salts, Senna Leaves, Sausage Skins, Jar Salt
Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills; Murray and Lanman's Florida Water
Barry's Tricopherous, Pearl Cream, Hair Dye
Angostura, Leslie's, Drake's, and genuine Stoughton Bitters
Devoe's Kerosene, Patent Faucet Taps, Devoe's Turpentine
Sugar-cured Hams, Cheese, Devilled Ham, Potted Meats
Seaming Twine, Curled Hair, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pegs
Iron Bedsteads, Paperhangings, American Doors
Wood and cane-seat Chairs and Rockers
30-hour and 8-day Clocks, Brooms, Woodware
Clothes Wringers, Mangles, Zinc and Wood Washboards
Axe, Pick, Sledge, Chisel, Hatchet, and Broom Handles
Corn-crackers, Hay-cutters, Store and Wool Trucks
8 to 14-feet extending Dining Tables, Sideboards
Lawn Mowers, Scythe Snaths and Scythes
Platform Scales (Fairbank's and Howe's), 400 to 1000 lbs.
Counter and Grocers' Scales, Lift and Force Pumps
Finishing, Cut, and Hungarian Nails; Tinned and Iron Tacks
Travelling Trunks and Boxes, Portmanteaus, and Bags
American Hardware, including Axes, Picks, Hatchets, Adzes, Hammers, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Bits, Chisels, Braces, Nail-pullers, Rules, Gauges, Plumbs, and Levels
Meat Cutters for private and butchers' use, novelties, &c.
Cross-cut and Hand Saws, Files, Wrenches, Trowels
Ash Oars and Steering Oars, 8 to 24 feet.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

THE N. S. W. SHALE AND OIL COMPANY'S COMET OIL.
THE SUPERIOR QUALITY as an Illuminator is known all over the colony.
ITS CHEAPNESS to the consumer is two-fold (1) the Company's price is below that of the imported oil, and (2) the oil lasts longer in burning.
Its SAFETY is certified to by the Government Inspector of Kerosene as having passed the test required by the Act of Parliament.
Delivered in lots of 25 cases, delivered anywhere in town.
To be had of all grocers, ironmongers, and oil dealers.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 3, Hunter-street, Sydney.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute INDENTS on the most favourable terms for all kinds of British and Foreign Merchandise, through their London and Glasgow houses.
MASON, BROTHERS.

FIRE-ENGINES.—STEAM AND MANUAL.— The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. Merryweather and Sons' celebrated Fire-engines, &c. Prices and catalogues on application.
MASON, BROTHERS.

GAYEN'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS may now be had, in any quantities, from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies, or from the undersigned in trade parcels only.
MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

MASON, BROTHERS, 14, Spring-street have on SALE,
IRONMONGERY, EARTHENWARE, CHINA, and GLASSWARE of every description, in original packages and open stock; general assortment for trade purchasers.
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
ALE, Bulk—Bernard's and Jeffrey's
BRANDY, Bulk—Sorin's, Blanchy's, and Lichtwitz, pale and dark
BRANDY, Case—Sorin's and Lichtwitz's ***
CHAMPAGNE—Strauss and Co.'s, and Henriot and Co.'s
CLARET, various qualities, E. Lichtwitz and Co.'s
GENEVA, Case—Palm and Star brands
LIMEJUICE CORDIAL—Old Tom case
SCHNAPPS, quarts and pints—"Gayen's"
PORT and SHERRY WINES—Various qualities and brands
WHITE SPIRIT—60 to 65 O.P. in ¼-casks
WHISKY—Scotch, Royal Blend, in bulk, jars, jeroboams and case
WHISKY—Scotch, WALKER'S Old Highland, in ¼-casks, octaves, flasks, and cases
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
PAINTS and OILS—Pilcher's and other good brands
LUBRICATING OILS, Paperhangings, Varnishes, Soft Soap, Black Lead, Citrate of Magnesia, Ball and Thumb Blue, Safety Matches, Herrings
VINEGAR—½ and ¼ barrels; White and Blue American Starch
FIRE-BRICKS, Sheet Glass and Rolled Cathedral, Black and Galvanized Tubing and Fittings, Crystal Chandeliers, Roofing and Sheathing Felt
CORNSACKS—full 2¼ lbs.
WOOLPACKS—Dundees and Calcuttas, 10½ lbs.
FENCING WIRE, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12—Ryland's, Hibell's, and other good brands
HOOP-IRON, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch; Iron-Gates, 5 bars
ANTIFRICTION GREASE, Boiler Tubes, Boiler Composition
GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE ROPE, 1 to 3 inches
CANVAS—Various qualities, Seaming Twine
CORKS—Sodas, Gingers, and Imperial Pints
PIANOS—By H. A. Ivory and Co.
FLOORCLOTHS—Body and Passage, various makers; Engravings, Oleographs, Toys, Vases
CEMENT—Knight Bevan's, Gostling's, and other brands.
GALVANIZED IRON, 26 Gauges, various lengths and brands

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED.
Brandy—Clouseau's and United Vineyard, pale and dark, in bulk; Hennessy's Three-star
Rum—Lowndes' and Lemon Hart's, 30o.p.
Schnapps—Kiderlen's, quarts
Wines—Ports, Sherries, Clarets, choice qualities
Malt—Best Pale English
Candles—Brandon's 8-Medal
Candied Peel—Orange, Lemon, and Citron
Condensed Milk—Anglo-Swiss
Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid, 14-lb. jars
Fruits—Currants and Elémes, prime fruit
Salt—Weston and Westall's D.S. Fine, Liverpool Coarse; Rock, large lumps
Sugar—Ration and Counter, small pockets
Tea—Ration and Fine qualities
Dundee Goods—Christie's 2¼-lbs. Cornsacks; 11-lb. extra strong Woolpacks; Seaming Twine
Sheepshears—Ward and Payne's, No. 38
Fencing Wire—Nos. 6, 8, 9, and 10, Gospel Oak and other best brands
Galvanized Corrugated Iron—Gospel Oak and Orb, 5 to 9 feet;
Galvanized Plain Iron—Gospel Oak, 24, 26, and 28 gauge
Pig Iron—No. 1 Govan
Tinplates—IC and IX Charcoal, IX and IXXX Coke
Cement—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Brandy—Martell's dark and pale, in bulk
Brandy—Central Society's
Candles—De Roubaix, Odenkoven's
Canvas, Seaming Twine—best, in trusses each 144 lbs, Tin Ore Bags
Champagne—Jules Mumm's
Cornsacks—best Calcuttas, 2½ lbs. full; Woolpacks—best Dundees, 10½, 10¾, 11, and 12 lbs.
Dynamite—Noble's, Explosives Co.'s, ⅝, ¾, 1 inch cartridges
Floorcloth—Hendry, Whyte, and Strachan's, A and B quality
Fencing Wire—Whitecross, Nos. 6, 8, 10; Cooke's, No. 10.
Galvanized Iron—Lysaght's Orb, 26 gauge
Hops—Tasmanian 1878, Golding's, and ordinary
Oilcake
Starch—London, Elephant Head brand
Sugar—Ration, in small pockets, Queensland and Mauritius
Teas—New season's, ex Killarney, Ocean, and Black Prince, in boxes, and half-chests; Orange Pekoe, in boxes
Whisky—Mitchell's old Irish, in case
Wines—Kenneth M'Kenzie's Port and Sherry, in bulk and case; also, low Sherries
Bar Iron—Tinplates, to arrive
Tennent's Ale and Stout—Quarts and pints
Ind Coope's Ale—Quarts and pints, to arrive
Malt.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.

THE undersigned have on SALE.—Adelaide and Victorian superfine Flour; Adelaide, Victorian, and New Zealand Wheat; Victorian Bran; Tasmanian, Ballarat, and Orange Potatoes; Maize, Butter, Onions, Cornsacks.
NIPPER and SEE, 123, Sussex-street.

MACLEAY'S WOLONJERIE WINES.
All the unbottled Wines of the vintages of 1873 and 1874 can be purchased by the hogshead, at 4s per gallon net cash. Apply for inspection or purchase to
J. J. BRENAN, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay.

TANKS, superior to all malt tanks, see the water in them. WILLIAM ROBISON, 67, Sussex-street.

TANKS.—Best London make on SALE. J. T. and J. TOOHEY, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

PORPHYRY, EQUAL TO THE FINEST RHINE HOCK, 12s 6d pints, 21s quarts. H. S. BIRD and CO.

TENNENT'S ALE, new brew, pints and quarts, now landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK and CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
of all wine merchants.
THEODOR SATOW and CO., London, sole agents for Great Britain, India, and the Colonies.

VAUGHAN-JONES' GINGER WINE, ("Standard" Brand).
Dr. Hassall's Report states—"It is aromatic, bitter, warming and stimulating—of nearly the same strength as Sherry, and forms an agreeable and useful cordial beverage."
Sold everywhere in the colonies.
Wholesale of VAUGHAN-JONES, 17, Water-lane, London.

MARSALA WINE, in quarter-casks, for SALE. ALLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

CORKS, of various quality, for SALE. ALLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

COIL CHAIN.—T. P. Jones', Admiralty proof all sizes. Cable ditto, ⅞ to 1½ inches.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

RUM.—Fine 3 years old Queensland Rum, choice sample, few Hogsheads. H. Fisher and Co., 11, King-street West.

PEARL SAGO, Pearl Tapioca, Nutmegs, Pepper, Loaf Sugar. Henry Fisher and Co., E. I. Depot, 11, King-st. West.

ON SALE—
PRIME NEW BAVARIAN HOPS
BASSFORD'S ROYAL CHOCOLATE
GLYCERINE SOAP; MACARONI
CIGARETTES, choicest qualities
BRIAR and MEERSCHAUM PIPES and HOLDERS
AMERICAN VENEER, CANE, and WOOD CHAIRS
VON OOSTEN BITTERS; GOTHA and TRUFFLE SAUSAGES
BLUNT'S AMERICAN FORCE and LIFT PUMPS
ONE and TWO H.P. AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES
HORSE NAILS, polished and black
CHAIR SEATS; PHOTOGRAPHS; FLORAL JEWELLERY, &c., &c., &c.
B. O. HOLTERMANN and CO., 42, Pitt-street.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE—BRANDIES: Hennessy's, Otard, Associated Brandy Colouring. Whiskies: Kinahan's, Jameson's, Glenlivet, Stewart's, Saucel, Thom and Cameron's. V. D. Clarets: Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. V. D. Sauternes: Nos. 0, 1, 2. Champagnes: Krug, Moet and Chandon. Ports and Sherries, bulk and case; Vermouth, Chablis, Barsac, assorted Liqueurs, Absinthe, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Guinness' Stout, and Bass' and Allsopp's Ale (bottled by E. and J. Burke), Combe's Stout, Anchovies in oil, Macaroni, finest Salad Oil, Mushrooms, Preserved Peas, Sardines, Chollett's Compressed Vegetables, White Beans and Green Peas in casks, Corking-machines, Corks, Fencing Wire.

WILLIAMS' finest OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, bulk and case; York Hams, specially selected, in splendid condition; Crown Preserving Meat Co.'s Meats, Soups, Sheep and Ox Tongues. SARGENT and COLLIE, Macquarie-place.

STEAM-ENGINE, horizontal, 6-h.p.; vertical and winding engines, 2 and 4 h.p.
Turning lathes, 7½ to 14 inch centres, 8 to 30 feet beds
Punching, shearing, and drilling machines
Pressure gauges, lawn mowers
Steam hammers, 1½ cwt., 3 cwt., 5 cwt.
Slotting and planing machines, shaping machines.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FENCING WIRE, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12
Samson oval fencing wire and galvanized wire
Lithographic press and fittings, lithographic stones
English leather belting and pump butts
V. I. R. belting, Fleming's machinery oil
Cotton waste, seaming twine
Europe cordage, bolt rope, cork fenders.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL, 14 to 26 oz.
Yellow metal nails and rods
Sheathing and roofing felt, China matting
Red lead, white lead, black and mixed paints, and varnish
Tobacco pipes, bath bricks, Glenfield starch
Claret, and sauterne.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON, corrugated and plain
Pig iron, white hematite iron, bar iron
Boiler and Lowmoor plate, boiler tubes and rivets
Tinplates, IC and IX; sheet zinc; Ingot Tin
3-bushel bags, woolbagging, hessians, steel hoop iron
C. I. water or gas pipes, 4 and 6 inch.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
OILMEN'S STORES, GROCERIES, &c.
WHYBROW'S ASSORTED PICKLES, Piccalilli, Salad Oils, Vinegar, Sauces and Capers, close at hand
GINGER—Washed African, bleached Jamaica, and Cochin
EHRENSPERGER'S blue, in 14-lb. boxes
HILL, EVANS, and CO.'S Vinegar, in quarter-casks
TARTARIC ACID, in 14-lb. jars, 1-cwt. cases
BICARBONATE SODA, in kegs
SARDINES—Roudouig's and Gillet's, quarters
STARCH—Colman's white, in 56-lb. boxes
LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE—Half-pints
TEAS.
New season's, ex s.s. Killarney, Ocean, and Bowen, comprising all descriptions, in chests, halves, and boxes
MAURITIUS SUGARS, yellows and rations, loaf sugar to arrive
HERRINGS—Davidson's white, in half-barrels, and red in quarters
LING, in 1-cwt. cases and Puncheons
SALMON—Oregon Packing Co's. 1 lb.-tins
SPLIT PEAS, in kegs
CASTOR OIL—HORA'S, ½-pints and pints
CHICORY—BARRY'S, in 2-cwt. cases
DRIED APPLES, in ¼ and ½ barrels
CURRANTS, in casks, prime fruit
ELEME and Sultana RAISINS and FIGS
GLUCOSE, in 1-cwt. cases, in first-class order
CIGARS, MANILA, Havannah-shaped.
HOPS—Kent
BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.
GALVANIZED IRON, 5 to 10 feet, Phillips and Hill's "Stork" brand, 26-gauge, constantly on hand; also plain iron
CEMENT—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's Portland
SHEET LEAD—All weights, to arrive
WINDOW GLASS—10 x 8 to 24 x 16, best Belgian
MUNTZ METAL—16 to 24 oz. NAILS—1¼-inch
WIRE NAILS—AF "Crown" and "Star" in cases and kegs
WHITECROSS FENCING WIRE—Nos. 6, 8, and 10
DITTO OVAL SAMSON, Nos. 6, 8 and 10
QUICKSILVER, Spanish, in 75-lb. bottles
TINPLATES—IC and IX charcoal, and IC coke, 14 x 20
POWDER—Hall's L. G. B. blasting, in 48-lb. cases
WOOLPACKS—Dundee, 10½, 10¾, and 11 lbs., ends and sides
CORNSACKS, full 2¼-lbs.
GAS TUBING—various sizes, plain and galvanized
HORROCKSES'S LONGCLOTH, A., B., and H.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
WINES—Clarets, St. Julien, Pontet Canet, Brane Mouton
BURGUNDIES—A. Polack and Meyer's, Volnay, Pommard Nuits, Monthelie, and Chablis Blanc
SAUTERNE—Chablis, Chateau, Y'quem
CHAMPAGNES—Perrier's superfine dry, Cabinet, dry, and Mousseaux, quarts and pints
BARCLAY, PERKINS' PORTER—By L. and B. B. B. Co.'s pints
BRANDIES—Hennessy's pale and Bizat's pale in quarter-casks
WHISKY—Preston and Burke's Irish, in cases
GENEVA—Key brand, to arrive
BITTERS—Swain Boord's orange.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., 4, O'Connell-street.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. — Messrs. LANGTON, EDDEN, HICKS, and CLARK will be happy to execute all indents forwarded to them through the undersigned. Price lists and forms on application to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to execute indents on the most favourable terms, for all descriptions of English and Foreign Merchandise, and to make advances on Wool, Metals, Tallow, and all Colonial and Island Produce shipped through them.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGE'S PORTLAND CEMENT.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

PURE old American Bourbon WHISKY.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Sole Agents.

THE CELEBRATED American LAGER BEER. New shipment.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Sole Agents.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS AND BOATBUILDERS.— Spruce SPARS and POLES, excellent quality.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Wynyard-square.

BUFFALO CARRIAGE RUGS.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.

AMERICAN TRUNKS, SATCHELS, HAND, and LADIES' BAGS, &c.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO. York-street, Wynyard-square.

AMERICAN DOORS and SLATES, all sizes.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
AMERICAN CABINET ORGANS and ENGLISH PIANOS
AMERICAN and ENGLISH TRUNKS, VALISE, and BONNET BOXES
AMERICAN LAUNDRY STARCH, BLUE, and STARCH GLOSS
NEW ENGLAND BAKED PORK and BEANS, in 3-lb. tins
SAUSAGE SKINS, PEELED TOMATOES in 2½-lb. tins
COD FISH in 100-lb. tin-lined cases
AMERICAN DOORS, all sizes, D. M. and R. M.
MOULDINGS, ARCHITRAVES, SKIRTINGS
AMERICAN BUGGIES and CARRIAGES of every description
Ditto EXPRESS WAGGONS and WAGGONETTES, with poles and shafts
Ditto HARNESS, Buggy, Carriage, and Waggon, single and double
Ditto AXES and HATCHETS
Ditto WHEELS, in complete sets
Ditto NUTS, BOLTS, and RIVETS
CANADIAN SLATES, in boxes
RELIANCE CLOTHES-WRINGERS, CLOTHES PINS, WASHBOARDS
ASH and HICKORY, 2nd GROWTH, 1½ to 3 inches
HORSE BLANKETS, WHIPS, BUFFALO ROBES
AVERIL CHEMICAL PAINT, ready for use, all colours
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AMERICAN IRON-WORKING MACHINERY, with latest improvements
DITTO LATHES, PLANERS, DRILL PRESSES, BOLT CUTTERS
DITTO FOOT LATHES, STEAM PUMPS
SPRUCE SPARS and POLES
AXE, PICK, MAUL, and ADZE Handles
AMERICAN CHAIRS, wood, cane, and rattan
TINPLATES, IC coke, 14 x 10
MACHINES for attaching buttons without sewing
COLOURED NET HAMMOCKS
OIL PAINTINGS, from celebrated English artists
VELOCIPEDES, all sizes
BACKING BOARDS for picture frames
RED BEACH PLASTER FLASH LANTERNS for ship use
VAN BRUNT'S SCHNAPPS
CLAUSEN'S LAGER BEER, pints and quarts in barrels
WHISKY—ROYAL ARGYLE
Ditto—REAL OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON
CAMP, LAUNDRY, and COOKING STOVES.

AGENTS for
TUSTIN'S ECONOMIC WINDMILLS and HORSE POWERS
AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINT
BAGS and SACKS
NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.
PHICKERING and SON'S celebrated Square, Upright, and Grand PIANOS
HOTALING'S CELEBRATED OLD BOURBON WHISKY
CELEBRATED VAN BRUNT SCHNAPPS
THE ZULU WATER
CLAUSEN'S AMERICAN-BREWED LAGER BEER
WHITTAKER'S AMERICAN PEARL STARCH.
Indents of every description of American and Continental goods executed at lowest rates. Colonial produce purchased and shipped to any part of the world.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Offices and Stores, York-street, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, three 6-light Glass CHANDELIERS, second-hand. Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

ICE Boxes and Refrigerators made to order. TORR and CLARKE, Steam Mill-street, off Bathurst-street.

SULPHUR BELLOWS for the vine disease. TORR and CLARKE, Steam Mill-street, off Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, 300 fathoms Chain Cable, Anchor, T. and F. Yard, Cook's Galley, &c. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

Municipal Elections.

FOREST LODGE WARD.—Mr. GEORGE WELLS is a Candidate, an old resident of the ward.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.
EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.
The POLL for the election of an ALDERMAN in place of Mr. Whitehead will take place at the Council-chamber, Rose-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, between the hours of 8 and 5 o'clock.
HENRY HARGREAVES, Mayor and Returning Officer.
October 8, 1878.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
The following gentlemen were duly nominated to fill the office of Alderman for Forest Lodge Ward:—
GEORGE WOOD TATE, Auctioneer.
PERCY CHARLES LUCAS, Writing Clerk.
GEORGE WELLS, Auctioneer.
Nomination and election to take place at the Council-chamber, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October, 1878, at noon.
J. H. SEAMER, Mayor and Returning-Officer.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's PORPHYRY, pure, nutritious, and refreshing; superior to imported wines; sold at all hotels and wine merchants. H. S. BIRD and CO., Agents, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, thoroughbred Retriever PUPS. Apply 47, Tighe's-lane, opposite Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

HAND Brickmaker's TURN-OUT wanted. Send price and particulars to Brickmaker, Herald Office.

PERAMBULATORS and INVALIDS' CHAIRS, all kinds. R. ANDERSON, Manufacturer, Parramatta-st., Glebe.

FOR SALE, good milking GOAT, two days kidded; price, £1. BARRELL, Mackenzie-street, Petersham.

Furniture, &c.

THE IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING-MACHINE.
TO PREVENT FRAUD AND DECEPTION, the makers stamp the following words on the steel slide of every machine they ship to their sole agents in Australia:—
All genuine Machines stamped M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents, Sydney, N. S. W.
Look for these words before making your purchase, or a WORTHLESS IMITATION may be FORCED upon you.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1.—For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2.—For Treadle Use, with table complete, £6.
No. 3.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £7.
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sole Wholesale Agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

BILLIARD TABLES.—First-class full-size Exhibition Billiard Tables, solid mahogany, carved legs, brackets under framing, 2-inch slates, 3 full-size billiard balls, 16 pyramid, 9 pool balls, 12 cues, long and three-quarter butts, long and short rests, cutt and cue racks, 2 marking-boards, rules in frame, traight edge, half round, iron, brush, cover, spider, pyramid rame, and pool basket; ready packed for the country; 100 guineas.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Sydney.

THE superabundance of articles of inferior quality to be met with in all classes of merchandise places the less initiated of a community to a great disadvantage in making selections of the genuine and superior articles themselves. Exhibition medals, prizes, testimonials, and so forth, are about worth three-hap'orth of salt, as a rule—but, to test and examine into the merits of anything and being satisfied, that, backed up with a guarantee from the vendor, is solid pounds, shillings, and pence worth. With the GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE you are offered every satisfaction. You may test it as you like, examine it as you will, and satisfy yourself that it is without an equal, as an excellent mechanical contrivance, and as a complete and satisfactory worker. Having done this, and agreed to purchase, the Agent (C. E. FULLER) will give you a written guarantee that it will prove to be as good, as durable, and as generally satisfactory as it is represented to be. You will be taught to work it thoroughly and efficiently, and no charge will be made.
The HOME Shuttle—stamped, and with latest improvements—is of the handsomest, the simplest, the strongest constructed, the most durable, the quietest, the easiest to learn, and the easiest running among all lock-stitch machines. May be purchased on TIME PAYMENTS of 10s deposit and 2s 6d weekly. Every man purchases on his own responsibility—no guarantee required—immediate possession given. Come and see the old Machine for yourself, and satisfy yourself that it is what it is said to be.
CYRUS E. FULLER, Sole Retail Agent, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, Sydney (nearly opposite Royal Hotel).

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best materials, curled horsehair, Java kapok, pulu, flock, fibre, and flax. Mattresses cleansed and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Cots, Bedding, American Chairs, cheap. SOLOMON'S Furnishing Arcade, 689, George-st. S.

AMERICAN CHAIRS.—The cheapest place in Sydney. SOLOMON'S Furnishing Arcade, 689, George-street South.

REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINES.
VIENNA and BRISBANE 1st PRIZE MEDALS.
All buyers certify as to their superiority from the large number of testimonials to hand.
Prices reduced to
No. 1 Family Machine, £7 10s
No. 2, ditto, Manufacturing, £9 10s.
Buttonhole Machine, the perfection of mechanism—a fortune to any one, saving a very large amount of labour.
J. J. CURRAN, Sole Agents, 600, George-street. Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB beg to notify to the public that they have received, direct from London,
☞ THREE EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS of FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, from W. A. and S. SMEE and other well-known firms, Ex Thomas Stephens, Bedfordshire, British Admiral, FOR PRIVATE SALE, comprising—
HANDSOME SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING SUITES, covered MARONE and GREEN MOROCCOS
Ditto English oak ditto
MASSIVE SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING TABLES
Ditto ENGLISH OAK ditto
SPLENDID SPANISH MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, plate-glass backs, fitted with plate-drawers and cellarette
Ditto ENGLISH OAK ditto ditto
OAK and SPANISH MAHOGANY WAGGONS
HANDSOME mahogany HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, marble slabs and plate-glass backs
Ditto ditto, plain
BARONIAL HALL TABLES, in oak and mahogany, hall chairs to match
MASSIVE BOOKCASES, plate-glass doors
Mahogany Escritoires
HANDSOME Mahogany Library Chairs, covered REAL MOROCCO
SUPERB DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in Walnut, covered with the most fashionable materials
CORDED REP SUITES, Walnut Frames
ELEGANT Oval Walnut CENTRAL TABLES
CHOICE Walnut Occasional Tables, beautifully inlaid
HANDSOME WALNUT CHIFFONIERS, plate-glass backs and doors, elaborately carved
Walnut Devonports
Walnut Whatnots
SUPERB Walnut Music Canterburies
Walnut and Rosewood Music Stools
REMARKABLY HANDSOME PIER GLASSES
EXQUISITELY Carved Frames, all sizes
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBES, plate glass centre doors
DANDSOME FULL BEDROOM SUITES, in Walnut
Ditto ditto, in Mahogany
Ditto ditto, in other choice woods
ELEGANT Walnut WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES to match
Half-circular Marble-top Washstand in Mahogany
Walnut and Mahogany Towel Horses
Ditto ditto Commodes
Cane Bedroom Chairs
MAGNIFICENT BRASS STATE BEDSTEADS
ELEGANT Taper Tube ditto, enamelled posts
Single Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots
English-made HORSEHAIR Mattresses
Down Pillows
CHESTS OF DRAWERS, in great variety
Iron Folding Bedsteads, &c.
Also,
HANDSOME DINNER SERVICES
ELEGANT DESSERT SETS, painted by hand
Single and Double TOILET SETS
Crates assorted Crockery
LARGE ASSORTMENT of RICHLY CUT GLASS
BEST QUALITY ELECTROPLATE, &c., &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, Spring and O'Connell streets.
☞ INSPECTION PARTICULARLY INVITED. NO CHARGE FOR CASES OR PACKING.
☞ THE EXTENSIVE SHOWROOMS can be approached either from O'Connell-street or Spring-street, but the principal entrance is from O'Connell-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.
TURNER and CO., (Late TURNER and WOOD), Sell the AMERICAN SINGERS, £7, or
BY INSTALMENTS
BY INSTALMENTS } 2s 3d WEEKLY.
BY INSTALMENTS
THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE, By Hand, £4; on Stand, £6.
BY INSTALMENTS
BY INSTALMENTS } 2s 6d WEEKLY.
BY INSTALMENTS
THE IMPROVED WANZER "A." By Hand, £4 10s; on Stand, £6 10s.
BY INSTALMENTS
BY INSTALMENTS } 2s 6d WEEKLY.
BY INSTALMENTS
ALL STANDARD SEWING-MACHINES,
2s 6d WEEKLY
2s 6d WEEKLY } TURNER and CO.
2s 6d WEEKLY
Needles, Cotton, Oil, and Duplicate Parts.
TURNER and CO., 349, George-street.
Note the Address— Opposite the new Post Office.
Note the Address— One door from Barrack-street.

PRIZE MEDAL, EXHIBITION, 1878.—The NEW AUTOMATIC WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE, for hand or foot, a self-adjusting, only true noiseless; perfection in sewing; uses the reel straight from the shop, no bobbins, no shuttles, &c.; is the simplest, most durable, and easiest to learn and work.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, warranted, 7s 6d each. HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-st.

MOROCCO SUITES, own make, £21 10s. HARDY, BROS., Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

FOUR x Three Dining TABLES, 12s 6d; strong Chairs, 2s 6d. HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

MEAT SAFES, perforated sides and doors, 12s 6d; Cane CHAIRS, 5s.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

INLAID Walnut Tables, 10s 6d; handsome Vases, 3s pair. Hardy, Bros., Hyde Park Furnishing Ex., Oxford-st.

TWENTY-THREE Pounds Ten Shillings will buy a handsome trichord full compassed Pianoforte, by Bord, in walnut case, at HARDY, BROTHERS', Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

LUSTRES, with cut drops, 12s pair; Chests of Drawers 25s. HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

WIRE Dish-covers, 6 in a set, 11s; Cornice Poles, 7s 6d. Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furnishing, Oxford-st.

STAIR and Passage OILCLOTH, 8d, 10d, 1s, 1s 3d. Hardy, Bros., Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-st.

FIFTY-SIX Pieces DINNER SERVICE. HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-st.

PERAMBULATOR, with hood, 24s; double Palliasses, 12s; double Mattress, 14s. Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

CHURCH HASSOCKS, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s. 6d; Hearthrugs, 7s. Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park, Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

ALL GOODS delivered in town and suburbs, free of charge, at HARDY, BROTHERS', Hyde Park Furnishing Exhibition, Oxford-street.

ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
The Confidence Inspiring mode of business introduced by W. B. C., viz.,
PLAIN FIGURE PRICES,
NO ABATEMENT,
and PROMPT NET CASH PAYMENTS,
has brought about EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.
The pleasure experienced by intending purchasers through being enabled to walk about and examine the THOUSANDS of FURNISHING ARTICLES, all PLAINLY PRICED, is frequently expressed, particularly as no UNCOMFORTABLE IMPORTUNITY to purchase is exercised.
THROUGH DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from Europe and America, and JUDICIOUS COLONIAL PURCHASES, Desirable Goods at attractive prices can be now quoted.
CANE SUITES FOR THE SEASON, 1878-1879.—Eight articles, viz.:—Couch and seven Chairs, only £5 18s 6d. Only six of these suites. A direct importation remarkably cheap.
CANE SUITES of nine pieces, viz., Couch, two Arm-Chairs, and six Chairs, £7 15s.
CANE SUITES again of nine pieces, viz., Couch, two Arm-chairs, and six Chairs, £10 10s. Musicstools and Foot-stools to match if required.
FLIES BEWARE.—Seven hundred glass Traps now ready, 1s 6d and 2s each. Easily managed and very effective.
MOSQUITOS DISAPPOINTED by using the superior net 90 inches wide, 1s per yard by the piece.
THREE THOUSAND GREEN JAPANESE BLINDS, prices 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d, 6s, 6s 6d, 7s, 7s 6d, 8s, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 14s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, 17s 6d, 19s, 20s, 22s 6d
HANDSOME FLOWER POTS on ebony or gilt stands, 15s, 21s, 25s, 30s.
HALL, HAT, and UMBRELLA STANDS, £2, £2 2s, £2 10s, £3 15s, £3 3s, £3 15s, £6 10s, £7 10s.
HALL CHAIRS, 17s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s.
HALL TABLES, 25s, 35s, 40s.
KITCHEN UTENSILS
SQUARE and OVAL DINING-ROOM TABLES, 13s 6d, 15s, 20s, 35s, 40s, 50s, £3 15s.
CHAIRS in wood or cane seats, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 17s 6d.
TRAVELLING TRUNKS, all sizes, CAMPHORWOOD, AMERICAN or IRON.
BONNET BOXES.
PINE SAFES, PINE DRESSERS, PINE PRESSES, CEDAR CHIFFONIER SAFES.
LARGE ENGRAVINGS reduced to 15s.
THE ABOVE, and TEN THOUSAND OTHER BARGAINS, are NOW READY at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

5s EACH, Patent American BREADCUTTERS, or twelve packed in a case for 54s, at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

2s 9D EACH, STRONG WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS; or TWELVE in a STRONG CASE, for the country, ONLY 30s the DOZEN. At the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

150 SAMPLES of CHAIRS to choose, from AMERICA, from VIENNA, from LONDON, from GLASGOW. Prices, 2s 9d to £7 7s each, at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

WELCOME CARPET SWEEPERS, 12s 6d and 16s 6d. No lady should be without one.
MISS POTTS' famous IRONS. The handles are non-heat conducting, electroplated, sets of three, with stand, 10s 6d
BEDSTEADS—58 Cases, just landed.
DINNER SERVICES, 35s to £15 15s
WRITING DESKS, 8s 6d to £4 10s.
MARBLE CLOCKS, £2 2s to £9 9s.
CRYSTAL TEA SERVICES, 5 pieces for 5s 6d.
ELECTROPLATED CRUET FRAMES, 6s 6d to £5 10s.
TEA POTS, from 10s 6d to £2 10s.
DESSERT SETS, 20 patterns, 20s to £6 15s.
WOOL MATS, from 5s 6d to 18s 6d—canary, magenta, and other choice colours.
WORK BOXES, Walnut, Rosewood, inlaid, &c., 8s 6d to £2 5s.
ALBUMS, for presentation, 8s 6d to £3 3s, and a thousand other things.
The DISPLAY of DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE is WELL WORTH INSPECTION, and please remember that visitors are not importuned to purchase.
W. B. CAMPBELL, ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE, next to the Royal Hotel, George-street.

Businesses for Sale.

BOTANIC CLUB HOUSE, corner of North and East Terraces, ADELAIDE, S.A.
The LEASE of this magnificent and splendidly situated property is for SALE, as the present proprietor and lessee (Mr. F. G. Hince) finds the duties of an increasing connection too arduous. The house, which has 25 rooms, bathrooms, and every convenience, is held under lease for 21 years from 1877 at a rental of £7 per week for 10 years, and £10 per week for the remaining 11 years.
The situation of this house is perhaps the best in the city, being exactly opposite the Botanic Garden gates, there being an uninterrupted view of the gardens from the balconies and French windows, and a most charming view of the hills and park lands to the eastward. There has been a steady and increasing business ever since it has been opened as a boarding and lodging house, and in the hands of energetic people a fortune would result. The furniture to be taken at a valuation.
For any further particulars apply to JAMES H. PARR, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Currie-street, Adelaide.

GROCER'S SHOP, Stock, and Fixtures, for SALE (freehold), easy terms. Apply 34, Wortly-street, Balmain.

BUTCHER'S BUSINESS for SALE, doing a steady cash trade, appliances all new. 12, Sussex-street North.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.
Peremptory SALE of the PLANT, &c., of the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE, published at Young.
As the Estate of the late firm of MORLEY and SULLIVAN must be wound up immediately, the interest in goodwill and plant of the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE, now in full working order, will be sold without delay. The CHRONICLE is liberally supported by subscribers and advertisers; the plant, both newspaper and jobbing, is complete and in good condition; and the district is wealthy and extensive. The property can be had at a valuation, as provided for by the deed of partnership. No office debts of any kind. Fullest particulars can be had direct from the office at Young; or from GORDON and GOTCH, George-street, Sydney, where copies of the CHRONICLE are filed.

TO SODAWATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.—For SALE, an old-established BUSINESS, in a flourishing country district. Plant very complete, and in first-rate condition. Particulars to be had of ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, compact HOTEL, suburbs; no opposition; doing a steady trade. JOSEPH and CO.

FOR SALE, snug HOTEL, suburbs; price, £100; large neighbourhood. Joseph and Co., 110, King-street.

FOR SALE, first-class corner HOTEL, Woolloomooloo, £370; half assistance. Joseph and Co., 110, King-street.

HOTELS, city, suburbs, and country; buyers assisted at bank rates. W. H. SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

A FANCY BUSINESS for SALE, suitable for a lady; leading thoroughfare. Business Agency, 68, King-street.

FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS.—Tobacconist's Stock, goodwill, and fixtures; a bargain. 121, York-street.

SNUG corner HOTEL, £135, busy neighbourhood. HOTELS.—J. HYETT has for SALE several good paying HOTELS in city and suburbs (buyers assisted if required). J. HYETT, 494, George-street, opposite Markets.

FOR SALE, two years' LEASE of SHOP. 7, Park-street.

A RARE opportunity for Young Couple, or single Man, wishing to enter into business. To be disposed of cheap, Messrs. Harris, Brothers' China, Glass, Crockery, and Tobacconist's BUSINESS, in one of the best positions in Bathurst. Rent very low; no taxes; good connection. Present proprietors leaving the colony. Apply, in the first instance, on or before November 1st, to Mr. LOUIS WOLFF, 87, York-street, Sydney, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

A BOOKSELLING BUSINESS for SALE, in George-street. Rent low. T. GLEESON, 12, Mkt.-bldngs., Geo.-st

FOR SALE, Coach and Buggy Building BUSINESS, long established, and having a good connection, situated in one of the wealthiest towns on the Northern Railway. Apply to DRYSDALE and ROBERTS, Hardware and Machinery Merchants, 399, George-street, Sydney.

HOTELS, all prices; city, suburbs, and country; assistance at Bank rates. Hotel agency, 68, King-street.

TO Pawnbrokers, drapers, grocers, and others.—Commanding Corner, leading thoroughfare. Business agency, 68, King-street.

FOR SALE, a good Dairy BUSINESS, two good horses, two good carts, and harness, sixteen cows, about three acres of green stuff, and about one hundred and eighty-five customers; and all utensils connected with the diary. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELVY, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A superior Boarding ESTABLISHMENT, for immediate disposal, situated in one of the healthiest spots of Sydney, and having an uninterrupted view of the mountains and city. E. RAMSAY, George-street.

Machinery.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—Required to Purchase or Hire, a light-framed Pile ENGINE, with heavy ram and complete gear, also two CRAB WINCHES. Address ROBERT GILFILLAN, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

JUST LANDED, Taylor's HOISTING ENGINE, double-action 7 inch cylinders, 12-inch stroke, very superior. Also good second-hand 8-h.p. ENGINE and BOILER. MARSDEN and SON'S Wool Store, Circular Quay.

BOILER wanted, second-hand, 10 to 15 h.p. Particulars and where to be seen, S. S. M., General Post Office.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIAMOND ROCK DRILL and BORING COMPANY (Limited). Offices: 196, Pitt-street, Sydney.
The above Company are prepared to supply machines capable of boring from 100 to 2000 feet. Full particulars on application at the Company's offices.
JOHN COGHLAN, Manager.

FOR SALE, Powerful Hoisting ENGINE, double cylinder; 4 h.-p. Green's Vertical Engine and Boiler. WM. MACDONALD, 452, George-street.

AMERICAN IRONWORKING MACHINERY, from most celebrated manufacturers. Engine lathes, foot lathes, planers, bolt-cutters, drills, &c. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers, York-street, Wynyard-square.

NEW SOUTH WALES EXPRESS AND PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY (Limited).
Central OFFICES and STORE accommodation required; either King or George streets preferred. Apply, stating terms, to Mr. Mackenzie, manager, Royal Hotel.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

FIRST GREAT DISPLAY of NEW SPRING DRAPERY at RILEY BROTHERS, Ex GARONNE, WHAMPOA, and DURHAM.

The Great SHOW of NEW SPRING DRAPERY at RILEY BROTHERS' this week. The Fashionable Embossed Parachute, Very Cheap, at RILEY BROTHERS'. The New Lace Fichus at RILEY BROTHERS', Really Cheap.

RILEY BROTHERS have just opened about 150 cases of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, specially selected by our Mr. A. J. Riley in London, Glasgow, Manchester, and Paris, and sent on to us by the fast steamers Garonne, Whampoa, and Durham.
We wish specially to draw the attention of our customers to the list of prices below. We can assure them these are the CHEAPEST LOT of GOODS we have ever offered, and although the prices SEEM VERY LOW, yet we can safely say they are ALL GOOD QUALITY and FIRST-CLASS GOODS, being the first parcel selected by our Mr. Riley on his arrival in England.

Boys' Knicker Suits, 2s 11d, at RILEY, BROTHERS', This Week.
Men's Silk Dust Coats, 5s 11d, at RILEY, BROTHERS', This Week.
2000 Pieces of Muslin Work, 1½d. This Week, at RILEY, BROTHERS'.
THE NEW PRINTS, 19 Cases of them, at RILEY, BROTHERS', 3½d.

PLEASE READ THIS LIST.
MANCHESTER GOODS.
All Linen Table Damask, 11½d
White Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 6¾d
Stout Grey Sheeting, 6½d
New Spring Prints, 3½d
Linen Ginghams, 2½d
Stout Grey Calico, 1¾d
Extra Fine Grey Calico, 2¾d
Fine White Calico, 2½d
Wamsutta (American) Calico, 3¾d
Honeycomb Toilet Covers, 1s
White Damask Dimity, 6¾d
Slate Silesia, 3½d
Slate Black and White Victoria Lawn, 3½d
Honeycomb Towels, 2½d
White Turkish Towels, 7½d
Extra-large Turkish Bath Towels, 11½d
Stout Brown Holland, 4½d
Long Lace Curtains, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d per pair
Large Marcella Quilts, 3s 11d
Lace Stripe Dress Muslins, 4½d
DRESS AND FANCY DEPARTMENT.
New Snowflake Material, 4¾d
Coloured Athol Lustre, 9¾d
Black Alpaca 6¾d
Black Crape Cloth, 11½d
Summer Washing Checks, 3¾d
Muslin Edgings, 200 patterns, 1¾d
Muslin Insertions, 1¾d
Ladies' Lace Fichus, 4s 11d
Ladies' Parachutes, 1s 6d
Ladies' New Embossed Parachutes, 5 11d
Ladies' Drawers, 1s 6d
Ladies' Petticoats, 1s 11d.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
WE WISH SPECIALLY to remind you that we have considerably enlarged our MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, and in this shipment there are 48 cases alone for this Department.
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER and YOUTHS' LONG SUITS
MEN'S TROUSERS and TROUSERS and VEST
MEN'S and BOYS' SHIRTS are PARTICULARLY CHEAP when you see the goods.

The Men's Black Alpaca Coats, a bargain, at 5s 11d. RILEY, BROTHERS.
Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, from 8d upwards, at RILEY, BROTHERS.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 2s 11d
Boys' Sailor Suits, 2s 11d
Boys' Tweed Suits, 4s 11d
Boys' and Youths' Fancy Tweed Suits, 6s 11d
Youths' Long Tweed Suits, 17s 6d
Youths' Jacket Suits, 11s 6d
Youths' Best Tweed Suits, 17s 6d
Men's Tweed Trousers, 5s 11d
Men's Trousers and Vests, 17s 6d
Men's China Silk Coats, 5s 11d
Men's Black Alpaca Coats, 5s 11d
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, 9½d
Men's White Shirts, 2s 11d.

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES, BUT PLEASE COME AND SEE THE VALUE YOURSELVES.
REMEMBER SATURDAY, AND ALL NEXT WEEK.
RILEY, BROTHERS, 608, George-street; 167 and 169, Oxford-street.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF HORDERN'S in the Australian Colonies is represented by EDWARD HORDERN, 676, Brickfield-hill, George-street, South, the only son now in business in Sydney of the late Mr. ANTHONY HORDERN, of KING-STREET, the founder of the well-known name of "HORDERN."
The system of business carried on at EDWARD HORDERN'S is the same as initiated by his father over 50 years since, and which the public have so liberally appreciated and responded to.
EDWARD HORDERN takes this opportunity to thank his numerous customers for their continued favours, and by constant personal attention to all comers hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
New Goods by every First-class Sailing Vessel and Mail Steamers.
EDWARD HORDERN, Importer and Family Draper, 676, Brickfield-hill.
Established 1823.
No Branch Houses.

E. WAY, General Draper, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.
LARGE IMPORTATIONS NOW OPENING.
Ladies inspect our Stock | Millinery Dresses Mantles Drapery | Ladies compare our prices.
The cheapest house in the city.
E. WAY, General Draper, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

JUST THE THING I WANT—A GOOD SOUND LEATHER PORTMANTEAU—A Large size, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 18s 6d, and 21s, with solid leather straps and finish; Ladies' Leather Trunks, in solid leather. Messrs. HOBSON and WHITING, having established large workshops for the special manufacture of every description of basil or solid leather trunks, are prepared to take orders for solid leather trunks up to 40 inches, from 2s per inch, and Basils 1s per inch.
HOBSON and WHITING have the largest stock of Leather Portmanteaus in the Colonies, and their prices will be found 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house.
Portmanteaus repaired and renovated in two hours after receiving the goods.
HOBSON and WHITING, Manufacturers. 13, Hunter-street.

LADIES, the nicest BOOTS in Russian leather, kid, French calf, and patent, for your children, are to be had only at FRENCH'S, 639, George-street, Haymarket. They fit capitally, wear well, and go on easily. No machine sewing with tacks inside about them; no wax to dirty the socks.
E. FRENCH'S boots are cut from new patterns, and are recommended to every family as the VERY BEST BOOTS IN THIS CITY, and perfectly smooth inside.

LADIES' WHITE PETTICOATS, a little soiled, half-price, 2s 6d to 15s 6d. E. WAY, Draper, Pitt-street.

LADIES' STAYS, every new shape just opened, 2s 6d to 12s 6d. E. WAY, Draper, Pitt-street.

M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Coloured Gros Grains Silks, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Black Silks, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 9d, 5s 9d, 6s 9d.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for China Silk, 19s 6d, 22s 6d the piece of 20 yards.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for PARIS MILLINERY.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Straw Hats and Bonnets.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Silk Costumes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 guineas.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Cambric and Galatea Striped Costumes.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Dress Materials, moderate prices
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Cambrics and Muslins.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Sheetings and Table Linen.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for New Fringes and Buttons.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Lace Goods, in great variety.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for Kid Gloves, first choice only.
M. J. MURPHY, Pitt-street, for, Ladies' Underclothing and Baby Linen.
N.B.—Patterns free by post. An inspection solicited.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES in all the COTTON FABRICS, so much used in the United States, for SALE by CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET.
FRENCH CASHMERE, Choice Shades.
SILKS TO MATCH, SATIN TO MATCH
DRESS MATERIALS, only 4½ yard
LIGHT SNOWFLAKE, 4¼d, DARK, 4¾d
RENWICK'S, 3s 6¾d and 2s 11d
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, all sizes
RENWICK'S BLACK SILKS, 1s 11½d to 4s 6d
BRIGHT and DURABLE MAKES
RENWICK'S COSTUMES at 8s 11d
ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY
RENWICK'S COSTUMES ARE
GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY
RENWICK'S HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR FAMILY USE.
W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.

SILK Ruche Makers and Lace Workers wanted. Anthony Hordern and Sons, Haymarket (only).

J. L. HORDERN'S NEW SHOP IN PITT-ST.—Novelties This Day!

FAMILY MOURNING.—The Cheapest House in Sydney for Ready-made and Unmade Goods, of every description, is E. WAY'S, Importer of Mantles and Complimentary Mourning Goods, 261, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS for SUMMER USE, Ex GARONNE.
Natural Sticks
Neatly Mounted
Paragon Frames } 14s 6d each.
Well Finished
Just opened.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

ALL WOOL TWEEDS for BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING, with Buttons and Trimmings to match.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY desire to bring under the notice of Parents, Guardians, and those who make Boys' and Youths' Clothing their excellent stock of LIGHT and DURABLE WOOLLEN FABRICS for BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUMMER WEAR.
ALL WOOL TWEEDS, double widths } 4s 6d per yard { Neat and select patterns.
ALL WOOL TWEEDS, single widths } 2s 6d per yard { Choice wearing colours.
Blue Serges, Blue Diagonals, Plain and Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, &c.
Patterns by post on application.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

PROTECTION FROM RAIN.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY invite the attention of Ladies to their SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of LADIES'
MACINTOSH CAPES,
MACINTOSH CIRCULARS with Hoods,
MACINTOSH PALETOTS,
MACINTOSH ULSTERS.
THE AMERICAN SARATOGA MANTLE, Specialité, extremely light, and guaranteed not to stick
THE EDINBURGH CLOAK
Very fine Black Woollen Rep, guaranteed shower-proof
THE BALMORAL DUST CLOAK, shower-proof, and beautifully light.
An inspection requested.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

NO WHERE ELSE.
ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, HAYMARKET ONLY, near Christ Church and Railway Station, just received a fresh shipment of Black and Coloured Silks, in Coloured and White Faille, 2s 6d, quite new, suitable for trimming hats, in great variety.
The new Sable Riche, in all colours suitable for trimmings, 1s 6d per yard, beautiful shades.
Wide pure Black Silks, warranted to wear, 3s 3d and upwards. Special value, beautiful shade of black, direct from France.
20-inch White Satin, 1s 11½d per yard.
4 and 6 Button Kid Gloves, 1s 11½d.
Valenciennes Lace, 4½d dozen.
New Feature, Mourning made up at 6 hours' notice. Mourning Materials of every description made up.
ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, HAYMARKET, near Christ Church and Railway.

CALL at CAMERON'S NEW SHOP, THE EMPORIUM, 88, KING-STREET.
JUST OPENED at CAMERON'S. Children's Kid Gloves, 1s 11½d; also a Superb Lot of Richly-trimmed Children's COSTUMES, the Choicest assortment ever exhibited in this City.
VISIT CAMERON'S NEW SHOP. JUST OPENED, Rich Coloured Lustres, 7½d; also a lot of Alpacas at 8½d, and Pure Lustre Alpacas, 9½d, well worth 13d or 14d a yard.
CALL AT CAMERON'S, 88, KING-STREET. Two-button KID GLOVES, 1s 11½d; Twilled Silk Umbrella, 6s 11d, worth 12s 6d; Towels, 2s 11d a dozen; Calico, 2s 11d a dozen.
CAMERON'S NEW SHOP. Richly-trimmed LUSTRE Costumes, 16s 11d; French Pique COSTUMES, 9s 11d; the Newest Styles, the Choicest Designs in COSTUMES at CAMERON'S.
JUST OPENED at CAMERON'S. MILLINERY and Mantles, the most beautiful assortment at Cameron's. The UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN Departments are replete with NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS OPENED UP EVERY DAY.
PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.
At CAMERON'S NEW SILK and GLOVE EMPORIUM.

Borough Council Notices.

BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS.
FINAL NOTICE.
Proceedings will be commenced for the Recovery of all RATES not paid on or before the 10th instant.
By order. GEO. L. COLEMAN, Council-clerk.
Council-chambers, 2nd October, 1878.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the BOROUGH of FIVE DOCK, from 5th February, 1878 to 5th August, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

1878—February 6.		
To balance English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank		£96 16 [illegible]
June 26—To Government endowment		108 17 [illegible]
July 16—To fines Police Court		1 1 [illegible]
August 5—To rates:		
West Ward	£34 18 11	
East Ward	45 6 3	
		80 5 [illegible]
		£287 1 [illegible]
Balance due		59 4 1
		£346 5 [illegible]

EXPENDITURE.

1878—August 5.		
By works:		
EAST WARD.		
Iron Cove Road	£35 11 4	
Lyons Road	54 10 3	
Moiety North Road	20 9 5	
		£110 11 0
WEST WARD.		
Thomas and Henry streets	£15 0 0	
New Road	2 12 0	
Moiety North Road	20 9 5	
		£38 1 5
GENERAL EXPENSES:—		
Rent, £6 10s; valuers, £9	£15 10 0	
Salary, £3; delivering rate notices, £1 10s.	4 10 0	
Purchase Council Chambers	105 0 0	
Jetty expenses	10 11 10	
Advertising, 1877-8 to date	14 0 8	
Repairs Council Chambers	30 0 0	
Insurance, 15s 6d; stationery, £3 8s 9d	4 4 3	
Metal box	2 13 6	
Interest	2 12 6	
Cleaning jetty Lamp	2 0 0	
Ditto Council Chambers, 3s; lighting, &c., £1 0s 10d	1 3 10	
Sundries	5 7 11	
		£197 13 [illegible]
		£346 5 [illegible]

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers, or other documents in the possession or power of the Borough of Five Dock.
JOHN CROKER, Mayor.
We certify that all the books of account and vouchers or other documents in support thereof in the possession or power of the Borough of Five Dock, have been exhibited to us; that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account, vouchers, or other documents, and that the above account is correct.
S. W. MURRAY, HENRY GRIFFITHS, } Auditors.
HENRY F. MAXTED, Council-Clerk.
Council Chambers, Five Dock, September 14th 1878.

Tenders.

MR. WILL. MARTIN, Architect, requests whole or separate TENDERS for the Erection of a large Hotel and six Dwelling-houses, at Manly Beach. Plans, &c., on application at the office, 19, Hunter-street.

MR. WILL. MARTIN, Architect, requests whole or Separate TENDERS for the erection of an Hotel, Shop, and Dwelling at Paddington. Plans, &c., may be had at the Office, 19, Hunter-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Mr. WILL. MARTIN, Architect, requests TENDERS for the Erection of a Wesleyan Parsonage at Waverley. Plans, &c., may be had on application at the office, 19, Hunter-street, where tenders must be delivered.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS for Cottage Residence, off George-street West; to be delivered at my Office not later than 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 12th instant.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Jun., Architect, Park-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS for additions to two Stone Houses at Manly Beach, to be delivered at my office by 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Jun., Architect, Park-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS for additions and alterations to Villa at Ashfield, to be delivered at my office by 12 o'clock THIS DAY.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Jun., Architect, Park-street.

TENDERS for Plastering and Cementing. Plans at Vicar of Wakefield, Liverpool and Harbour streets.

HOTEL.—Cash buyer wants moderate sized HOUSE in town. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a savage Watch DOG. Apply W. S. Aggs, butcher, 33, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, 18 pairs of Tumbler PIGEONS, 2s 3d pair. Mr. HYMAN, Ennis-street, off Reynolds-street, Balmain.

ONE-QUART CHURN, 7s 6d. BUTTER in three minutes. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

RETRIEVER PUPS for SALE, from prize sire by imported dor. No. 1, Parker-lane, off Hay-st., Haymarket.

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Government Notices.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

STANMORE PLATFORM.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 7th October, 1878, the undermentioned Suburban Trains will stop at Stanmore Platform to set down and pick up passengers, viz.:—

From Sydney at 6.30, 7.30, 8.7, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.0, 5.35, 6.10, 7, 9.30, 10.30, and 11.15 p.m.

From Stanmore for Sydney at 6.25, 7.40, 8.22, 9.5, 9.59, 11.59 a.m., 2.25, 4.24, 6.39, 7.10, 7.50, 9.41, 10.41, and 11.25 p.m.

Additional Train from Sydney on Saturdays at 2 p.m.

Also Sunday Trains from Sydney at 8.45 a.m., 1.15, 3.15, 4.50, 5.5, and 9.5 p.m.

Sunday Trains will leave Stanmore for Sydney at 10.23 a.m., 6.27, 5.31, 6.24, 10.49 p.m.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, September 30, 1878.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

OVERLAND TO MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE RACES.

Return tickets, £8 each, will be issued from 21st October to 3rd November, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made with the Victorian Railway Department and with Messrs. Cobb and Co. (mail coach proprietors) for the through journey from Sydney to Melbourne overland for the convenience of those persons who are desirous of attending the approaching Cup Races to be held there.

The tickets will be available for one month, and can be obtained at Messrs. Cobb and Co.'s Office, Sydney.

To prevent overcrowding of the coaches tickets will be issued by Messrs. Cobb and Co. only, who will be able to regulate the days on which passengers can be accommodated.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 9th October, 1878.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 4th October, 1878.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, unless the Lessees execute and take delivery of the undermentioned Gold-mining leases within thirty days from this date, they will be declared void.

W. H. SUTTOR.

LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.

No. 50. David Beath and others; locality, Lake Cudgellico, county of Dowling, parish of Curangully; area, 7 a.; application No., Forbes 99.

No. 51. C. W. Goulstone and others; ditto ditto; 6 a.; No. 104.

TAMBAROORA AND TURON MINING DISTRICT.

No. 145. John Mongan; locality, Wattle Flat; area, 4 a.; application No., Sofala 591.

No. 147. Patrick Travers; Surface Hill, Wattle Flat; 6 a.; No. 599.

No. 148. Thomas Davis and others; Spring Creek, Muckerawa; 8 a.; Ironbarks; No. 13.

No. 149. Thomas Edwards; Specimen Hill, Muckerawa; 2 a.; No. 22.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 4th October, 1878.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.—NOTICE is hereby given that, unless within thirty days from the date hereof, the applicants for the undermentioned Gold-mining Lease furnish the Warden or Warden's Clerk with such a description of the land applied for as shall enable the Surveyor to find it, or attend on the ground and point out the boundary marks of such land, the application will be refused.

W. H. SUTTOR.

TAMBAROORA AND TURON MINING DISTRICT.

5250. Name: Walter Fleming, William Robert Byron, Patrick Hines, Francis M'Ever, Robert Hewett, and Thomas Dulhunty. Locality: Tweedy's Flat, Macquarie River. Area: 5 acres. Date of application: July 16, 1873.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 1st October, 1878.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 15th instant, from persons willing to supply 1000 Brass-bottomed Galleys, foolscap folio.

Sample galleys may be seen and further particulars, as well as forms of tender can be obtained at Government Stores, Circular Quay, or at the Government Printing Office, Phillip-street.

Each tenderer will be required to state the period in which he will be prepared to supply the galleys.

In the event of the Tender being accepted, the Contractor and his sureties must severally call at the office of the Crown Solicitor to execute and deliver the bond within fourteen days after the date of acceptance, failing which the contract may either be advertised anew or another Tender accepted.

Tenders to be addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, and endorsed "Tender for Brass-bottomed Foolscap Folio Galleys."

H. E. COHEN.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 1st October, 1878.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 15th instant, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Government Printing Office:—

One Universal Demy Printing-machine.

Two Royal Albion Printing Presses.

Further particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from either the Superintendent of Stores or the Government Printer.

Tenderers must state the period in which the Machine and Presses will be supplied, and the successful Tenderer will also be required to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, and endorsed "Tender for Printing Presses, &c."

H. E. COHEN.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 4th October, 1878.

TENDERS will be received at this office, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 15th instant, for building a clinker-built WHALEBOAT for the Customs Station at Wollongong.

Specifications may be obtained on application at the Office of the Marine Board.

H. E. COHEN.

General Post Office, Sydney, 7th October, 1878.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has this day been opened at WICKHAM.

J. F. BURNS.

Tenders.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

TO TOBACCONISTS, FANCY GOODS TRADE, and others.

In the Assigned Estate of a Sydney Merchant.

The whole of the STOCK of the above, consisting of Pipes, Cigars, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, together with Fixtures, consisting of Desk, Copying Press, &c., to be sold by tender; the highest tender not necessarily accepted.

Lists of stock, and further information, at Messrs. KLEIN and BUTSCHKE'S, 179, Pitt-street.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of DRINKWATER and CO., Storekeepers, &c., Grafton.—TENDERS are hereby invited until MONDAY, the 14th day of October, for the Purchase of the Assets in this Estate, consisting of a large and varied stock of goods usually found in a leading country store, book debts and working plant, either conjointly or separately. The stock is now open for inspection on the premises, where lists, forms of tender, and every information can be obtained; or from the undersigned,

J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., Trade Assignees and Accountants, George and Wynyard streets.

TO BUILDERS.—Fresh TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a Public School and Teacher's Residence, at Belmore, near Canterbury.

The buildings are to be constructed of brick.

Amended plans and specifications may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, on application at the Architect's Office, 165, Pitt-street; to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Public School, Belmore," are to be delivered on or before TUESDAY, October 29th.

Security will be required for the due performance of the work.

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect to the Council of Education.

October 9th, 1878.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited for Painting, Papering, and sundry Repairs to be performed to the COMMERCIAL BANK at YASS.

Specifications may be seen on application to the Managers of the Commercial Banks at Yass and Goulburn, and at the Architect's office, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before TUESDAY, 22nd October.

MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—FRESH TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of STABLE OFFICES at BURWOOD.

Plans and Specifications, as altered, may be seen on application at the Architect's Office, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before MONDAY, 21st October.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the Architect's Office.

MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS and SAILMAKERS.—TENDERS are invited for the necessary Repairs, Refit, and Supplies to the barque Phœnix. Specification can be seen and full particulars obtained from Captain R. P. WARD, at the office of

BEILBY and CO.

Pitt-street, October 8.

TENDERS are invited for Supplying New Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks and Spars, to the Swedish barque Java, now lying outside Rowntree's Floating Dock.

Application to be made on board to the captain, who will give the necessary particulars. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

BINGLE, WHITE, and CO., Agents, 57, Pitt-street.

TENDERS will be received up to the 21st instant, for the RIGHT to SELL LIQUORS and REFRESHMENTS in the Pavilion and elsewhere, on the ALBERT GROUND on the DAY of its SALE in BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,—PRINCE of WALES' BIRTHDAY.

T. W. CRAWLEY, Hunter-street.

TENDERS will be received up to the 18th instant, for the building and completion of a HOUSE in Norwood-street, Petersham. Apply to Mr. G. B. GOUGH, 150, Pitt-street, next City Bank.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the Erection of alterations and additions, Canterbury Road, Ashfield. Plans and particulars at my office, 205, York-street.

A. THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

TENDERS.—The Trustees of Flagstaff Hill Reserve invite TENDERS for Cutting down the Rocks on the west side of the hill, up to TUESDAY, October 15th.

Apply at the Observatory.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of an ANGLICAN CHURCH at COWRA.

Plans and specification may be seen at my office, where tenders are to be delivered on the 23rd instant.

A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Jun., Architect, Park and Pitt streets.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate Tenders are invited until the 12th instant, for the erection of a detached Residence at St. Leonards. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 183, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a five-roomed HOUSE. Plan and specification at 18, Marshall-street, Surry Hills.

TENDERS wanted to purchase Drain Pipes at CONLON and COTTER'S, Broughton-street, Glebe.

TENDERS for Government works. QUANTITIES by C. MAYES, Architect and Engineer, 157, Castlereagh-street.

TENDERS required for Plastering. Apply corner of Crown and Campbell streets, Surry Hills.

Public Notices.

TO THE OLD FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE EAST END JUVENILE MISSION.

The following appeal by the honorary Director of the East End Juvenile Mission is published in the hope that the assistance of all well-wishers of a good and benevolent work may be enlisted in its behalf. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Greenland, Kent House, Burwood, who has kindly undertaken to forward them to the committee in London.

"To the old Friends and Supporters of the East End Juvenile Mission.—Dear Friends,—My experience of your fellowship in the work during many years convinces me that it is not needful to adduce any new argument to prove to you that homeless and destitute children have a strong claim upon the hearts of Christians. Indeed, what man or woman who knows anything even of natural tenderness can turn heedlessly from the cry of a child in distress or pain? And is it not a fact that our Homes at Ilford and Stepney derive their chief interest from the circumstance that they are the practical expression of that universal compassion for defenceless childhood which all men have felt more or less, but to which Christian men are peculiarly susceptible? By means of these Homes the otherwise unheard or unnoticed anguish of destitute little ones has found in numberless instances an immediate and through God's blessing, effectual relief. It is with a sorrowful heart, therefore, I write to inform you that these Homes are now in such straits that immediate succour is absolutely necessary if they are still to maintain their Christlike work of rescuing 'Nobody's Children.' Our funds for sustaining the Homes and the work generally have been, for some time, quite exhausted. The difficulty of maintenance is, therefore, so great that I have been requested to make known the state of the case to all who have hitherto sympathised and assisted, in the earnest hope that each will respond, if only by a small donation, so as to enable my committee to carry on without without diminution the important mission work for which they are now responsible. It is with great reluctance, and only at the committee's request, that I have indited the above; and I have asked them to add a brief postcript, which will yet further assure all who read this letter of the reality and urgency of 'the present distress.'

"I am, dear friends,

"Faithfully yours in the Master's service,

"THOS. J. BARNARDO, Hon. Director.

"18 and 20, Stepney Causeway, London, E."

"In announcing the urgent necessity which exists for immediate assistance, Dr. Barnardo has but responded to the request of the committee of the East End Juvenile Mission that he should prepare an appeal to all the friends and sympathisers of the work under his care; and most heartily do the committee endorse the few words he has written on the subject.

"It will be the cause of unmingled satisfaction and rejoicing to the committee if so liberal a response shall be made to this appeal that no department of the mission shall be crippled from want of funds, and no destitute boy or girl applying for relief shall have to be turned away from the otherwise open doors of the Homes.

"It is only necessary that we should add that in these institutions between 600 and 700 homeless orphan, neglected, or destitute children of both sexes are now being maintained, and trained for virtuous and industrious Christian lives.

(Signed) "CAIRNS, President.

"KINNAIRD, Vice-President.

"S. G. SHEPPARD, Chairman of Committee.

"WILLIAM FOWLER, Treasurer.

"July 4, 1875."

WE HAVE this day appointed Mr. J. H. DECENT to act as ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, in the place of Mr. LAURENCE LEVY. Mr. Levy is no longer authorised to transact any business on our account.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.

108, Pitt-street, October 1, 1878.

AT A MEETING, held at the Court-house, Campbelltown, on October 7, E. H. Fieldhouse, Esq., J.P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved.—"That a testimonial should be initiated by the friends of HENRY ARKEL SMITH, Esq., C.P.S., who is on the eve of his departure from this district, after a residence of many years holding important appointments under the Government, in appreciation of his services as an efficient and obliging officer; he leaves to fill a more important situation, and carries with him the good wishes of every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance or who had occasion officially to come in contact with him.

ESTATE of the late Mrs. TOWNS, the Widow of the late Hon. R. Towns, deceased.—All persons having CLAIMS against the late Mrs. TOWNS, are requested to forward the same, with full particulars thereof, addressed to the care of

WILLIAM BARKER, Solicitor, Hunter-street.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies for shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.

DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.

Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. G. BISHOP (late with Fletcher, Brothers, Park-street), is duly authorized to receive Moneys, Orders, and transact business on our account.

GEO. FLETCHER and SON, Ironmongers and Ironfounders, Oxford-street; Foundry, Waverley.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of JOHN BALFREY, late of Parramatta, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Warder, deceased.

PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, 26 Victoria, No. 12, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims upon, or being otherwise interested in, the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, are requested to send in full particulars of such claims to the undersigned, under cover to the Executor, on or before the thirty-first day of October next, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased in terms of the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this thirtieth day of September, A.D. 1878.

JOHN DAWSON and SON, Proctors for the said Executor, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confine themselves exclusively to a General Commission Business, are well acquainted with Australian requirements, and possess special facilities for purchasing goods to the best advantage in the English markets.

Indents should be accompanied by cash remittances, or bank letters of credit, to insure full trade discounts. Account sales of produce under consignment rendered promptly, and net proceeds invested to order, every attention being devoted to the eligible shipment and insurance of all goods passing through their hands.

B. S. LLOYD and CO., 3, George Yard, Lombard-street, London.

References—Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED are purchasers of Wool, Tin, Copper, Pearlshell, Copra, Tallow, and all descriptions of Colonial Produce, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to them for sale. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

VICTORIA VARNISH COMPANY.

ALEX. BORTHWICK begs to notify that he has REMOVED to more central premises 229, George-street, opposite Bridge-street; and takes this opportunity of thanking his customers for past favours, and begs to inform them that he has just opened a large and select stock of Paperhangings, Oils, Colours, Brushware, and every description of Painters' Materials; also, he wishes to call especial attention to his large and choice variety of Marble and Enamelled Slate Mantelpieces.

No 73-64. Town Hall, Sydney, 7th October, 1878.

SENIOR-SERGEANT WALLINGS'S FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions in aid of the Fund for the relief of the family of the late Senior-sergeant WALLINGS, who was recently shot near Dubbo, will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

JAMES MERRIMAN, Mayor.

LADIES' UNITED EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION.

£400 is required for the purchase of a GOSPEL TENT FOR THE POOR OF SYDNEY.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Millard, 558, George-street; Miss Leslie, Hunter's Hill; Miss Munro, Forest Lodge; Miss J. Taylor, Balmain; Miss Wright, Dawes Point; Miss Pemell, Newtown. M. PERDRIAU, Balmain, Hon. Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Worthy Grand Lodge of Australasia will be OPENED by Delegates from Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New South Wales, at Temperance Hall, Sydney, on MONDAY, October 14. Programme will be fully advertised in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of Saturday, October 12.

ACCOUNTANT, GENERAL AGENT, &c.—H. S. S. BOND, Temporary Office, 379, George-street (over Tucker and Co.'s).

TESTIMONIAL.

"Sydney, 1st October, 1878.

"Dear Mr. Bond,—As your connection with us is now about to terminate, in consequence of our finally retiring from business, it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure we bear testimony to the manner in which you discharged the duties of principal bookkeeper and accountant for the long period of over twenty-three years. These duties were very onerous, requiring the exercise of no small amount of intelligence and untiring perseverance to discharge them efficiently, and this you succeeded in doing to our entire satisfaction. We cannot speak in too high terms of your character in general, and to the invaluable services you have rendered to us since you first entered our office. As a small token of our appreciation of your worth, and of the faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to you, we now enclose herewith our cheque for £500, of which we beg your acceptance. Although we are now parting from each other in so far as business is concerned, we trust that the friendship which has existed between us so long will still continue, and that we may hear of your future success in life, a matter which will always be a source of interest and pleasure to us.

"We are, yours truly,

"P. N. RUSSELL and Co."

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY PAYMENT falls due THIS DAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 10 and 5, and 7 and 9 in the EVENING, at the Offices, 267, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

Shares and all information can be obtained from

JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES HAMSELL, of Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, fireman.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named insolvent intends to apply to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at the Court-house Room, King-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, that the estate of him, the said Charles Hamsell, may be released from sequestration upon the grounds appearing in and by the affidavits of the Insolvent and ALBERT CHAPMAN filed herein.

Dated this ninth day of October, A.D. 1878.

ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN, Solicitor for Insolvent.

I HEREBY CAUTION the public against giving CREDIT on my account to my WIFE, or any other person, without my written authority. I will not be answerable for the same.

CHAS. P. BALMER, Newtown Road.

October 10.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, CATHERINE POTTER, she having left her home without any just reason.

JOHN POTTER.

Burwood, October 9.

ALL CLAIMS against the Eight-hour Demonstration Committee to be sent to Hall's Hotel, George and Goulburn streets, on or before FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

H. BARNES, Hon. Secretary.

IMPOUNDED at Newtown Pound, 29th September.—White COW, branded RL on rump; white COW, black COW, light strawberry COW, two red and white HEIFERS—all branded GL on rump. If not released, will be sold 17th October, 1878.

IMPROVEMENT IN GAS STOVES.—The inventor will attend daily at the stores of the undersigned, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to explain the advantages of his improvement in GAS COOKING STOVES, and how to use them economically.

F. LASSETTER and CO. (Limited), 421, George-street, Sydney.

THE LATE REV. W. B. CLARKE, F.R.S.

It is proposed by the Royal Society of New South Wales to raise a fund to commemorate the name of the Rev. W. B. CLARKE, and his services to this colony. The Memorial is intended to take the form of an annual course of Lectures on Geology, free to the public, to be delivered under the auspices of the Royal Society, and also of a Gold Medal to be given from time to time as a reward of meritorious contributions to geological science. Subscriptions are now solicited, payable to any of the officers of the Royal Society; or to the Hon. Treasurer of the fund, A. S. WEBSTER, Esq., Royal Society's Room, Elizabeth-street.

J. SMITH, C. MOORE, Vice-Presidents.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

1879.

Amount already advertised	...	£5079	17	0
Since received—				
Mr. J. E. Pemell	...	5	0	0
Price, Hindmarsh	...	3	3	0
A. A. Dangar	...	10	10	0
W. Stinson	...	1	1	0

NOTICE.—REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL.—The same quality we have made the last three years can now be obtained at all the principal grocers; wholesale from

J. REDGATE and SON, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Several firms at present offering an article called Patent Meal, with the assurance it is of similar quality to that made by us. They are only imitations of our manufacture.

J. REDGATE and SON.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

SUMMONS UNDER ORDER NISI TO SHOW CAUSE AGAINST COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.

No. 14,331.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To CHARLES COWPER, Esquire, Sheriff of New South Wales, or his lawful Deputy.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS upon the petition of ROBERT GRAY, ROBERT JAMES GRAY, and ROBERT WELTON HOGG, trading as Robert Gray, Son, and Co., of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, wholesale drapers, presented to His Honor, the Chief Commissioner of insolvent estates for the colony of New South Wales, upon the third (3rd) day of October, instant, 1878, it is set forth that JOSEPH TARRANT, of No. 247, Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, and of Arthurville, Norwood, Petersham, Draper, is indebted to the Petitioners in the sum of £243 3s 8d, for or in respect of a Promissory Note, made by the said Joseph Tarrant in favour of the said Petitions, now overdue and unpaid. And that the said Joseph Tarrant, having personal property within the said colony, did on the thirtieth (30th) day of September last depart from his dwelling-house with intent to defeat and delay his creditors in obtaining payment for their just debts. And that the said Joseph Tarrant did thereby commit an act of insolvency. And the said Petitioners prayed that the Estate of the said Joseph Tarrant might be Sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Whereupon, on reading said petition, and the affidavits filed in support thereof, it was directed by an order made by the said Chief Commissioner, bearing date the third (3rd) day of October, 1878, that said estate be placed under sequestration, until the same should, by his sentence, be adjudged to be sequestrated for the benefit of the creditors of the said Joseph Tarrant, or the said petition be discharged according to law. And the said Chief Commissioner appointed Mr. ALFRED SANDEMAN, to be the Official Assignee of said estate. You are therefore hereby required to summon the said Joseph Tarrant, that he be before the said Chief Commissioner, at the Court Room, King-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of October instant, at the hour of 11 a.m., to show cause, if he have any, why his estate should not by such sentence be adjudged to be so sequestrated. And if the said Joseph Tarrant intend such cause to show, let him on or before the fourteenth day of October instant, file in the office of the Registrar in Insolvency a written statement thereof. And you will before the said seventeenth day of October instant, return this writ, with whatever you have done thereupon.

Witness the Honorable Sir JAMES MARTIN, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, and of our reign the forty-second.

ARTHUR HENRY (L.S.), Registrar in Insolvency.

Creditor's Attorneys—Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and EVANS.

NOTICE.—JAS. C. LLOYD and CO. have removed from the Cosmopolitan Wharf to their new offices, No. 1, Change Alley, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEIKLEJOHN and M'RAE, my successors, have undertaken to collect my DEBTS, and those indebted will please be prompt in payments, and oblige

MYLES M'RAE, Bolwarra, Hunter River.

BOWER and FLORENCE, Manufacturers of Polished Granite Monuments, Tombs, Chimneypieces, Columns, &c.,

Spittal Granite Works, Aberdeen.

Having been appointed agents for the above firm, we are prepared to indent for and get out with dispatch all descriptions of Polished Granite Work, according to the beautiful designs and samples of stone now on view, an inspection of which is invited.

Prices and all information given on application.

The trade liberally dealt with.

SARGENT and COLLIE, 13, Macquarie-place, Agents, N.S.W.

REMOVAL.—Dr. F. HILLER, Surgeon and Homœopathic Physician, has REMOVED to No. 1, Hyde Park-terrace. Hours from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS FIELD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Gingerbeer, Aerated Water Makers, Bottle Dealers, and others are hereby cautioned not to use, buy, sell, or destroy any of my Registered Glass Gingerbeer Bottles, made of blue glass, marked Summons and Co., with trade mark—a kangaroo—on one side. JAMES SUMMONS, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Avoid the Insolvent Court. W. BRYANT and CO., Public Accountants, 120, Elizabeth-st.

Horses and Vehicles.

FIRST-CLASS set Brown's silver mounted Buggy Harness, gent.'s Saddle, Bridle Girths, 50s. 8, Oxford-st.

THE LARGEST and BEST-SELECTED STOCK of American BUGGIES and CARRIAGES in the Australian colonies, from builders of the highest reputation in the United States, built expressly to suit requirements of the colonies, under special instructions.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers of every description of American Merchandise.—Stores and Offices, York-street, Wynyard-square.

Every vehicle bears our plate as importers, to serve as guarantee.

FOR SALE, the imported Arab Stallion "SHANGHAI," winner of many races in India. Prize taker in Sydney and Singleton. In fine condition for the coming season, very quiet, a good hack, and could be turned out with mares. Can be inspected at Baroona. For price and particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. A. DANGAR

Baroona, Singleton.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality, single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

GIBSON'S HORSE BAZAAR, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.—Horses and Buggies for Sale or Hire.

FOR SALE, light harness saddle HORSE. Apply G. DEAN, opposite Post-office, Balmain.

FOR SALE, a good saddle MARE, a perfect hack, with saddle and bridle. BURROWS and GLEESON, Royal Cellars, George-street.

AMERICAN HARNESS of every description, from celebrated makers, direct.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers, York-street and Wynyard-square.

WANTED, fifty (50) good upstanding HORSES, for New South Wales Express and Parcel Delivery Company (Limited). Apply to Mr. Mackenzie, Manager, Royal Hotel.

WANTED, Twenty-five EXPRESS WAGGONS, to be delivered within fourteen days from date. Apply, stating price, terms, &c., to Mr. MACKENZIE, Manager New South Wales Express and Parcel Delivery Company (Limited), Royal Hotel, George-street.

AMERICAN BUGGIES and HARNESS.—Now landing ex JON. CHASE, S. B. ALLEN, and MEMNON, direct from NEW YORK.

The largest and most fashionable assortment of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and HARNESS ever imported from the UNITED STATES (built to my special order), by well-known makers, and at prices that defy competition.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and price lists forwarded on application to

W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, nearly new, for SALE, cheap. SAM. BARR, Waterloo Meat Market, Botany Road.

AMERICAN BUGGIES, American BUGGIES. American Buggies £28, American Buggies £28. £42 with Leather Tops, £42.

We are now selling our Large Stock of American Buggies at greatly reduced prices, to make room for fresh shipments of the best, cheapest, and largest assortment ever introduced into the market.

To arrive, per Jonathan Chase, T. A. Goddard, Stillman B. Allen, and Memnon,

Top and no-top Trays, Kensington Trotters, Piano Box, Whitechapels and Jump-seat Buggies, Ladies' Basket and Canopy-top, Physicians, Prince Alfred, Berlin and Rumble Phaetons. Ladies' Phaetons, Ladies' Phaetons.

Just unpacked, ex C. C. Chapman and T. J. Southard, a lot of those beautiful Canopy-tops and C. Spring Basket Phaetons, by the best New York builders, and to the order of

KEAREY, BROTHERS, Importers, 290, Pitt-street.

WANTED to SELL a SPRING-CART. Apply WM. H. WESTAWAY, Hargrave-street, Paddington.

FOR SALE, first-class Grained CAB and set plated Harness, on terms. Drury's Boardinghouse, 159, Clarence-st.

HANDSOME thoroughbred Stallion, 70 guineas; bay quiet buggy sociable and saddle Horse, £25. KNIGHT.

NEW Spring-cart, Horse, and Harness, £24; single Buggy, £16; new Saddles, 50s. KNIGHT.

DOUBLE-SEAT Buggy, brake, lamps, and harness, £25; light tray Buggy, £22. KNIGHT, Castlereagh-st.

NEW buggy Sociable, £45; covered Waggonette, £40; new Waggon, carry 30 cwt., £40. KNIGHT.

STRONG SPRING-CART and HARNESS, cheap, for SALE. A. MANCER, 487 Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TWO good Saddle COBS, with Saddles and Bridles, for SALE, cheap. A. MANCER, 487, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a new VAN and HARNESS. Apply BUDD'S Hotel, Palmer and Liverpool streets.

FOR SALE, a good Saddle and Harness PONY. 515, Pitt-street, Haymarket.

A YOUNG HORSE for SALE; trial both saddle and harness. 92, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, a buggy and saddle HORSE. Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

TO Cab Proprietors and others.—A first-class HORSE for SALE, young and sound, and very fast trotter. Apply to BRUSHGROVE, Stanmore Road, opposite new Wesleyan College gate.

Coal, Firewood, &c.

TRY our noted ESK BANK COAL, 20s; Wood, 18s; weighed and delivered. W. HARRIS, Hay-st., and branches.

MOUNTAIN COAL and every other description of fuel, best quality. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

Medical, Chemicals &c.

ROW'S EMBROCATION, or FARMER'S FRIEND, may be had of all chemists and storekeepers. 3s 6d per bottle.

JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT, may be had of all chemists and storekeepers. Pots, 1s & 1s 6d each.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. Sold everywhere.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins by all chemists.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Only reliable remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements. Recommended by the faculty. Refuse useless substitutes. All chemists. Agents, ELLIOTT, BROS.

CORALINE. CORALINE.

Patronized by His Excellency SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, Governor of New South Wales; and the Honorable LADY ROBINSON. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, Governor of Queensland.

The Dentrifice par Excellence.

CORALINE, a liquid dentrifice, in most modern and conveniently sprinkler stoppered bottles, bearing the signature of THOMAS BAKER, Surgeon Dentist, Maryborough,

is not only safe and effectual, but economical in use. A few drops sprinkled on the brush produce a copious froth of most agreeable flavour, remove tartar and discolourations, and leave the teeth surpassingly white and clean. Price, 2s 6d a bottle.

Wholesale Agents—ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, TAYLER and CO., MYERS and SOLOMON, Sydney.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all ailments of the urinary organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional) gravel and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

F. J. CLARKE, Sole Proprietor, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, England.

CHURCHILL'S SIRUPS OF LIME, IRON, AND SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, Pitt-street.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S PILLS DANDELION.—The great Liver Remedy, without calomel or mercury. They clear the liver, stomach, head, and kidneys, free the skin of humours, and purify the blood. 446, George-street.

CALDER'S SAPONACEOUS DENTINE, for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, for SALE at all chemists, and at BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.'S, Sole Agents, York-street, Wynyard-square.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Comfort to all.—Sudden change of temperature, too liberal diet, and exposure are constantly producing diseases which would be readily avoided by a few doses of those purifying pills, which act most kindly on stomach, liver, and bowels. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, and all druggists.

Stock and Stations.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).

London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney.

Capital, £2,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN BOARD:

James Macbain, Esq., M.L.A.

Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.

Edmond Mackenzie Young, Esq.

CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP of WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.

Spring-street. W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.

WILKINSON, MINCHIN, and LAVENDER, Stock and Station Agents.

Wagga Wagga, Hay, and Sydney,

Agents for

Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne

Ryan and Hammond, ditto

W. and J. Raleigh, ditto

J. G. Dougharty and Co., ditto

Corresponding Agents all over the colonies.

Sydney Office: Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 20,000 Store WETHERS, from 3 to 4 years. State price and terms

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK, 171, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, three first-class young COWS, newly calved, and very quiet. M. Walsh, Randwick Dairy.

Auction Sales.

SALES DAILY, at WOOLLER'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.—Horses, carts, buggies, &c., &c.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar, daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Twenty-four Head Broken and Unbroken Horses.

To be sold at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. William Short to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

24 head of broken and unbroken horses, consisting of HEAVY DRAUGHT COLTS and FILLIES.

Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

A bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness; double-seated buggy, nearly new, built by Angus.

Horses, Drays, Chaffcutter, &c.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

Three horses, stanch in collar, subject to trial

Three town drays, with tarpaulins and sundries; all being sold in consequence of the owner retiring from business

Chestnut Gelding, Cab, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

A chestnut gelding, cab, and harness, all in good condition.

BAY SADDLE and HARNESS PONY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

A bay pony, broken to saddle and harness; good buggy pony.

Two Handsome Children's or Boys' Ponies.

A well-bred Mare, broken to saddle and harness.

An American built Buggy and Set of Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, the following, being property of a gentleman having no further use for them,

Two handsome childrens' or boys' ponies, with good action, very quiet, and used to be ridden by boys

Two ponies' bridles, and saddles

A bay mare, well-bred, with good action, fast, and suitable for a medical gentleman, or any person wanting a really good animal; she is broken to saddle and harness

An American built buggy and harness.

The ponies can be seen at the Bazaar on Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

30 HEAD OF YOUNG HORSES, bred by David Berry, Esq., Coolangatta, Shoalhaven, to be sold at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY, 14th instant.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from David Berry, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock,

30 head of young horses, suitable for harness purposes, being well bred and in first-rate condition. Some of them would make excellent buggy and saddle horses, and a number are suitable for 'bus purposes.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from Mr. F. Walters, Yass, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, October 10, at 2 o'clock,

25 head very superior horses; a well-selected lot, comprising heavy draught colts and fillies, by CHAMPION, and some very handsome upstanding horses, suitable for omnibuses, carriages, and cabs; the whole in first-class condition.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from R. L. Hall, Esq., Yass, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, October 10, at 2 o'clock,

20 head very superior horses, an exceedingly well-selected lot, and the whole in splendid condition, comprising very handsome pairs, match chestnut carriage horses, and creamy buggy ponies, and some really first-class horses by the well-known coaching stallion CHATTERBOX, and the celebrated hunter HIGHFLYER, both prize-winners at the recent Yass Pastoral Exhibition.

TO STUDMASTERS.

T. S. CLIBBORN has been instructed by P. W. Andersen, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, October 11, at half-past 2 o'clock,

Brown mare BUDGERIGAH, foaled 1866, by Kelpie (imported) out of Quail, by Commissioner out of Queen of Sheba, by St. Giles from Queen of Beauty, by Dover (imported) out of Tossina, by Toss out of Penelope, by Phantom dam a Woful mare, her dam Zealot's dam, by Rubens, with filly foal by Maribyrnong, at foot.

NOTE.—The attention of studmasters requiring a really first-class mare is directed to the above sale. The two animals will be sold as one lot, and WITHOUT RESERVE.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from Mr. John Phillips to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, TO-MORROW, Friday, October 11th, at 2 o'clock,

30 head very superior horses, comprising 16 heavy draught colts from Clift's celebrated Breeza stud; 3 very handsome carriage horses, and one match pair piebald ponies.

The whole are in excellent condition, and are described as one of the best lots that ever left Maitland.

SUPERIOR HARNESS HORSES.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m.,

Two very superior young horses. Any trial given in harness or saddle.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. B. Richards, to sell at his yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th instant.

200 head of prime Fat BULLOCKS, from Yarraldool, and will positively be forward.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,

900 prime fat wethers, in lots, from his noted Molong paddocks, and fully 60 lbs.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,

1000 prime fat wethers, in lots from the Murrumbidgee, and 56 lbs.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. T. and S. Learmonth, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,

130 prime Fat BULLOCKS, in lots, from their noted Groongal station, Riverina.

N.B.—The attention of lovers of well-bred stock is directed to this sale, as they will be found, on inspection, to be superior, for breeding and quality, to anything ever seen in the Sydney market.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. M'Kenzie, Bros., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,

1000 prime and weighty fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by John Leitch, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,

1525 prime and weighty fat shorn wethers, from his noted Berry Jerry Station, and trucked at Wagga, and represented 57-lb.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by — Larkin, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,

Prime and weighty fat paddock bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by southern agents to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,

1000 prime and weighty fat wethers.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. Cooper, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 10th October, at 11 o'clock,

60 head of prime fat cattle, from Lake George.

Fat Lambs. Fat Calves.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, the 10th October, at 3 o'clock,

40 prime fat calves, from Sutton Forest

100 ditto ditto lambs, from Cootamundra

20 ditto ditto ditto, from G. T. Loder, Singleton, superior to the last lot.

FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from Messrs. C. and H. Dunn to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock,

100 exceedingly prime fat cattle, from the celebrated Arthursleigh paddocks.

FAT LAMBS. FAT SHEEP. FAT LAMBS.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from F. F. Gibson, Esq., Carragabil, to sell by auction, at his Stock Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2 o'clock,

200 exceedingly prime fat lambs

100 very prime and heavy fat ewes.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at his Stock Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,

30 very superior milch cows, with calves, springers, and dry cattle.

At 1 o'clock,

45 prime fat calves, from Picton and Sutton Forest

90 corn-fed porkers, from Camden and Menangle.

At 2 o'clock,

200 prime fat lambs, from F. F. Gibson, Esq.

100 prime and heavy fat ewes, from ditto.

EXTENSIVE DISPERSION OF BATES'S SHORTHORNS.

RICHARD GIBSON and CO., in conjunction with Messrs. POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO., are instructed by Mr. C. B. Fisher to sell by public auction near Melbourne, without the slightest reserve, on MONDAY, 4th November next, at 11 o'clock sharp,

9 pure Shorthorn stud bulls, from 2 to 3 years old, got by Washington (imported) out of cows the direct progeny of imported stock on both sides

25 pure Shorthorn stud bulls, 1 to 6 years old, got by Agamemnon (imported) out of cows the direct descendants of imported stock

15 pure Shorthorn stud bulls, from 3 to 12 months old, got by Agamemnon (imported) out of cows the direct descendants of imported stock

45 pure Shorthorn cows, the direct progeny of imported stock

39 pure Shorthorn heifers, got by Washington (imported), out of cows the direct progeny of imported stock on both sides

32 pure Shorthorn heifers, 3 months to 2 years, got by Agamemnon (imported), out of cows the direct progeny of imported stock on both sides

1 pure Shorthorn stud bull, Agamemnon (imported), got by 5th Duke of Wetherby (28,473); dam, Miss Frederick

1 pure Shorthorn stud bull, Maribyrnong, got by Oxford Cherry Duke (32,016); dam, Miss Frederick

170 head.

The foundation of this herd was laid by Mr. C. B. Fisher in the year 1854, by importations from England, out of the best herds, containing the choicest lines of the Oxford and Duchess strains of Bate's blood, and the cattle now to be sold are the direct descendants from the above importations. The whole of the cattle have been most carefully bred, due regard being paid to obtain great size and quality.

This sale was advertised last year, but, owing to the severity of the drought, was postponed. Now the season having thoroughly broken up, Mr. Fisher has decided to sell, without the slightest reserve, on the day above named.

Catalogues can be obtained at the offices of the agents.

Onions. Onions.

R. N. SADLEAR will sell by auction, on Struth's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

200 bags onions, now landing, in fine condition.

EASTERN CREEK, near ROOTY-HILL STATION.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

The Proprietor Leaving the District.

WELLS and SMITH have received instructions from Mr. T. B. Anson, Hurquelis Cottage, Eastern Creek, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his valuable dairy stock, consisting of

40 head milking cows with calves

60 ditto springers, steers, and heifers

60 ditto mixed cattle

25 ditto saddle horses

Dairy utensils

Farming implements

Harness, &c.

Poultry and pigs

Household furniture and effects

Empty cases and fowl coops

Lease of house and farm.

Luncheon provided. No reserve.

Terms, cash.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, EVERY DAY, at 10 o'clock, Wood, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Newtown R. Station, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, Wood, &c.

STOCK SALE.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,

Fat calves, lambs, pigs, &c.

20 prime fat calves, from — Osborne, Esq.

40 ditto ditto, per rail

35 ditto ditto, per steamer

20 ditto ditto lambs, from J. Russell, Esq.

20 ditto ditto ditto, per rail

40 ditto ditto pigs, per steamer

50 ditto ditto ditto, per rail.

At half-past 12 o'clock,

Milch cows, dry cattle and springers.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour, at 10 o'clock, Billet wood, &c.

SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour at 10, Billet wood, &c.

At Newtown Station, at 3 o'clock,

Billet wood, &c.

PARKER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 716, George-street (rear of Square and Compass Hotel), on FRIDAY, 11th October, at 10 o'clock,

Poultry and pigs.

At 12 o'clock,

100 cases oranges, potatoes, and farm produce.

At 2 o'clock,

An assortment of groceries, teas, crockery, holloware, ironmongery, &c., &c.

NO RESERVE.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10, at 2 o'clock,

Sheepskins.

And at half-past 2 o'clock,

Bales wool.

Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2 o'clock sharp,

Sheepskins.

And at half-past 2,

Bales wool.

Terms, cash.

Under Bill of Sale.

LENEHAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 405, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10, at 11 a.m., sharp,

The entire stock of a general store, removed to the above Rooms for convenience of sale. The stock is well assorted, consisting of teas, sugars, oilmen's stores, crockery, ironmongery, drapery, weights, scales, &c.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

On the Premises, 86, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo,

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in Crimson Rep

Loo Table, Pier Glass, Cornice and Curtains, Sideboard, Dining Tables, Carpets and Matting, Oleographs, Couch, Chairs, Lamps, Cutlery, Glass and China, Chests Drawers, Bedsteads and Bedding, Washstands and Ware, Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, and Requisites.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Clarence to sell by public auction, at his residence, 86, Dowling-street, THIS DAY, at 11,

The whole of his superior furniture and effects.

Without reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,

The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. David Bernstine, of Castlereagh-street—Clothing at 10 o'clock, sundries at half-past 10 o'clock, and jewellery at 11 o'clock.

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and other Rings, Alberts, Chains, Brooches, Earrings, &c.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Burt, of Parramatta-street.

FRIDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION of DIAMOND, TURQUOISE, GARNET, CORAL, and FINEST GOLD JEWELLERY.

Ex s.s. Whampoa, from London.

Personally selected by a great connoisseur from the stock of the well-known and celebrated COURT JEWELLERS of EUROPE.

Messrs. H. A. GRANICHSTAEDTER, of Wien, and Messrs. JOH. HUEBER, of Wien.

The selection comprises

LADIES' MARQUIS RINGS, magnificently set with Diamonds, Turquoise, Garnets, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS, elegantly set with diamonds, GARNETS, TURQUOISE, ROSE-COLOURED CORAL, &c.

HANDSOME PENDANT and BROOCH, composed of various rare stones from India

NECKLET and EARRINGS of extraordinary beauty and rarity, mounted with 17 ARABIC GOLD COINS

MASSIVE PEARL PIN, set as a LOHNGRIEN HELMET

ELEGANT BROOCHES and SCARF PINS, set with Genuine Antique Cameos from EGYPT

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-COLOURED CORAL BROOCHES, EARRINGS, and Scarf Pins, artistically carved, and of great rarity

EARRINGS, MASSIVELY SET WITH TURQUOISE, DIAMONDS, Garnets, &c.

SOLITAIRES AND SHIRT STUDS, IN PEARLS OF GREAT purity and match

NECKLETS, BROOCHES, and EARRINGS, in Suites, in Garnets, all splendid stones

HANDSOME VEST BUTTONS, in sets, in ROSE-COLOURED CORAL.

A very CHOICE COLLECTION of ROSE-COLOURED CORAL and TURQUOISE BUTTONS, assorted,

for manufacturing purposes, &c., &c.

To Jewellers, Connoisseurs, Private Gentlemen, Collectionists, and the Trade generally.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have been favoured with instructions to sell by AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, at their Rooms, 141, PITT-STREET, on FRIDAY, 11th October, at 11 a.m.,

THE CHOICEST SHIPMENT OF JEWELLERY that has ever been offered under the hammer.

THE COLLECTION has been made by a great CONNOISSEUR (at present visiting Europe) and selected from the beautiful stocks of

Messrs. H. A. GRANICHSTAEDTER, and Messrs. JOH. HUEBER, EUROPEAN COURT JEWELLERS AT VIENNA.

In mentioning the names of these great firms, the Auctioneers do so with every CONFIDENCE and as a GUARANTEE that the goods are not only genuine so far as the stones and diamonds are concerned, but that the settings are of the best workmanship, taste, and fashions, and the gold of the finest quality.

THE DIAMONDS ARE ALL BRAZILIAN, and of the purest water.

THE WHOLE OF THE COLLECTION WILL BE ON VIEW at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, 141, Pitt-street, from Tuesday until the day of sale, when inspection is invited.

CATALOGUES in course of preparation.

To PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, and others.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mrs. O'Meara to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 142, William-street, Woolloomooloo,

STOCK-IN-TRADE of a PLUMBER and GASFITTER, TOOLS of TRADE, &c., consisting of—

Globes, gas stoves, bends, elbows, unions, tees, gas and water fittings, copper kettles, chandeliers, taps, lathe and tools, patent closets, cisterns, water meters, lead guttering, urinals, lamps, ball taps, galvanized iron work, traps, gas brackets, tubing, copper boiler, stock and dies, tools of trade, hand cart, iron piping, &c., &c.

Without reserve.

FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, DEALERS, and OTHERS.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising

2 splendid PIANOFORTES

Elegant DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, Walnut Tables

Round and square Dining Tables, Horsehair Couches, Chairs, Chiffoniers, Hall Stands, Pier Glasses, Ornaments, Clocks, Lamps, Glass Shades, Pictures, Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting

Single and double Iron and Wooden Bedsteads, Bedding, Chest Drawers

Bedroom Furniture

Kitchen Utensils

Splendid American STOVE, Gas Stoves

Books

Box Mangle, Boy's Saddle, Iron Safe, Sewing-machines

Glass Cases, Brass Scales, Jars, Pipes, Tea

Bagatelle Board, Office Secretary, &c., &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his newly-erected Rooms, 152, King-street East.

Without Reserve.

On view.

MONDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, PETERSEN'S HOTEL, Oxford-street.

LEASE, 2½ years to run, 50s per week

License

Bar Fittings

Stock-in-Trade

HOUSEHOLD FORNITURE and Effects (separately)

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction,

The above hotel,

Without reserve.

ON AN EARLY DAY.

At the Residence of Dr. CLAY, No. 16, College-street, Hyde Park.

IMPORTANT SALE of SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, PLATE, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Dr. Clay, who is about removing to the country, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 16, College-street, Hyde Park,

THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Important to Gentlemen, Florists, and others.

1 CASE VERY RARE AND NEW PLANTS, FROM RAROTONGA,

consisting of Variegated Bananas, Crotons, white-striped and other Dracænas, white Hibiscus, Palms, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell, at their New Rooms, on SATURDAY, 12th instant, at 12 o'clock,

The above.

Terms, cash.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.

FRIDAY, 18th October, at 11 a.m.

VERY INTERESTING and ATTRACTIVE SALE REALLY CHOICE WORKS OF ART.

THE FINAL SALE by AUCTION of the GEMS OF THE MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION, which are being opened out for INSPECTION and for UNRESERVED SALE.

They comprise a great variety of MOST CHARMING subjects, beautiful to gaze upon, and are without doubt the best and happiest efforts of the talented artists they represent.

Our fine art judges and veteran connoisseurs will experience a rich treat in their inspection.

Catalogues of the sale will be issued in a few days, describing

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS

EXQUISITE WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS

VERY FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS

HIGHLY-FINISHED CHROMOS, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at Rooms (late Fine Art Gallery), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th October, at 11 a.m.,

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, CHOICE WATER-COLOURS, VERY FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, and HIGHLY-FINISHED CHROMOS, &c.

Catalogues of this important sale will be compiled at once.

THIS DAY.

UNDER A BILL OF SALE.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A FANCY WAREHOUSEMAN.

REMOVED TO THE ROOMS FOR CONVENIENCE IN SELLING.

MERRETT, FISHER, and CO. are instructed to sell (as above), at their Rooms, 422, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock punctually,

BERLIN wool, all shades

Slippers, pillows, patterns, canvas, &c.

MECHANICAL TOYS, dolls

Hair brushes, I. R. combs, fancy back combs

Ladies' bags, STATIONERY

Gilt jewellery, solitaire suites

VASES, lustres

Kerosene lamps

GOSNELL and RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY

CUTLERY, fancy inkstands, &c.

Haberdashery, &c.

Terms, cash.

Intending buyers are reminded that the sale WILL COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY at the advertised time.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, AND OTHERS.

Ex Hawkesbury, from London,

6 BALES 6-4 COATINGS.

TUESDAY, October 15, at 11 o'clock punctually.

MERRETT, FISHER, and CO. will sell by auction at their Rooms, 422, George-street, on TUESDAY next, 6 bales 6-4 coatings.

Details in future issue.

To Hotelkeepers and Private Buyers.

On FRIDAY, 11th October, at 12 o'clock,

on the premises, Native Rose Hotel, corner Cleveland and Shepherd streets, Darlington.

Lease, License, Goodwill, and Bar Fixtures, in one lot, and the Superior Household Furniture separate, comprising Horsehair Suite, Pier Glasses, Chiffoniers, Carpets, Safes, Round Tables, Chairs, Ornaments, Pictures, Glassware, Single and Double Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Toilet Glasses and Toilet Tables, Washstands and Sets, and Kitchen Utensils.

JOSEPH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Edward Conn, sen., to sell by public auction, on the premises, Native Rose Hotel, corner Cleveland and Shepherd streets, Darlington, without reserve. Terms, cash.

Auction Sales.

GRIFFITHS and WEAVER have received instructions from Mr. Edward White to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th October, at 11 o'clock, 300 prime bullocks, direct from the noted Martindale paddocks.

To the Trade, Shippers, Clothiers, and others.

By order of the Consignees.

UNRESERVED SALE OF ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

FIRST SALE OF SPRING GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

HOYLES' PRINTS
BARLOW and JONES'S QUILTS
HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTHS
CLOTHING, WOOLLENS
SHIRTINGS, TOWELS
PRINTED MOLE TROUSERS
NAVY CANVAS
COIR MATS and MATTING, &c., &c.

Ex Cimba, Ann Duthie, and Centurion.

THIS DAY, (Thursday, 10th), and FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, (Thursday) and FRIDAY,
175 packages of new goods, now landing ex above ships.

TO BE OFFERED IN WHOLE PACKAGES, as follows:—

IM	20—	1 case brown knitting and white mending
	3-4—	2 cases, each 500 m. Wells' sharpe
WEA	3-4—	2 cases gimps and fringes
D	40—	1 case blue checked handkerchiefs
JD	2—	1 bale 100 dozen huck towels
	3—	1 ditto 96 ditto ditto
	16—	1 ditto 94 ditto ditto
	17—	1 ditto 100 ditto honeycomb ditto
	18—	1 dito 94 ditto ditto
TS	4—	50 pieces 6-4 black alpacas
	5—	49 ditto ditto
	6—	39 ditto ditto
W	14290—	26 ditto 40-inch striped skirtings
RW	14523—	36 ditto black and white shirtings
	14524-5—	2 cases same
TS	14535—	26 pieces bismark shirtings
	14536-8—	3 cases same
OC	14539—	8 pieces angola tweeds
	14540—	6 ditto wool ditto
	14541—	10 ditto fancy trouserings
	14503—	10 ditto ditto
	14504—	7 ditto 2 and 3 pieces 6-4 ditto
	14505—	12 ditto 1 and 2 pieces 6-4 ditto
	14520—	12 ditto W. E. ditto
	14521-3—	2 cases same
	14518—	10 pieces herringbone cloths
	14519—	10 ditto ditto
SLCo.	64—	1 case super W. of E. black broads
	65—	1 ditto ditto ditto black does
C	688—	10 ditto medium black broads
	321—	6 ditto black milled ditto
	322—	8 ditto super ditto
GS	13915—	6 ditto black worsted coatings
	13916—	8 ditto ditto ditto
	1603—	12 ditto coloured ditto ditto
	1604—	10 ditto ditto ditto
TS	13—	10 ditto bismarck coatings
	14—	10 ditto ditto ditto
SB	4651—	18 ditto waterproof sheetings
	72—	20 ditto 88-inch forfars
	73-74—	2 bales same
	109—	10 ditto 54-inch striped beddings
	33—	12 ditto 72-inch scrims
W	14454—	12 pieces black diagonal coatings
	14455—	1 case same
	14456—	1 ditto ditto
MK	113—	50 pieces 9-8 Hoyle's purples
	114—	1 case same
	117—	50 pieces 9-8 Hoyle's fancies
	118—	1 case same
	119—	1 ditto ditto
	123—	50 pieces 9-8 Hoyle's fancies, F
M	111—	76 ditto 9-8 regattas
	113—	80 ditto ditto
	114—	79 ditto ditto
	117—	80 ditto checks
	120—	80 ditto ditto
	463-5—	2 cases Horrockses' 6-8 longcloths, A
	464-5—	2 ditto ditto ditto, B
	181—	80 pieces Scotch twills
	18—	87 ditto navy blues
	142—	30 ditto blue drills
AS	17—	1 case victoria covers
	78—	48 cuts brown striped linen drills
MD	11—	20 pieces Amoskeag tickings
	12—	20 ditto ditto
	13—	20 ditto ditto
	14—	20 ditto blue awnings
	15—	20 ditto ditto
	5—	20 ditto blue drills
	7—	20 ditto blue denims
	201—	1 bale horse nets—brown, white, and black
BO	400—	50 dozen men's duck trousers
	303—130	fancy marsella vests
	304—	1 case black alpaca pagets, 3 numbers
	481—150	pairs men's self-mole trousers
	482—	1 case same
	483—150	pairs ditto
	484—	1 case same
	478—150	pairs printed ditto
	479-80—	2 cases same
	498—100	men's black cloth D. B. pagets
	499—100	ditto ditto ditto, bound
	500—100	ditto super ditto, 50 bound, 50 stitched
	501—100	ditto D. B. blue diagonal russell coats
	502—200	imitation colonial tweed vests
	470—100	boys' blue serge sailor suits
BJ	695—100	9-4 and 10-4 white toilet quilts
	702—100	11-4 and 12-4 ditto ditto
	704—100	11-4 super ditto ditto
	705—100	12-4 ditto ditto
	123—	18 pieces brown R. S. navy canvas, No. 1
	124-7—	4 bales same
FSCo.	1-12—	12 bales coir fibre mats, plain and bordered, to be sold in single bales
	13-15—	3 bales 3-4 and 4-4 coir mattings
	16-18—	3 bales 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 ditto.

All bales and cases to be charged half invoice price.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY,
AT HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
AT THE CELLARS, MORT'S-PASSAGE,

IMPORTANT and UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE of WINES (FOREIGN and COLONIAL), SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, &c., LEASE and GOODWILL of PREMISES, OFFICE FURNITURE, and the whole of the appliances necessary to carry on the business.

Under instructions from Messrs. COWPER, FIRTH, and CO. TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

J. R. TAYLOR and CO., having been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Cowper, Firth, and Co., will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on THURSDAY, October 10th, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The whole of their large and very valuable stock of OLD WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, BEERS, &c., as also the LEASE, GOODWILL, OFFICE FURNITURE, and TRADE APPLIANCES, comprising,—
The goodwill and lease of premises having 4 years and 9 months to run; two grape port, 1 6-12 dozen; four ditto ditto, 4 3-12 ditto; Amoena ditto, 1 11-12 ditto; crown ditto, 3 6-12 ditto; V.S.O. ditto, 2 6-12 ditto; Gonzalez sherry, 8 5-12 ditto; Pinson's ditto, 16 9-12 ditto; HE ditto pale, 5 10-12 ditto; ditto ditto dark, 31, ditto; Albury ditto, 9 10-12 ditto; Franklin's white wine, 6 6-12 ditto; Albury Burgundy, pints, 2 8-12 ditto; ditto, quarts, 3 10-12 ditto; Hunter River white Burgundy, 19 4-12 ditto; Albury Reisling, pints, 7-12 ditto; ditto, quarts, 6 4-12 ditto; Albury verdailho, pints, 6 10-12 ditto; ditto, quarts, 1 11-12 ditto; Ferris' white wine, 2 4-12 ditto; G. H. Mumm's champagne, quarts, 1 4-12 ditto; ditto ditto pints, 5 11-12 ditto; samples, 1 1-12 ditto; Albury reisling, 1 ditto; ditto hermitage, 1 9-12 ditto; Port Macquarie, 10-12 ditto; Heidsick's champagne, 7-12 ditto; B.P. red burgundy, 3 qrs., each 29 gallons: ditto ditto ditto, 4 hogsheads, 231 gallons; ditto white wine, 15 hogsheads, 878 gallons; ditto ditto ditto, 7 quarters, 201 gallons; Franklin's white wine, 2 hogsheads, 114 gallons; Ferris' white, 3 hogsheads, 178 gallons; Albury verdailho, 2 hogsheads, 1 quarter, 148 gallons; B.P. red, 1 quarter, 18 gallons; B.P. blend, pale, 1 quarter, 29 gallons; Ferris' white wine, 1 quarter, 28 gallons; H.Z. sherry, 2 hogsheads, 104 gallons; M'Ewan's ale, 1 hogshead; chablis, 5 cases; claret, 6 cases; Heidsick's champagne, 15 cases; Ferris' ditto, 3 cases; washed brandy bottles, 9 8-12 ditto; ditto wine ditto, 7 ditto; unwashed brandy and wine bottles, 37 ditto; washed whisky ditto, 3 8-12 ditto; ditto hock ditto, 5 2-12 ditto; ditto claret ditto, 8 11-12 ditto; ditto wine ditto pints, 11 10-12 ditto; ditto champagne bottles, 11 10-12 ditto; ditto sundry ditto, 31-12 ditto; 15 cases Grand Marque brandy, 10 ditto Rein's ditto, 4 ditto cigars, 6 quarter-casks Mackinlay's whisky; 4 casks Younger's ale, pints, 7 dozen; 10 ditto Harvey's ditto, quarts, 4 ditto; 13 ditto ditto ditto, pints, 7 ditto; 2 ditto M'Ewan's ditto, ditto, 7 ditto; 8 ditto Furse's stout, ditto, 5 ditto; 28 cases old tom; 3 quarters Sorin's pale brandy, 88 gallons (in bond); 51 cases Leoville claret, ditto; 17 cases chablis, (ditto); 7 quarters Pinson's sherry, 158 gallons, (ditto); 10 casks ale, quarts, 4 dozen; 60 cases juniper gin, 3 30-32; 3 cases, each 1 dozen, Port Macquarie; 2 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto; 1 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, samples ditto; 5 quarter-casks white wine, 119 gallons; 1 ditto ditto red ditto, 18 ditto; 1 10-gallon keg red wine, 8 ditto; 7 cases white frontignac; 9 ditto ditto burgundy; 17 ditto ditto verdailho; 1 ditto samples, 7-12 dozen; 1 quarter-cask Montander dark brandy, 26 gallons; 10 quarter-casks pale brandy, Bianchy's; 12 ditto dark ditto, ditto; 18 ditto pale ditto, Lichtwitz; 8 ditto dark ditto, ditto; 22 cases *** ditto, ditto; 24 ditto St. Julien claret, quarts; 78 ditto Chateau Margaux claret, quarts; 13 ditto old tom, Gayen's; 27 ditto schnapps, quarts, ditto; 23 ditto ditto, pints, ditto; 36 cases whisky, Dew of Highlands; 5 ditto ditto, Royal Argyll; 17 ditto geneva; 1 quarter-cask lees, 21 gallons; 1 keg French colouring, 5 ditto; 1 jar Albury reisling, 2 ditto; 1 ditto ditto hermitage, 2 ditto; 13 empty quarter-casks, 6 ditto hogsheads, 2 ditto octaves, 7 10-gallon kegs, 6 5-ditto ditto, 14 2-ditto, 5 3-ditto ditto, 4 2-ditto jars, 1 corking-machine, 1 bottling ditto; 3 2-dozen wine baskets; 5 1 ditto ditto; 3 ½ ditto ditto; 1 sack truck; 8 wax pots; 1 frying pan, 3 tin buckets, 3 cans; 4 large wood tubs; 6 small ditto; 9 measures, assorted; 1 wood funnel, 1 tin tray, 4 metal funnels, 2 watering pots; 11 stands; 3 bottle racks; 17 wine bins; 1 washing trough; lot gas fittings; lot office fittings; 1 bale corks, lot tools, &c., 17 brass and other taps, 6 hat pins, lot American laths, 1 set stencil plates, 1 seal and fittings, 1 cash-box, 1 wood piggin, 5 10-12 dozen envelopes, 1 waste paper basket, 21 cases with reeds, 15 cases without reeds, 11 large cases, 1 syphon and pair skids, lot sawn timber and 144 feet pine boards, 24 reams wrapping paper, 9 dozen sample bottles, 2 office tables, 1 copy-press and stand, 1 set pigeon holes in cedar, 4 cane-seated office chairs, 1 filter, 1 washstand and ware, 1 baize screen.

TERMS CASH. NO RESERVE.

The attention of wine merchants and the trade is particularly requested to the above extensive clearing sale of wines, comprising several superior samples in fine condition.

NOTE.—THIS DAY at half-past 11 o'clock, at the Stores of Messrs. Cowper, Firth, and Co., Mort's-passage.

J. R. TAYLOR and CO., Auctioneers, 355, George-street.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

300 CASES WALTER HEYWOOD COMPANY'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN CHAIRS.

☞ Now landing ex Jonathan Chase, from New York, at the stores of Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO., corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at their stores, as above, on FRIDAY, October 11, at 11 o'clock prompt,
300 cases Walter Heywood Company's American chairs, comprising an excellent assortment,
☞ two-thirds of the invoice being WOOD SEATS.
Terms liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY'S FANCY GOODS SALE.

Breech-loading Guns, Cutlery, Jewellery Stationery, Basketware, &c., &c.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Chas. Teakle), will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, at 10.30,
As above.
Full particulars to-morrow.

FRIDAY'S SALE.

An Invoice of SCARBOROUGH TRUNKS, and 33 NESTS WOOD BOXES, each 2.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Chas. Teakle), will sell by auction, FRIDAY, at 11 prompt,
The above.

ON THE PREMISES, at 54, UPPER FORT-STREET.

DAY of SALE, SATURDAY, 12th instant.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, consisting of Dining-room Furniture, Handsome WALNUT COTTAGE PIANO, by Paling, equal to new, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, CHESTS DRAWERS, DRESSING and OTHER TABLES, Kitchen requisites, &c.,
the property of a lady leaving the colony.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Chas. Teakle) is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, at 54, Upper Fort-street, as above.
☞ On SATURDAY next, prompt at 11.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FENCING WIRE
TINPLATES
GALVANIZED C. IRON
STOCKHOLM TAR.

For POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE, at the CITY MART, THIS MORNING, at HALF-PAST 10 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Early attendance requested.
L. E. THRELKELD and Co., Auctioneers.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 5 to 9 FEET LENGTHS.

Just landed
Ex Centurion.
For Positive Unreserved Sale
at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock.
On account of whom it may concern.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Centurion,
60 cases galvanized C. iron, 5 to 9 feet lengths.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

PHILLIPS' and HILL'S G. C. IRON, STORK BRAND, 6 to 10 FEET.

JUST LANDED, IN SPLENDID ORDER and CONDITION.

TO BE SOLD
THURSDAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock,
24 cases P. and H. Stork G. C. iron, 6 to 10 feet.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

BLUNDEL and SPENCE'S FINEST STOCKHOLM TAR, FOR POSITIVE SALE.

THURSDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock,
100 barrels Blundle and Spence's Stockholm tar.

THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 10.30.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, and GLASS.
300 Packages.

Under instructions from Messrs. MASON, BROTHERS.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, October 10, at half-past 10 sharp, 300 original packages
EARTHENWARE, CHINA, and GLASS, consisting of
EARTHENWARE—Printed, granite and lined cups and saucers, plates, dishes, vegetable dishes, bakers, toilet sets, jugs and basins, chambers, sugars, butters, bowls, mugs, jugs, brown teapots, yellow bakers, lustre teapots, porous bottles, candlesticks, dinner sets, gilt and fancy toilet sets, dessert sets, &c., &c.
CHINA—White and gold, blue sprig and wreath cups and saucers, plates, slops, milks, egg cups, butters, sugars, dishes, &c.; dessert sets, mugs, breakfast sets, &c., &c.
GLASS—Cut, pressed, and engraved tumblers, wines, &c.; publicans' glass, sugars, butters, decanters, caraffs, sodas, cruets, gas and kerosene globes, goblets, hocks, &c., &c.
N.B.—These goods have been specially imported to meet the requirements of this market, and will be sold without reserve, as is customary with all goods from this house.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIRD SHIPMENT.

IRON FENCING WIRE.
350 Bundles.

From the celebrated house of Messrs. KARCHER and WESTERMANN, FRANCE.

☞ This wire, being a trial shipment of French manufacture, has been exhibited at the City Mart, in order that all interested in Squatting Pursuits, Free Selectors, and Model Farms may inspect the quality, which is infinitely superior to all British make. The coil contains one unbroken length of wire. Its STRAINING QUALITY IS UNSURPASSED.

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
For Sale at the City Mart,
THURSDAY, October 10.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October, 10, at half-past 10 o'clock,
16— 75 bundles French wire
8—125 ditto ditto ditto
10—150 ditto ditto ditto.
Inspection is invited.
Terms at sale.

FENCING WIRE, JUST LANDED.

On ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THURSDAY, October 11, at half-past 10 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock,
100 bundles fencing wire, 6 to 10.
Terms, cash.

CLIPPER BARQUE ISLAND CITY, well and favourably known in the NEW ZEALAND trade.

This vessel being in the market for unreserved sale, a most advantageous inducement is offered.

On an early day, at the City Mart, by order of the Executors of the late Captain HUGH FAIRCLOUGH, and to close partnership account.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day after arrival in Newcastle,
The clipper barque ISLAND CITY, well-known, and a favourite in the New Zealand trade.
Built in the State of Maine, 420 tons register, has large carrying capacity, and is as smart a vessel as any in the port. Gear and stores in admirable order; can go to sea at a moment's notice.
Purchasers are invited to inspect her on arrival in Newcastle.

The sale is peremptory, to close accounts.

Terms at sale.

TO DRAPERS, WOOLLEN DRAPERS, and CLOTHIERS.

7 CASES, ex CENTURION, consisting of
FANCY WOOLLENS
DRESS MATERIALS
6-4 PLAIN DRESS CLOTHS
6-4 CASHMERES
6-4 GRAND DRILLS, &c., &c.

Without any reserve.

FIRST LINE TO BE OFFERED.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE SHOE TRADE AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

SHIPMENT of SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES, ex CENTURION, of SEASONABLE and SALABLE DESCRIPTIONS, in MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MAIDS', and CHILDREN'S GOODS.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

MARRIAN'S ALE.

100 HOGSHEADS,
FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
on account of whom it may concern,
at the ARGYLE BOND,
on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, October 11,
at 3 o'clock.

Buyers are requested to inspect bulk, as the shipment will be sold.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Argyle Bond, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, October 11, at 3 o'clock,
100 hogsheads Marrian's ale.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

IC CHARCOAL TINPLATES
IX ditto ditto
IXX ditto ditto
IX COKE ditto
IXXX ditto ditto.

JUST LANDED,
FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.

THURSDAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 10, at half-past 10 o'clock,
More or less damaged,
170 boxes tinplates.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 14th October.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

New and Seasonable Goods, now landing, in first-class order, of celebrated makers.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of new and seasonable goods, in ladies', gent.'s, and children's
Boots and Shoes,
just landed, and for positive unreserved sale.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS FOR SALE.

On the Ground, MARYVILLE, near MARRICKVILLE, close to the NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

To Parties about to build, Speculators, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed to sell by auction, on the ground as above, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 valuable suburban Allotments of LAND, each 28 feet by 100 feet
2 valuable suburban Allotments of LAND, each 31 feet by 100 feet
positively without reserve.

Terms at sale.

Title, grant from Crown.
A Plan is on view at the rooms of the Auctioneer, No. 239, George-street North, Sydney.

BULK ALE.

On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the Consignees.

Ex City of Foochow, from London,
100 Hogsheads Ale.
Ex Chocola, from London,
50 Hogsheads Ale,
for Sale by Auction, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on FRIDAY, October 11, at 11.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.
Particulars at sale.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, now landing,

Ex Thomas Stephens, from London, on account of the concerned,
6000—20 x 10
10,000—22 x 12
6000—20 x 12
15,000—18 x 10
4000—18 x 9
10,000—16 x 10
8000—16 x 8
3000—13 x 10.
For Sale by Auction, alongside the wharf, on the east side of the Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, October 11, at 3.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

PIANOFORTES.

Just landed, ex Centurion, from London.
By order of the consignees.

1 Mahogany Pianette by Vogelsang
1 ditto ditto
1 Ebony and Walnut ditto.
These superior instruments by the above celebrated maker, will be sold by auction, at the Rooms, by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
THIS DAY, October 10th, at 11.

MANTELPIECES
ENAMELLED SLATE,
and
MARBLE.
Ex Centurion, from London.

By order of the Consignees.

22 Cases, comprising a variety of the most classic and modern designs.
For Sale by Auction at the Rooms of
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
THIS DAY, 10th October,
at 11 o'clock.

OLEOGRAPHS,
in gilt frames.

Just landed ex Duchess of Argyle, from London.

BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEES.

THE SHETLAND PONIES
MORNING IN THE HIGHLANDS
TOO LATE
STARTLED DEER
BABY'S BETTER
THE SHEPHERD'S GUARD
SCOTCH CATTLE
THE BOAR HUNT AT FONTAINEBLEAU, by Luard
FOWLS DOZING BY OLD PUMP, after Huggins
ON THE FORAGING PARTY, after Huggins
ON THE WATCH, after Armfield
ON THE SCENT
JIP, A DOG'S HEAD
BOXER, DITTO
HERE THEY COME, A STEEPLECHASE
THERE THEY GO, ditto
FULL CRY
BREAKING COVER
ON THE LOOKOUT, after Armfield
SURPRISED, ditto
CAT AND KITTENS, after H. H. Calder
CAT AND PUPPIES, ditto ditto.

For Sale by auction,
☞ AT THE ROOMS,
by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
THIS DAY, October 10,
at 11 o'clock.

Full particulars at sale.

CLOCKS,
Just landed ex Duchess of Argyle, from London.

By Order of the Consignees.

HALL, CARRIAGE, and REGULATOR.

2 Cases of the above,
For Sale by auction,
☞ AT THE ROOMS,
by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
THIS DAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock.

Full particulars at sale.

PAIR WALNUT DUCHESSE TOILETS
3 Cases Chairs.

For Sale by auction,
At the Rooms, THIS DAY,
at 11 o'clock.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

WRECKAGE, SAILS, RIGGING, &c.

THE WHOLE OF THE SAILS, RUNNING AND STANDING RIGGING, ANCHORS, CABLES, &c., &c., of the KETCH BRITANNIA.
ALSO, the HULL and LOWER MASTS OF THE SAME VESSAL, on SHORT'S BALTIC WHARF, THIS DAY, 10th INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction,
The gear of the KETCH BRITANNIA, now lying on Short's Baltic Wharf.
Also,
The HULL, with LOWER MASTS STANDING, as she now lies on the NORTH side of the entrance to the Nambuccra River,
SPLENDID SPARS,
can all be easily recovered.
Sale, THURSDAY, at 3 p.m.

EVELEIGH HOUSE ESTATE.

POSITIVE SALE.

TORRENS' TITLE.

HARDIE and GORMAN will POSITIVELY SELL at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th,
the following allotments in the well known EVELEIGH HOUSE ESTATE:—
LOTS 1, 2, and 3, each 30 feet frontage to ABERCROMBIE-STREET
LOT 11, having 30 feet frontage to VINE-STREET
LOTS 19 and 20, having 30 feet frontage to VINE-STREET, in 1 or 4 lots of
20 FEET EACH.

☞ This sale offers an opportunity to secure CORNER BLOCKS in this POPULOUS and IMPROVING locality.
A portion of the purchase money can remain for a term, if desired.

PLAN ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS.

DAY OF SALE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th.

GLEBE POINT.

VALUABLE WATERSIDE ALLOTMENTS.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th,
Several fine WATERSIDE villa sites, comprising lot 44, as per plan, having 132 feet 8 inches frontage to GLEBE POINT ROAD, with extensive frontage to the waters of Johnston's Bay; and lots 12, 13, 14, and 15, having each about 50 feet frontage to STEWART-STREET, with depths of over 200 feet to Johnston's Bay.

These lots are for bona-fide sale, and will be offered with the vendor's right to reclamation. Lot 44 immediately adjoins the pretty villa of Mr. Vaughan.

Terms.—One-fourth cash; balance in three, six, and nine months at 7 per cent.

PLAN CAN BE SEEN AT THE ROOMS.

DENISON-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.

TWO CONVENIENT COTTAGE RESIDENCES.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, on
MONDAY, October 14th,
Those two cottage residences, situate in DENISON-STREET, WOOLLAHRA, each containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., at present occupied respectively by Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Griffin, at a rental of 14s each weekly.
The surveyed line of SUBURBAN RAILWAYS passes RIGHT THROUGH THIS PROPERTY.
Title—Point Piper Road Leasehold.
Day of Sale—MONDAY, October 14th.

BALMAIN. BALMAIN.

ROSE BAY. ROSE BAY.

Preliminary intimation.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, Pitt-street, on an EARLY DATE,
Lot 1. BALMAIN. Allotment of land, with stone-built dwelling-house built thereon, near to the BALMAIN HOTEL.
Lot 2. ROSE BAY. Block of freehold land on OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, containing nearly 4 acres.
Further particulars will be duly given.

ASHFIELD. ASHFIELD.

WAVERLEY. WAVERLEY.

Preliminary Intimation.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, Pitt-street, ON AN EARLY DATE.

Lot 1.—ASHFIELD. Fine block of land, having 204 feet frontage to WILLIAM-STREET, on which are erected those FAITHFULLY BUILT VILLA RESIDENCES known as "LORRAINE," at present in the occupation of J. Gibbs, Esq.; and "HUNTINGDON," at present occupied by W. Wilkins, Esq.

☞ "LORRAINE" and "HUNTINGDON" are very DESIRABLE family residences, and are very CONVENIENTLY and HEALTHILY situated, in the salubrious suburb of Ashfield. Intending purchasers should lose no time in satisfying themselves as to the CHARACTER and VALUE of these properties.

Lot 2.—WAVERLEY.—Valuable building land as follows:—
WAVERLEY-STREET.—162 feet x 120 feet along Council-street
108 feet x 120 feet along Botany-street.
BOTANY-STREET.—96 feet x 135 feet along Cross-street.
COUNCIL-STREET.—96 feet x 135 feet along Cross-street.
PAUL-STREET.—48 feet x 258 feet along Council-street.

☞ Well-positioned land in WAVERLEY is now becoming both SCARCE and VALUABLE. Therefore the AUCTIONEERS direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to this favourable opportunity, as the sale will be bona-fide.

Further particulars will be published and plans prepared.

WOOLLAHRA.

FIVE GOOD BUILDING SITES.

SCOTT and WALLIS' SUBDIVISION.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, on
MONDAY, October 14,
Those FIVE well-situated BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, being lots 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 of Section B, of Scott and Wallis' well known subdivision, having each 20 feet frotage to PIPER ROAD, between MONCUR-STREET and POINT PIPER ROAD, and just at the rear of Mr. Bush's Terrace.
Very few blocks of land now remain VACANT in this locality. The attention of BUILDERS, INVESTORS, and others is therefore specially directed to this sale, at which they can secure ONE or MORE LOTS.

TORRENS' TITLE.

DAY OF SALE—MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

PLAN ON VIEW.

W. PRITCHARD
WILL SELL
AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS, 281, GEORGE-STREET,

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 10th October, at 11 a.m.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES.

NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE,
Charming Villa Sites.

Freehold Farm,
KISSING POINT.

CITY PROPERTY, KENT-STREET, between MARKET and DRUITT STREETS.

COOGEE.
BUILDING and SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.

CONVENIENT FAMILY DWELLING, GLEBE ROAD.

BALGOWLAH.
Most eligible BLOCK OF LAND for subdivision.

FREEHOLD CITY PROPERTY.
TWO substantial STONE HOUSES, Sir John Young-crescent, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

HEIGHTS of ST. LEONARDS.
FREEHOLD BLOCK OF LAND.

FRANCIS-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
FREEHOLD BRICK 4-roomed COTTAGE.

LOWER and NEW GEORGE-STREET.
TRIANGULAR BUILDING POSITION.

WOOLLAHRA.
DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE and GARDEN, DENISON-STREET.

ST. LEONARDS.
BLOCK of LAND, North Shore,
WATER FRONTAGE.

☞ Full particulars in last Saturday's HERALD, ECHO, and EVENING NEWS.

NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.

CHARMING VILLA SITES.

FELTON-STREET and BRAY-STREET.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
Four eligible building sites, overlooking Neutral Bay, and about eleven minutes' walk from the steam ferry.
LOT 25 —46 feet 9 inches to Felton-street, by 100
„ 26 —46 feet 9 inches to ditto, by 100
„ 25A.—54 feet to Bray-street, by 138
„ 26A.—54 feet to ditto, by 120.
Freehold ditto.
Terms at sale.

FARM, 13 Acres, FREEHOLD.

ORANGERY and VINEYARD, STRAWBERRY BEDS, and GARDEN.

EIGHT-ROOMED COTTAGE, with OUTHOUSES and EVERY CONVENIENCE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY. Thursday, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known property
at KISSING POINT,
situated on the main GOVERNMENT ROAD, about ONE MILE (by first-class METAL ROAD) from the STEAMERS' WHARF, comprising about
THIRTEEN ACRES,
securely fenced in, upon which is erected a comfortable and convenient Weatherboard Cottage, in good order and condition, consisting of eight rooms, with stone-built kitchen, fitted with oven, boilers, &c.; also, barn, stabling, and other outbuildings.
THE ORANGERY comprises about 400 CHOICE TREES, in full bearing.
There is ONE ACRE planted with
STRAWBERRIES,
half an acre with
GRAPE VINES.
This property offers special advantages to buyers on the look-out for a
DELIGHTFUL and HEALTHY RESIDENCE,
as well as a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT for an industrious family; and, upon the completion of the bridges over Parramatta River, which are in course of construction, the value of this freehold will be considerably enhanced, as it will bring the property within forty minutes' drive of the city.
Title, freehold. Terms at sale.
Plan may be seen at the Rooms.

COOGEE.

FOUR BLOCKS OF LAND.

SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVISIONS.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
Suburban Allotment, No. 7 of section 10, containing 1 acre 1 rood, with frontages to DUDLEY and BROOK STREETS.

Allotment No. 6 of section 10, containing 1 acre 1 rood, with frontage to BROOK-STREET.

Suburban ALLOTMENT, No. 1 of section 19, containing 1 acre 33 perches, with frontages to PEROUSE-STREET and BROOK-STREET.

Suburban Allotment, No. 2 of section 19, containing 1 acre 33 perches, with frontage to Perouse-street.
Title—Crown grant. Terms at sale.

CONVENIENT FAMILY DWELLING, GLEBE ROAD.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from J. G. RAPHAEL, Esq., J.P., to sell by AUCTION, at HIS ROOMS, 281, GEORGE-STREET, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
That faithfully constructed
FAMILY DWELLING,
situated on the GLEBE ROAD, near the WESLEYAN CHURCH, built of BRICK on STONE foundation, containing ENTRANCE HALL, PARLOUR, DINING-ROOM, DRAWING-ROOM, FIVE SPACIOUS BEDROOMS, pantry, kitchen, out-offices, bath, and copper,
WATER and GAS LAID ON,
Verandahs and Balcony back and front, built on an allotment having 20 feet frontage to the Glebe Road, by a depth of 120 feet, having access to the rear through a wide lane.
Title Leasehold, having 80 years to run, at a ground rent of £6 15s per annum.
The PREMISES are at present let to E. HART, ESQ., at a rental of £65 per annum.
Terms at sale.

MAGNIFICENT

CITY BLOCK OF LAND,

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

THE ONLY SITE

OF ANY EXTENT AVAILABLE FOR

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

or

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
in this Locality.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
Three allotments of LAND on the east side of Kent-street, between MARKET and DRUITT STREETS, being Nos. 386, 388, and 390, bounded by the properties of W. S. FRIEND, Esq.

This splendid piece of land commands a frontage of 67 feet to Kent-street by 110 feet 6 inches at the back.
N. B.—The above freehold will be sold with the buildings erected thereon.
Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

BALGOWLAH.

NEAR MANLY BEACH.

2 acres 3 roods 30 perches.

Only a short distance from STEAMERS' WHARF.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction an eligible block of land, in the
VILLAGE of BALGOWLAH,
ADJOINING MANLY BEACH,
at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10th, at 11 o'clock,
A most eligible block of land, containing 2 acres 3 roods 30 perches, admirably adapted for a
Suburban Homestead
or for a
Speculator's Subdivision.
Title, Torrens'. Terms at sale.

FREEHOLD CITY PROPERTY.

Title Under Torrens' Act.

SIR JOHN YOUNG CRESCENT,

Overlooking the GOVERNMENT DOMAIN,

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 10th day of OCTOBER, at 11 O'CLOCK,

All that block of land, having frontages to Sir John Young Crescent, and to Palmer-street, close to Domain Gates,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
and fronting the GOVERNMENT DOMAIN, upon which are erected two well-built houses, SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED of STONE,
EACH CONTAINING EIGHT ROOMS,
and known as Nos. 4 and 5, Sir John Young Crescent, and are let at the present time at the extremely low rental of £65 each per annum.
The situation of this property is delightful, and must eventually become exceedingly valuable, and is consequently well worthy the attention of investors and others.
Title under Torrens' Act.
Terms at Sale.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE RESERVE AND CRICKET GROUND.

FREEHOLD BLOCK OF LAND,

commanding Magnificent View

from the HEIGHTS of St. LEONARDS

of the HARBOUR and CITY,
and between the properties of W. H. PLATT, Esq., and WM. TUNKS, Esq., and adjoining property of the Bank of New South Wales.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, in ONE BLOCK, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10th, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PARCEL of LAND, being lot 16 of section 11—1 chain by 5 chains, fronting RIDGE-STREET, between WALKER-STREET and ALFRED-STREET, facing north.
Title freehold. Terms at sale.

SMALL CITY FREEHOLD.

To CABMEN, VANMEN, and OTHERS.

FRANCIS-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
A substantially brick-built Cottage, containing
FOUR GOOD ROOMS
and large stabling accommodation, having a frontage of 20 feet to Francis-street, Woolloomooloo, with back entrance.
The Cottage is known as
No. 34, FRANCIS-STREET, adjoining the RICHMOND HOTEL, at the intersection of
RILEY and FRANCIS STREETS,
and will always command a first-class tenant.

Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

ELIGIBLE TRIANGULAR-SHAPED BLOCK of LAND, LOWER GEORGE-STREET, opposite the A. S. N. CO.'S NEW WHARF, known as Campbell's Wharf.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, GEORGE-STREET, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that TRIANGULAR BLOCK of LAND, adjoining the property of T. W. Eady, Esq., J.P., situate at the corner of LOWER GEORGE-STREET and NEW GEORGE-STREET,
immediately opposite that well-known property,
CAMPBELL'S WHARF,
recently purchased by the
AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
who have now transferred their
IMMENSE SHIPPING and PASSENGER TRADE
to this
COMMODIOUS and VALUABLE ENTREPOT.

This choice Block of Land has a frontage of 77 feet 5 inches to LOWER GEORGE-STREET, and 85 feet to NEW GEORGE-STREET, and is most admirably adapted for the erection of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, commanding all the PASSENGER TRAFFIC of this Universal Australian Company.

WELDEN COTTAGE,

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE and GARDEN,

DENISON-STREET, WOOLLAHRA,

A most healthy position.

In consequence of the proprietor leaving for Europe.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, GEORGE-STREET, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
All the vendor's right, title, and interest in the residue of a 99 years' lease (say 86 years) of a block of land situate in Denison-street, Woollahra, having a frontage of 50 feet to Denison-street by a depth of 172 feet (all more or less) to a back entrance, upon which is erected a
MOST COMFORTABLE COTTAGE,
built of STONE, and shingled roof, containing ENTRANCE-HALL, 4 ROOMS, detached KITCHEN and SERVANT'S ROOM with covered way.

THIS CHARMING COTTAGE has verandah back and front, with the north and south sides cemented, and the back and front pointed with cement, thus rendering the premises perfectly waterproof.

THE GARDEN is particularly luxuriant, and planted with all kinds of plants and flowering shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees, in great and choice variety.

Also,
Included and adjoining the above, the right, title, and interest in the lease of a ½-acre block of land, fronting Denison-street, let for the remainder of the 99 years' lease on a building lease, at the annual rental of £7 10s.

There is a good supply of water on the property, and the whole is well drained.
☞ This is a most desirable property, and is only parted with in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe.
A chance like this seldom occurs.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.

A SPECULATOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

5 ACRES OF LAND.

SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVIDING.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by AUCTION, at his ROOMS, 281, GEORGE-STREET, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
All that fine block of land, containing 5 acres 2 roods 28 perches, situated on the
HEIGHTS of ST. LEONARDS,
having a frontage of 800 feet to West-street x 500 feet to a Government road, and also having
WATER FRONTAGE TO LONG BAY,
close to the property of Messrs. Slade, Dibbs, and others.
Title, freehold. Terms at sale.
NO RESERVE.

STERLING CITY INVESTMENT.

OXFORD-STREET.

THOSE BUSINESS PREMISES No. 85, Oxford-street, known as CHEAPSIDE, between RILEY and CROWN STREETS; and COTTAGE, RILEY-LANE, at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
Shop No. 85, Oxford-street, and
Cottage, Riley-lane, at the rear.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

HARRIS-STREET, ULTIMO.

ULTIMO-TERRACE, five two-story RESIDENCES, on the east side of HARRIS-STREET, opposite ULTIMO HOUSE and GROUNDS, near Parramatta-street.

TITLE, LEASEHOLD, 50 years, at a ground rent of £45 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
Ultimo-terrace, Harris-street, Ultimo.

ORDER OF SALE
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES
to be sold by public auction,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
TO-MORROW, Friday,
at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

OXFORD-STREET.	Business Premises, No. 85, Oxford-street, between Riley and Crown streets, and Cottage, Riley-lane, at rear.
CROWN-STREET, Surry Hills.	Commodious Dwelling House, No. 366, Crown-street, east side, a few doors north of Albion-street.
BOTANY-STREET, Moore Park.	Leinster-terrace, five first-class three-story family Residences, Botany-street, near the entrance to Moore Park. In one or more lots.
WEXFORD-STREET, Haymarket.	Eight brick Houses, corner of Exeter and Wexford-streets, near Belmore Markets. In one or more lots.
WATERLOO-STREET, Surry Hills.	Two Houses, Nos. 9 and 10, Waterloo-street, and two Houses, Hart-street, at the rear, between Cooper and Devonshire streets, Strawberry Hill.
LIVERPOOL-STREET East.	Two Residences, Glen View-street (off Liverpool-street East), Macdonald Estate, adjoining Holdsworth's-terrace, and near Captain Scott's residence.
HARRIS-STREET, Ultimo.	Ultimo-terrace, 5 Residences, Harris-street, east side, opposite Ultimo House, near Parramatta-street. Dwelling-house, Harris-street, a few yards north of Pyrmont Bridge Road, occupied by Mr. Croft.
NEWTOWN.	Three Houses, Denison-street, North Kingston, north of Albemarle-street, and adjoining Mr. Hinchcliffe's property.
SYDENHAM ESTATE, Petersham.	7 acres 1 rood 16 perches Land, fronting Denison Road and Constitution Road, adjoining the Dulwich Hill Estate.
ROOKWOOD.	3½ acres of improved Land, Mary-street, township of St. Joseph, close to the railway station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

HARRIS ESTATE, PYRMONT.

A NEWLY-ERECTED DWELLING-HOUSE, HARRIS-STREET, a few yards north of PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD, now let to Mr. Croft,
for auction Sale, at the Rooms of
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th October, at half-past 11 o'clock.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

EIGHT Brick HOUSES, corner of Exeter and WEXFORD STREETS, near BELMORE MARKETS.

IN ONE OR MORE LOTS to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have been instructed to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th OCTOBER,
at 11 o'clock,
Eight houses, Wexford and Exeter streets, Haymarket.

DESIRABLE CITY RESIDENCE,
CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, No. 366, CROWN-STREET, on the east side, a few doors north of ALBION-STREET,
for auction Sale, at the Rooms of
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
TO-MORROW, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL-STREET EAST.

TWO BRICK BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, GLEN VIEW-STREET, adjoining HOLDSWORTH'S-TERRACE, and near the RESIDENCE of CAPTAIN SCOTT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 11th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
Two Residences, Glen View-street, Macdonald Estate.

LEINSTER-TERRACE.

FIVE BEAUTIFULLY-FINISHED and FAITHFULLY-BUILT THREE-STORY FAMILY RESIDENCES, BOTANY-STREET, a few yards from the main entrance to MOORE PARK.

IN ONE OR MORE LOTS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 11th October, at 11 o'clock,
Leinster-terrace, 5 first-class residences, Botany-street, near Moore Park.

RENTAL, £550 PER ANNUM.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, and MECHANICS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

ALBION ESTATE, SURRY HILLS.
BUTCHER'S SHOP and DWELLING, at the corner of FOVEAUX and BELMORE STREETS.
BLOCK of LAND and FIVE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in FOVEAUX, MACQUARIE, and BELMORE STREETS, four having STONE FOUNDATIONS of dwellings thereon.

UNDERWOOD ESTATE, PADDINGTON.
LONDON TAVERN HOTEL, at the corner of WILLIAM and UNDERWOOD STREETS;
Also,
TEN Building ALLOTMENTS in WILLIAM-STREET, adjoining the above.

TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 25th October, at 11 o'clock,
ALBION ESTATE.
LOT 1. CORNER piece of land having 15 feet frontage to FOVEAUX-STREET, and 80 feet to BELMORE-STREET, upon which are erected those newly-erected two-story business premises (now in the occupation of Mr. Bullivant, butcher), most substantially built of brick, cemented, on stone foundations, and containing shop, 6 rooms, kitchen, paved cellar, with detached stabling, &c., at the rear.
LOT 2. BLOCK of LAND adjoining the above, having 44 FEET frontage to FOVEAUX-STREET, with a depth of 80 feet extending to a right-of-way at rear, together with the STONE FOUNDATIONS and part of the wall of THREE DWELLING-HOUSES thereon.
LOTS 3 to 5. THREE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each 14 feet 8 inches frontage to FOVEAUX-STREET, adjoining the Standard Hotel, with a depth of 80 feet extending to a passage at the rear.
LOT 6.—CORNER BUILDING SITE, 17 FEET frontage to MACQUARIE-STREET, and 60 feet frontage to a roadway 20 feet wide, with a passage on other side of 3 feet, giving the right to build on first floor over the said 3 feet right-of-way.
On this lot is a STONE FOUNDATION of a RESIDENCE.
LOT 7.—CORNER ALLOTMENT, having 17 FEET frontage to BELMORE-STREET, 60 FEET to a roadway 20 feet wide, passage on other side of 3 feet, with right to build over passage on first floor.

UNDERWOOD ESTATE, PADDINGTON.
LOT 1.—CORNER BLOCK of LAND, having 33 FEET frontage to WILLIAM-STREET, and 69 FEET 8 INCHES to UNDERWOOD-STREET, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which is
THE LONDON TAVERN HOTEL,
NEWLY ERECTED of BRICK, CEMENTED, on stone foundation, with balcony in front, and containing bar, 5 rooms, kitchen, cellar, wash-house, good yard, &c.
And adjoining the hotel is a large wooden erection, now used as a SKITTLE ALLEY.
Rental, £1 10s per week; or £78 per annum.
LOTS 2 to 11.—TEN BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each having 14½ feet frontage to William-street, with a depth of 69 feet 8 inches to a lane at the rear. No. 11 is a corner, and has 60 feet 8 inches to a roadway 20 feet wide.

☞ The above freehold properties occupy first-class positions on the ALBION ESTATE, SURRY HILLS, and UNDERWOOD-STREET, PADDINGTON, and being corners they command good business connections.
The SITES can also be recommended, being early selections on both estates, in main leading thoroughfares, where private dwellings of a class suitable for the locality are constantly tenanted, and give large returns on the cost of erection.
Plans at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CHOICE CORNER ALLOTMENTS,
the pick of the village of Robertson.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from R. J. Campbell, Esq., to sell by auction, at Moss Vale, immediately after the sale of Mr. Adams' allotments, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, 1878,
3 choice corner allotments, of half an acre each, in the village of Robertson, Wingecarribee Brush, about 15 miles from the Railway Station, at Moss Vale.

Property in this locality has a good prospective value, being situated in the very centre of a rich agricultural and grazing district.

SUTTON FOREST. SUTTON FOREST.
EXCELLENT STONE HOUSE,
nearly completed, standing on
AN ACRE of LAND,
and occupying
A DELIGHTFUL POSITION.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from Thomas Cosgrove, Esq., to sell by auction at Moss Vale, immediately after sale of Mr. Adams's allotment, on SATURDAY, 12th October, 1878,
All that piece of Land at Sutton Forest, immediately opposite Mrs. Horan's well-known Royal Hotel, and containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected the walls of a new stone house of 8 large rooms, bay-shed, &c., &c.
This beautiful allotment occupies one of the most charming sites in this favourite locality, being on a rise, commanding extensive views of the surrounding properties, all highly improved, a long stretch of the Old South Road, the Medway and other rivulets, and could for a very small outlay be made a most delightful residence, or lodging-house, in a favourite climate, in a position not to be surpassed, and where the land IS INCREASING in value daily.

Terms at sale.

SUTTON FOREST. SUTTON FOREST.
Adams's Subdivision, close to Moss Vale Railway Station.

30 splendid Allotments, varying in size from about half an acre to one acre and a half, and occupying elevated positions.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from John Adams, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, the 12th October, 1878.
30 really choice allotments of land at Moss Vale, all on high land, and within a few minutes' walk of the railway station.
It is now an established fact that this district surpasses all others in New South Wales for climate, soil, and scenery; where the business man of the city may send his family during the hot summer months, and in four hours by rail join them to enjoy all the luxuries of a delightfully cool climate, where all English fruits grow to perfection, where perfect health is constantly enjoyed by the residents, and where the invalid from the city soon becomes robust.
These allotments now offered for sale are the pick of the village, and, though much may be said in praise of this now favourite and healthy district, it will be only necessary to assure the public that the sale is bona-fide, and to call attention to the increasing desire to secure land there.

TERMS: One-fourth cash, and the balance by promissory notes at one, two, and three years, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum secured by mortgage in the usual way.
N.B.—A train will leave Redfern Station on the morning of the sale.

Public Companies.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Established 1837.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Funds, £760,000.
1, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London.

BANKERS:
Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
Inspector and General Manager—John F. McMullen, Esq.
Chief Officer for New Zealand—Joseph Palmer, Esq.
Assistant Inspectors:
Fred. M. Innes, Esq.
J. F. McMullen, jun., Esq.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne	Sandhurst	Maryborough
Geelong	Stawell	Smythesdale
Portland	Clunes	Alexandra
Ballarat	Daylesford	Tarnagulla.
Egerton	Rochester.	

NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sydney,
Wagga Wagga, Hay, Deniliquin.

QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane | Rockhampton | Toowoomba.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Adelaide | Port Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
Perth | Albany | York | Geraldton.

TASMANIA.
Hobart Town, Launceston, Oatlands, Latrobe.

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland	Hokitika	Southbridge
Hamilton	Greymouth	Lyttelton
Grahamstown	Ross	Timaru
Napier	Waimea	Waimate
Gisborne	Kumara	Dunedin
Port Ahuriri	Christchurch	Oamaru
Waipukurau	Sefton	Invercargill.
Wellington	Ashburton	
Nelson	Rangiora	

AGENTS:
The National Provincial Bank of England
The London and County Bank
The Bank of Liverpool
The Lancaster Banking Co.
The Carlisle City and District Banks, Carlisle, &c.
The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited)
Parr's Banking Co., Warrington, &c.
Messrs. Swan, Clough, and Co., York
Messrs. Beckett and Co } Leeds, &c.
Messrs. William Williams Brown and Co. } Leeds, &c.
The Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank
The Bradford Commercial Bank
Messrs. Garfit, Claypon, and Co., Boston, &c.
Moore and Robinson's Nottingham Banking Co.
Lloyds' Banking Co. } Birmingham
The Birmingham Banking Co. } Birmingham
The Birmingham, Dudley, and District Banking Co.
The County of Stafford Bank
The Northamptonshire Union Bank
Messrs. Bassett, Son, and Harris, Leighton Buzzard, &c.
Messrs. Foster and Co., Cambridge, &c.
Messrs. Round, Green, and Co., Colchester
Messrs. Grant, Gillman, and Long, Portsmouth
Messrs. Maddison, Atherley, and Co., Southampton
Messrs. Cave, Baillie, and Co. } Bristol
Messrs. Sir William Miles, Bart., and Co. } Bristol
The West of England and South Wales District Bank
The Glamorganshire Banking Co., Swansea, &c.
The Gloucestershire Banking Co.
Messrs. Williams and Co., Chester
The County of Gloucester Bank
The Devon and Cornwall Banking Co.
Messrs. Bolithos, Sons, and Co., Penzance, &c.
Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro, &c.
Messrs. J. M. Williams and Co., Redruth, &c.
Messrs. Dingly and Co. Launceston, &c.
Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. Helston
The Bank of Ireland } Ireland
The Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin } Ireland
The Northern Banking Co.
The National Bank of Scotland } Scotland
The North of Scotland Bank
The Commercial Bank of Scotland
The Union Bank of Scotland
The City of Glasgow Bank
The Clydesdale Bank
The Aberdeen Town and Country Bank
The Bank of British North America
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
The Mauritius Commercial Bank
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
The Standard Bank of British South Africa
The New London and Brazilian Bank
The London and River Plate Bank
The London and San Francisco Bank } San Francisco
Messrs. Hellmann, Brothers, and Co. } San Francisco
The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited } San Francisco
Messrs. Huth and Co., Valparaiso
The Bank of Rotterdam, Rotterdam.

The Bank grants Letters of Credit on demand, or bills at three or thirty days' sight, upon its branches, at the customary rates, on the money being deposited. Similar Letters of Credit may be procured from its Agents in all the principal towns throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Bank also negotiates, and sends for collection, Bills on the Colonies, the terms for which may be obtained on application at its London Office.

At its Branches in the Colonies it undertakes all descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by its branches, in sums of £10, £20, or £50, negotiable by its correspondents in the chief cities on the Continent of Europe, in North and South America, Ceylon, Mauritius, India, China, Japan, and Africa.

SHARE REGISTERS are kept at MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, HOBARTON, and LAUNCESTON, and at CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, to any of which English and colonial shares can be transferred—the Bank affording every facility to its Proprietors for this purpose. DIVIDENDS are paid upon receipt of TELEGRAPHIC advice.

DAVID FINLAYSON, Manager.

Sydney, July, 1878.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Established 1834.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1848.

Capital, £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £475,000.

DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman
Walter Lamb, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
F. H. Dangar, Esq.
Hon. G. W. Lord, M.L.C.
E. W. Knox, Esq.
T. A. Dibbs, Esq., Manager.

AUDITORS:
E. M. Stephen, Esq.; H. E. A. Allen, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Want, Johnson, and Want.

HEAD OFFICE—George-street, Sydney.
T. A. Dibbs, Manager
F. N. Burt, Accountant
T. B. Gaden, Branch Inspector
G. H. Green, Assistant Branch Inspector.
With Branches at Haymarket, George-street South; and Oxford-street.

LONDON OFFICE—39, Lombard-street, E.C.
Directors: J. A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.; H. G. Smith, Esq.; Edward Knox, Esq.
Manager: Nathaniel Cork, Esq.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Barraba, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Bingera, Blayney, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Brewarrina, Camden, Campbelltown, Candelo, Cannonbar, Carcoar, Casino, Cobar, Coolah, Cooma, Coonamble, Dubbo, Dungog, Forbes, Germanton, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Gunning, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Maitland, Merriwa, Milton, Moloug, Morpeth, Mudgee, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Penrith, Picton, Queanbeyan, Quirindi, Richmond, Shoalhaven, Singleton, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Walcha, Walgett, Warren, Wellington, Wentworth, Wilcannia, Windsor, Wollongong, Yass, Young. With the following

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND: Brisbane, Dalby, Mackay, Maryborough, and Rockhampton.

AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES.
VICTORIA: The Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australia, Colonial Bank of Australasia, and Commercial Bank of Australia.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: The Bank of South Australia, the National Bank of Australasia, and the Bank of Adelaide.
WEST AUSTRALIA: National Bank of Australasia.
TASMANIA: The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
NEW ZEALAND: National Bank of New Zealand.

AGENCIES BEYOND THE COLONIES:
LONDON: The London and Westminster Bank, and the London and County Bank.
LIVERPOOL: The Liverpool Union Bank.
MANCHESTER: The Manchester and Salford Bank.
IRELAND: The Belfast Banking Company and the National Bank.
SCOTLAND: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
SAN FRANCISCO: The Bank of British Columbia, and Messrs. Macondray and Co.
VALPARAISO: Banko Nacionale de Chile.
NEW YORK: Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, and Co.
INDIA, CHINA, AND SINGAPORE: The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
CEYLON: The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
BATAVIA: Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
MAURITIUS: Messrs. Scott and Co.
HONOLULU: Messrs. Bishop and Co.

The Bank discounts bills, grants cash credits, makes advances on approved security, allows interest upon fixed deposits, negotiates produce bills and documents, issues drafts or letters of credit, and negotiates or collects bills payable at any of the abovenamed places or elsewhere, at current rates; collects dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures; acts for its customers in the investment of money in securities in Great Britain or in the colonies; and is prepared to undertake the agency of Banks on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1873.
Paid up Capital £300,000
Reserve Fund £100,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., Chairman
Henry Mort, Esq.
George S. Caird, Esq.
The Hon. James White, M.L.C.
J. Grafton Ross, Esq.

AUDITORS:
Philip Gidley King, Esq.
Hon. Wm. Busby.

MANAGER:
F. A. A. Wilson.

SECRETARY:
Hector Allen.
Southern Branch, 575, George-street

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Slade and Co.

LONDON BANKERS:
The National Provincial Bank of England.
London Agency, 30, Great St. Helens.
Director—Edward Chapman, Esq.
Agent—G. H. Alexander, Esq.

This Bank transacts all usual Banking and Financial Agency business on the most favourable terms.
Bills discounted daily.
Bills negotiated and advances made against wool and other produce shipped to England for sale.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Council 1850.
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 600,000

DIRECTORS:
Thomas Walker, Esq., President.
Thomas Buckland, Esq.
Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.L.A.
Hon. Sir G. Wigram Allen, M.L.A.
Thomas Cadell, Esq.
William Laidley, Esq.

AUDITORS:
James S. Harrison, Esq.
Robert C. Close, Esq.
Shepherd Smith, General Manager.

Head Office—Sydney.
R. E. A. Wilkinson, Acting Manager.

London Office—Old Broad-street.

DIRECTORS:
Donald Larnach, Esq., Managing Director.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart | W. B. Scott, Esq.
William B. Walker, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
T. O'S. Green, Inspector.
Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Parramatta-street, Sydney.
William-street, Sydney.

Adelong	Goulburn	Richmond
Albury	Grafton	Scone
Armidale	Gulgong	Singleton
Bathurst	Gundagai	Sofala
Balmain	Gunnedah	St. Leonards
Bega	Hay	Tamworth
Bombala	Inverell	Taralga
Bourke	Jerilderie	Taree
Braidwood	Liverpool	Tenterfield
Burrowa	Maclean	Tumut
Camden	Maitland	Uralla
Campbelltown	Moama	Urana
Cooma	Moruya	Vegetable Creek
Coonamble	Mudgee	Wagga Wagga
Cootamundra	Moree	Warialda
Corowa	Newcastle	Wellington
Crookwell	Orange	Windsor
Deniliquin	Parramatta	Wollongong
Dubbo	Penrith	Young.
Forbes	Queanbeyan	
Glen Innes		

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.
F. A. Walsh, Inspector.

Ararat	Elmore	Mansfield
Ballarat	Fitzroy	Melbourne
Beechworth	Flinders-street, Melbourne	Milawa
Benalla		Oxley
Castlemaine	Geelong	Richmond
Chiltern	Inglewood	Rochester
Collingwood	Kyneton	St. Arnaud
Creswick	Linton	Sandhurst
Eaglehawk	Maldon	Wangaratta
East Charlton	Malmsbury	Wodonga.
Echuca		

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
Alexander Archer, Inspector.

Brisbane	Fortitude Valley	Rockhampton
Bowen	George Town	Roma
Bundaberg	Goondiwindi	St. George
Cairns	Gympie	Stanthorpe
Cardwell	Ipswich	Thornborough
Charters Towers	Maryborough	Toowoomba
Cooktown	Maytown	Townsville
Copperfield	Mount Perry	Warwick.

BRANCHES IN NEW ZEALAND.
James R. Hill, Inspector.

Auckland	Dunstan Creek	Lawrence
Balclutha	Fielding	Mount Ida
Black's	Geraldine	Napier
Bull's	Gisborne	Nelson
Carlyle	Grahamstown	New Plymouth
Charlestown	Greymouth	Oamaru
Christchurch	Hawera	Timaru
Cromwell	Hokitika	Wanganui
Dunedin	Invercargill	Wellington
Dunstan	Kumara	West Port.

BRANCH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Adelaide.

AGENCIES WITHIN THE COLONIES.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
The Western Australian Bank.
TASMANIA,
The Commercial Bank of V. D. L.

AGENCIES BEYOND THE COLONIES.
SCOTLAND,
The Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND,
The National Bank of Ireland.
MANCHESTER,
The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
BIRMINGHAM,
The Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.
LIVERPOOL,
The North and South Wales Bank.
BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND,
Stuckey's Banking Company.
HAMBURGH,
Messrs. Merck and Co.
NEW YORK,
The Bank of British North America.
SAN FRANCISCO,
The London and San Francisco Bank.
INDIA AND CHINA,
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, and London, and China.
MANILA,
Messrs. Ker and Co.

The Bank allows interest on deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained at its various offices.
Collects for its customers dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures.
Invests money on their behalf in colonial securities or those of Great Britain.
Issues drafts and letters of credit, and negotiates approved bills, payable at any of the abovenamed places, and undertakes the agency of other banks, such terms as may be agreed upon.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £775,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £367,000
RESERVE FUND .... £70,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman
THOS. McILWRAITH, Esq., M.L.A.
BOYD D. MOREHEAD, Esq., M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
THEODORE UNMACK, Esq.
A. B. WEBSTER, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
LONDON OFFICE—30, Old Broad-street, E.C.

ARAMAC	MAYTOWN
BLACKALL	PORT DOUGLAS
BEENLEIGH	ROCKHAMPTON
CAIRNS	ROMA
CHARTERS TOWERS	SOUTH BRISBANE
COOKTOWN	STANTHORPE
CUNNAMULLA	ST. GEORGE
DALBY	TAMBO
FORTITUDE VALLEY	TOOWOOMBA
GYMPIE	TOWNSVILLE
IPSWICH	THORNBOROUGH
MARYBOROUGH	WARWICK.

AGENTS:
The City Bank, Sydney; the National Bank of Australasia; The Bank of New Zealand; the Colonial Bank of New Zealand; The Bank of Van Diemen's Land; Messrs. Laidlaw and Co., New York; The Bank of California; and in India and the East, The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, Limited, grants Drafts on its Branches and agents; negotiates Bills against Colonial Produce, including Wool, Copper and Tin, consigned to London; discounts Commercial paper; makes advances by way of Cash credit and on approved securities; allows Interest on Deposits according to arrangement; and transacts all usual Banking Business.

THE CITY BANK,
Sydney.
Paid-up Capital, £240,000.
With power to increase to £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £40,000.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES WATSON, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
ROBERT GRAY, Esq.
Hon. GEORGE THORNTON, M.L.C.
JOHN ALGER, Esq.
EDWARD WRENCH, Esq.
AUDITORS:
W. C. Windeyer, Esq., M.L.A.
J. G. Raphael, Esq.
MANAGER:
Will. Neill.
SECRETARY:
Edmund ...ouse.
ACCOUNTANT:
Thomas Orton.
SOLICITORS:
W. W. Bird, Esq.
Head Office, Pitt-street, Sydney.
CITY BRANCHES:
27, King-street | 98, Oxford-street.
COUNTRY BRANCHES:
Young
Bathurst
Kiama
Carcoar
Cootamundra.
AGENTS:
London—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Scotland—The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
New York—Laidlaw and Co.
Hong Kong—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Queensland—The Queensland National Bank.
Victoria—The National Bank of Australasia.
South Australia—Ditto ditto.
Western Australia—Ditto ditto.
Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.
New Caledonia—Compagnie de la Nouvelle Caledonie.
San Francisco—The Bank of California.
Valparaiso—Banco de Valparaiso.
Venice—S. A. Blumenthal and Co.
Batavia—Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
This Bank adopts and transacts all usual banking business with either of the places above mentioned.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY,
corner Pitt and Hunter streets.

Insurances against FIRE effected at the LOWEST rates of premium compatible with SAFETY.
Policy-holders enjoy the SECURITY of an ample CAPITAL, large RESERVES, and the unlimited liability of a COLONIAL proprietary.
ALEXANDER ROBSON, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £135,000.

DIRECTORS:
Edward Lord, Esq., Chairman.
George A. Murray, Esq.
William A. Long, Esq., M.L.A.
Walter Friend, Esq.
William B. Walford, Esq.
Neville Griffiths, Esq.

AUDITORS:
C. H. Myles, Esq.
Albert A. Smith, Esq.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. McCarthy, Robertson, and Fisher.

GENERAL MANAGER:
...nt Wanostrocht Giblin.

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY.
Francis Adams, Assistant Manager.
Gregory George Blaxland, Accountant.

CITY SUBURBAN BRANCHES:
Haymarket—Corner George and Campbell streets.
Redfern—Redfern and Botany streets
Glebe—Corner Glebe Road and Harden-street.

LONDON OFFICE, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
DIRECTORS:
W. Mort, Esq.
J. Dodd, Esq.
Hon. ...n Fraser, M.L.C.
Hon. William Hemmant.
MANAGER:
...n Christie.
BANKERS:
The National Provincial Bank of England.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
FRANCIS ADAMS, Branch Inspector.
EDWARD GAIR, Assistant Inspector.

Albury	Lambton
Armidale	Maclean
Balranald	Molong
Bathurst	Morpeth
Bourke	Mudgee
Bundarra	Narandra
Cassilis	Newcastle
Condobolin	Orange
Coonabarabran	Parkes
Coonamble	Raymond Terrace
Cowra	Rockley
Deniliquin	Rylstone
Dubbo	Singleton
Forbes	Tenterfield
Goulburn	Urana
Grafton	Wagga Wagga
Grenfell	Wallsend
Gulgong	Wentworth
Hay	West Maitland
Hill End	Wilcannia
Hillston	Yass
Inverell	

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
H. P. ABBOTT, Branch Inspector.

Brisbane	Mackay
Bowen	Maryborough
Charters Towers	Maytown
Clermont	Ravenswood
Cooktown	Rockhampton
Copperfield	Stanthorpe
Gladstone	Toowoomba
Gympie	Townsville
Ipswich	Warwick.

AGENTS:

VICTORIA	The Bank of Victoria. The E. S. and A. Chartered Bank. The National Bank of Australasia
TASMANIA	The Bank of Van Diemen's Land
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	The Bank of South Australia. The National Bank of Australasia
NEW ZEALAND	The Bank of New Zealand. The National Bank of New Zealand
LEVUKA, FIJI	The Bank of New Zealand
LONDON	The Australian Joint Stock Bank, 18, King William-street, E.C.
SCOTLAND	The Royal Bank of Scotland
IRELAND	The Provincial Bank of Ireland
UNITED STATES.—New York, Philadelphia and Boston; Baltimore	Messrs. Brown Brothers, and Co. Messrs. Alex. Brown and Sons.
San Francisco	Agency of the Bank of British North America. The Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited).
INDIA AND CHINA	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

The Bank discounts bills, makes advances on approved security, negotiates produce bills and documents, grants drafts, and credits upon all its Branches and Agents at current rates, allows interest upon fixed deposits, negotiates or collects bills payable at any of the abovementioned places or elsewhere; collects dividends on local stocks for its customers free of commission, also interests on debentures, and undertakes the custody of same; is open to transact every kind of banking business, and undertake the agency of other banks upon terms such as may be agreed upon.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: MELBOURNE.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICES:
LONDON and ADELAIDE.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Mitchell, Esq. (Messrs. Tooth and Co.), chairman.
John Keep, Esq. | Albert A. Smith, Esq.
Fredk. Parsons, Esq. (Messrs. Keep and Parsons).
HENRY CORNWELL, Secretary.
AGENCIES
at Mauritius, Bombay, Fremantle, Geelong, and Warrnambool.
MARINE RISKS upon Specie, Wool, Minerals, and other Merchandise accepted on favourable conditions, and Policies made payable in LONDON, if required.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C., Chairman.
E. Vickery, Esq. | Alfred C. Garrick, Esq.
R. Saddington, Esq. | W. H. Eldred, Esq.
MELBOURNE BOARD:
Chas. E. Bright, Esq. | Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M.L.A.
AGENTS:
London: Messrs. Edward A. Levy and Co. Melbourne: W. Strachan, Esq. Brisbane: Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co. Adelaide: J. G. Boothby, Esq. Rockhampton: Messrs. J. Hendrick and Co. Mauritius: Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.

Marine and Fire Risks of every description accepted at current rates.
Marine policies made payable in London, or at any of the Company's agencies when required.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Unlimited Liability).
Capital, £100,000.

DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman
Henry Mort, Esq.
George S. Caird, Esq.

AGENTS:
London—Mr. William Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.
Newcastle—Mr. John Reid.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain S. S. Sustenance.

N.B.—Time risks on ships with particular average taken subject to special arrangement.
Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
A Table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Offices, Lyons-buildings, George-street.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).

Established 1869.

Branch Office—71, Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Edward Chisholm, Esq. (Brown and Co.), Chairman.
D. G. E. Alsop, Esq. (Harbottle, Biddulph, and Alsop)
Albert A. Smith, Esq., Hunter-street.
Principal Medical Officer:
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Resident Secretary:
Henry F. Francis.

Since the establishment of the National Mutual Life Association it has met with marked success, the direct result of the public appreciation of the sound and equitable principles upon which it is established and conducted, and of the full and open statement of its affairs, periodically published in its reports.

During the first eight years of its business 3654 policies have been issued, assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING, on which the premiums received exceed ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS have been returned to members in payment of claims, surrenders, and bonuses; and the ASSURANCE FUND at 30th September, 1877, amounted to £53,470 8s 10d.

Among the leading features adopted by the National Mutual, and introduced for the first time in these colonies, are the following:—

No member's Policy shall be allowed to lapse on account of the non-payment of any Premiums so long as it has a surrender value sufficient to pay the Premium overdue.

No member shall be compelled to pay a higher Premium on his Policy than that opposite his age in the table of rates.

The age of members shall be taken as at nearest birthday.

Surrender value allowed after a Policy has been two years in force.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY.
Loans on approved personal security will be granted by the directors to persons insuring their lives with the Association.
Forms of application and all necessary information may be obtained at the branch office.
Active and influential Agents wanted in town and country.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Established 1869, and Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

George and Wynyard streets, Sydney.

Directors:
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Chairman.
The Hon. Sir G. W. Allen, M.L.A., Deputy-chairman.
H. G. Alleyne, Esq., M.D. | S. Dickinson, Esq.
John Davies, Esq., M.L.A. | M. B. Pell, Esq., B.A.
Principal Medical Officer:
H. N. MacLaurin, Esq., M.D.

BONUS YEAR, 1878-9.
All Assurants joining before the 30th JUNE next will participate in the division of profits to be then made by this, the SECOND OLDEST Mutual Life Office in these colonies, and the first to free assurance from restrictions.
J. C. REMINGTON, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, fully subscribed, £1,800,000. Paid-up, £180,000. Reserve Fund, £116,000. Income for 1877, £266,411.
Insurances accepted at LOWEST rates.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.
Exchange-corner, Sydney.

UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.Z.

Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up, £100,000.

Fire and Marine risks accepted at lowest current rates.
Wool insured from time of shearing until reaching London.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.
Exchange-corner, Sydney

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY
Established 1872.

Capital—£100,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.
BONUSES—20 per cent. paid annually for the last five years.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Sutherland, M.P., Chairman.
Manuel F. Josephson, Esq. | William Day, Esq.
John Wetherill, Esq. | William Henlett, Esq.
First Fire Society established in the colony on the mutual principle, giving policy holders back part of their premiums as a cash bonus out of profits every year.
Policy holders are perfectly free by law from all liability.
Fifteen days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums.
DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING AND EXPLOSIONS BY GAS PAID.
Prompt and liberal settlement for fires.
Fire insurance at LOWEST RATES.
WALTER CHURCH, Manager.
Head Offices—285, Pitt-street

PROSPECTUS OF THE COLONIAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under "The Companies' Statute," whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital, £250,000, in 250,000 Shares of £1 each.

OFFICES:
New South Wales—183 and 185, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Victoria—84 and 86, Collins-street West, Melbourne; and Chamber of Commerce, Geelong.

The first issue of 50,000 shares has already been allotted in New South Wales and Victoria.

In consequence of the success of the first issue, and with a view to extend the basis of the operations of the Company, especially by placing shares among the insuring public, and supplying a large number of applicants who were disappointed in the previous allotment, it is now proposed to make a second issue, subject to the same advantages as the first issue, and not to exceed 50,000 shares, of which a portion will be offered in the other colonies.

Five shillings (5s) per share will be payable on application, and five shillings within three months.

Should the whole of the 50,000 Shares in this issue be applied for, a Special Meeting of the Company will be at once called to consider the advisability of passing a special resolution to alter the Article of Association, so that the second 5s on the shares already applied for in the first issue, as also on the new shares to be applied for in this issue (or such lesser sum as the meeting may determine) be not called up.

DIRECTORS.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sir J. GEORGE LONG INNES, M.L.C., Vice-President
WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
The Hon. J. F. BURNS, M.L.A.
JAMES BYRNES, Esq., J.P.
ALFRED CHANDLER, Secretary.
VICTORIA.
F. E. BEAVER, Esq., J.P., Chairman, Messrs. F. E. Beaver and Co., Melbourne.
DAVID SPENCE, Esq., Messrs. T. and D. Spence, Melbourne.
HENRY FRANKS, Esq., Geelong.
J. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. F. Harris and Son, Melbourne.
A. T. CLARK, Esq., M.P., Williamstown.
J. H. HALLIBURTON, Esq., J.P., Wool Merchant, Melbourne.
J. P. LEVIEN, Esq., Drysdale.
T. JAQUES MARTIN, Managing Director, Melbourne.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices, 183 and 185, Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALFRED CHANDLER,
Secretary for N. S. W.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Head Office—251, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
Frederick Close Griffiths, Esq., Chairman
Richard Jones, jun., Esq.
Charles T. Godye, Esq.
D. G. E. Alsop, Esq.
James R. Fairfax, Esq.
Edward Chisholm, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Reginald E. Finlay, Esq. | W. B. Walford, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain S. S. Sustenance.
AGENTS:

In LONDON	Messrs. Dangar, Grant, and Co.
ADELAIDE	Messrs. Jos. Stilling and Co.
BRISBANE	Messrs. Geo. Raff and Co.
ROCKHAMPTON	Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.
HOBART TOWN	Messrs. Richard Crosby and Co.
LAUNCESTON	Messrs. Hudson and Sherwin
MELBOURNE	Mr. W. H. Jarrett.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the lowest current rates.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain granted in triplicate, payable in London, in cases of loss, by Messrs. Dangar, Grant, and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company on risks from Great Britain, and ports on the continent of Europe to the Australian and New Zealand colonies, payable, in event of loss, either in London, Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide.
Time Policies on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.
J. St. VINCENT WELCH, Secretary.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
HEAD OFFICE—275, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
Directors:
James Ewan, Esq., Chairman.
R. Hill, Esq. | J. B. Rundle, Esq.
E. Flood, Esq. | S. Dickinson, Esq.
L. W. Levy, Esq.
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES of all descriptions effected on liberal terms.
BRANCHES:
ADELAIDE—Joseph Stilling and Co.
AUCKLAND—John Reid and Co.
BRISBANE—W. H. Snelling.
CHRISTCHURCH—Jameson, Brothers, and Co.
DUNEDIN—Renshaw, Denniston, and Co.
LONDON—William Rae, 70, Cornhill, E.C.
MELBOURNE—Noall and Watson, 88, Collins-street West.
WELLINGTON—Joseph Nathan and Co.
AGENCIES for FIRE INSURANCE in all the principal towns of NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND.
F. T. WATKINS, Manager.

COLONIAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sir J. GEORGE LONG INNES, M.L.C., Vice-President.	The Hon. J. F. BURNS, M.L.A.
WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq., J.P., Chairman.	JAMES BYRNES, Esq., J.P.
	ALFRED CHANDLER, Secretary.

VICTORIA.

F. E. BEAVER, Esq., J.P., Chairman.	J. H. HALLIBURTON, Esq., J.P.
DAVID SPENCE, Esq.	J. P. LEVIEN, Esq.
HENRY FRANKS, Esq.	T. JAQUES MARTIN, Managing Director.
J. HARRIS, Esq.	
A. T. CLARK, Esq., M.P.	

This Company is now prepared to accept Risks for every description of Fire Insurance at the lowest current rates.
Active and energetic Agents required in town and country.
Offices—183 and 185, Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALFRED CHANDLER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).

Head Office—No. 1. Market-buildings, Collins-street, West Melbourne.
Branch Office, 34 and 36, Lydiard-street, Ballarat.

Directors:
Richard Twentyman, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
Thomas Moubray, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman.
J. L. M'Clure, Esq. (M'Clure, Valentine, and Co.).
Hon. C. J. Jenner, M.L.C.
Thomas Alston, Esq., J.P.
Henry Stevenson, Esq.
Matthew Lang, Esq.
Secretary, William Meeredie, Esq., J.P.

Bush fires and gas explosions covered by policy without extra charge.
In the Guarantee Department a periodical distribution of profits is made to the assured.
C. J. BUCKLAND,
Agent for Sydney.
Temporary Offices, 22, Exchange Buildings.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £25,000.
Fire risks accepted at greatly reduced rates.
Marine risks taken at lowest current rates on hulls, merchandise, freights, &c. Claims made payable at option of assured at London, or any port of shipment where there is an agency of this Company.
ROBEY, BROTHERS, and CO.,
17, Bridge-street-chambers.

CITY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.)
Capital, £500,000. Subscribed, £150,000.
Offices: Waterloo Chambers, 470, George-street.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. M. Fitzpatrick, M.P., chairman.
John See, Esq. | John T. Toohey, Esq.
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CARRIAGES, Buggies, &c.—W. Vial and Son, practical coachbuilders, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. Established 1852.

FIRST-CLASS buggy HORSE, any trial; also a cab HORSE, trial. 399, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES' and Children's OUTFITS, Baby Linen, &c.—The cheapest house in the city for any article in Ready-made Goods, Costumes, Evening Dresses, Mantles, Jackets. E. WAY, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a new MILCH COW. 10, West-street North, Darlinghurst.

CANARIES for SALE—Belgians, Turncrests, Breeding Hens. 21, Little Elizabeth-street, off Cooper-street, S. H.

CLOCKS.—An extensive assortment, at wholesale prices, from 7s 6d to £20. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street, opp. Farmer's.

CANVAS WRAPPERS and HOOP IRON for SALE. Mr. R. Veitch, Herald Office.

NEW GAME of GO BANG, cheap, at H. HAINS', 419, George-street.

BAGATELLE-TABLES, cheap. H. HAINS, 419, George-street.

NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES, cheap. H. HAINS, 419, George-street.

AMERICAN VELOCIPEDES, for boys and youths. Brrron, Moxham, and Co., York-street, Wynyard-square.

LATEST EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS
Latest IntercolonialT elegrams
Provincial Telegrams.
See THE ECHO. Afternoon Newspaper.

THE SHIPPING.—Arrivals, Departures, Mails Outward, Commercial, &c., &c.
THE ECHO,
AN EVENING JOURNAL,
Price one penny.

THE highest Price given for Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. J. Murphy, corner of Kent and Liverpool streets.

HIGHEST Price for Left-off CLOTHING. Mr. and Mrs. A. Simmons, Big Wardrobe, 442, Castlereagh-st. Letters.

WANTED, GRASS, for brickmaking and matting baskets. Send price to Brickmaker, Herald Office.

WANTED, six pairs of good Tumbler PIGEONS. State particulars, 69, William-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the Government Stores, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Light HAND-CART or BARROW, suitable for delivering small parcels. Address Alpha, 63, Hay-street, Haymarket.

WANTED to buy, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off CLOTHING. A. W. COFFEY, Goulburn-street, off George-street. Ball and funeral suits lent on reasonable terms. Letters attended to.

Professions, Trades, &c.

BOOT TRADE.—MAKERS wanted, for youths' and women's E.S. Hunter's, 336 and 338, Castlereagh-street.

ADVERTISER, with small capital, would take junior PARTNERSHIP in established auctioneering business. Salesman, Post-office, Petersham.

BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. Address Permanent Engagement, Herald Office.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, first-class CLICKERS. J. and G. M'Murtrie and Co., 21 and 25, King-street.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, MACHINISTS. J. and G. M'Murtrie and Co., 21 and 25, King-street West.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a General WORKMAN. E. Dermody, 56, Sussex-street.

CARPENTER and JOINER wanted. Apply 306, Pitt-street, next to Congregational Church.

COLLECTING CLERK wanted. Apply, with references, Box 281, General Post Office.

COMPOSITORS.—First-class HANDS wanted immediately. Caxton Printing Office, Pitt-street.

DRAPERY.—Vacancy for thorough SALESMAN. Bring references. J. L. Hordern, 239, Pitt-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a YOUTH, with slight knowledge of the trade. F. M'Mahon, George-street.

DRAPERS, Grocers, Clerks, and others, requiring SITUATIONS, apply Business Agency, 68, King-street.

DRESSMAKER wanted, immediately. 4, Grosvenor-terrace, Charlotte-place.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted APPRENTICES and Improvers. Mrs. Gandon, 621, Elizabeth-st., nr. Devons'e-st

GOOD JOINERS wanted, and SLATERS to do repairs. J. Graham, builder, Derwent-street, Glebe.

GROCER'S ASSISTANT.—Wanted, smart Junior HAND; must write a good hand. Apply by letter M. A., care of Mr. Iredale, Oxford-street.

MACHINIST wanted, for the W. and W. Miss Phillip, Railway Bridge, George-street South.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a good Milliner; also, two Improvers. Mrs. Hopson's, 598, George-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, for the Employees of the Lambton Colliery, Newcastle, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, who has passed the Medical Board of New South Wales. Applications to be sent in not later than the 19th instant. For particulars apply to SAMUEL JOHNSON, Secretary to Medical Committee, Lambton, via Newcastle, New South Wales. Lambton, October 7, 1878.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS will purchase a SHARE in an established Manufacturing Business; salary to working partner £150 per annum, besides a net profit of £250 yearly. Money wanted to increase plant. For full particulars, apply to BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

PARTNER wanted; must be ready reconer. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—To Parents and Guardians.—A VACANCY has occurred in my office for an Articled PUPIL. Terms on application. Ferdinand H. Reuss, jun., C.E., Licensed Surveyor and Architect.

REQUIRED, a PARTNER, in a highly lucrative country business, with £150 capital. Address G. P., G.P.O.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING CO. (Limited).—Wanted, TINSMITHS. Apply at Factory, Rookwood.

TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers Makers; constant work on premises. Gaffney, 244, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, 10 good TROUSERS MAKERS. Mr. Byrnes, Farmer and Company.

TO TAILORS.—Good COATMAKERS wanted. Farmer and Company, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Apply to W. Tayler and Co., 219, Pitt-street.

TAILORS.—Good Coat HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TAILORESSES.—Good Trousers HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two smart ASSISTANTS, for the country. A. M'Arthur and Co., York-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, a good SHAVER and HAIRCUTTER, at once. 13, Kent-street North.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, 3 good general HANDS, immediately. Apply 630, George-st., Wilshire's-buildings.

TO PAPERHANGERS.—Wanted, two good Paper-hangers. Victoria-place, Upper William-st. N., 8 sharp.

TO PRESSERS.—Wanted, two Trouser PRESSERS. A. M'Arthur and Co., 152, Clarence-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, first-class Brush HANDS. Bevin, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO the BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, first-class FINISHER. Whiteman, Paddington.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good VEST HANDS; also Improvers and Apprentices. 33, Oxford-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT HANDS. R. J. Dunford, 33, Oxford-street.

TAILORESSES.—Vest HAND wanted, this morning. 241, Pitt-street, next Victoria Theatre.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted COAT HANDS. J. Davies and Co., 301, George-street.

THE Principal of Belmore College, having dispensed with the services of Mrs. Wallace, requires a LADY to teach twelve pupils music. Apply by letter only.

TO JOINERS.—A thorough good JOINER wanted, for bench work; long and comfortable job to suitable person; open till the 14th instant. Apply A. M'Govisk, Pyrmont Bridge Road, and Junction-street, Forest Lodge, near 'bus stand.

THE ADVERTISER, who thoroughly understands the trade in all its branches, wishes to meet a gentleman, with some capital and a good connection, to open a Plate and Sheet Glass, Oil, Colour, and Paper Warehouse in Sydney. Open for one month. Address L. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, a COOPER, to make small work. Apply at once, J. P. Fogarty, West Maitland.

WANTED, STONEMASONS. Apply to new buildings, Lower Fort-street. J. Montgomery.

WANTED, a respectable youth, as APPRENTICE to upholstering and french-polishing. 307 and 309, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good JOINER. Apply Post-office Stores, Waverley.

WANTED, a CIRCULAR SAWYER, for a country mill. G. Spears, Cowper Wharf.

WANTED, PARTNER, £150; thorough commercial gentleman, to travel Australian colonies. K. C. B., Herald.

WANTED, a BOOTMAKER; must be a good cobbler. No other need apply. Mrs. Oswald, 7, Francis-st., Glebe.

WANTED, a good handrail HAND. Apply 184, Pitt-street, near Evening News Office.

WANTED, a good QUARRYMAN. Apply M. Blomfield, Warwick Hotel, Elizabeth-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a PAINTER and IMPROVER, 436, Elizabeth-street South, 8 a.m. sharp.

WANTED, Collarmakers, constant employment for good workmen. P. Guerin, Elizabeth-street, next Toohey's.

WANTED, a MASON. Apply building, corner of Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, a CHIEF-OFFICER, for brig Syren. Apply on board, at 9 a.m., Patent Slip Wharf.

WANTED, a first-class MACHINIST for the Singer machine. E. Arnold and Co., 115, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a good COACH PAINTER. O'Brien's Coach Factory, 314, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER. Apply before 9 to J. Gordon, Walter-street, Paddington.

WANTED, JOINERS. Turner, builder, Collins-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a PASTRY COOK; none but a steady man need apply. J. Stedman, 436, George-street.

WANTED, two smart JOINERS, 9 sharp, corner Harris and Beaumont streets, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a Nursery GOVERNESS, for the suburbs. Address A. A., General Post Office.

WANTED, an experienced FOLDER and SEWER; also, Boy and Girl Apprentices. Jerrems, bookbinder, George-street.

WANTED, Blacksmith for country, one that can do country work; references. Garrard and Booth, Market and Sussex streets.

WANTED, an experienced PARTNER, for the timber and fuel business, with moderate capital. A. B., 273, George-street.

WANTED, immediately, two good CARPENTERS, to erect a four-roomed cottage. Mrs. Craig, Curtis Road, Balmain.

WANTED, for Parramatta, in November, an experienced Nursery GOVERNESS. Apply, by letter only, to Mrs. Gunther, Manly.

WANTED, a Suburban TRAVELLER, for the boot trade; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business. J. Harris and Son, 28, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, Morning or Daily GOVERNESS, for a little girl 12 years old; English, French, and music. Mrs. Syer, Observatory Villa, Blue's Point Road, North Shore.

WANTED, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS for the dressmaking. Mrs. Hund, 6, Mitchell-terrace, Campbell-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a Resident MASTER, at the Wormly House Grammar School, East Maitland. Apply at once to Milton Hack, principal.

WANTED, an ACCOUNT SALES CLERK. Apply by letter only, to Harbottle, Biddulph, and Alsop, 121, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good COACH JOBBING HAND, CARRIAGE MAKER, also a BOY, about 14 years of age. Apply to H. Vickers, Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company, Glebe Works, Glebe.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHER; to one thoroughly competent good inducements are offered. For particulars as to engagement, &c., apply to A. M. Brodziak, 51, Craig's-terrace, Kent-street North. One possessed of the requisite apparatus preferred.

WANTED, for the Australasian Accident Assurance Association, a competent Bookkeeping and Corresponding CLERK—one accustomed to insurance books and business preferred. Applicants please apply by letter, stating salary expected and enclosing testimonials to the secretary, James Inglis, 294, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to take charge of and drive an engine on a tin mine. Apply with testimonials as to sobriety and competency, between 11 and 12 on Friday morning,

Dangar, Gedye, and Co., Macquarie-place.

Situations Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY (orphan) seeks Protector, or Home, as useful Companion, or light business. Ivy, Gen. Post Office.

A BUTLER, just arrived, aged 38, seeks EMPLOYMENT, as Steward, Waiter, or Messenger. L. G., Herald.

A YOUNG widow lady wishes SITUATION as Housekeeper. Constance, General Post Office, Sydney.

ANY person wanting good, respectable country Servant, apply early, by letter, Miss C. F., Post-office, Windsor.

ANY person wanting good, respectable country Servant, apply early, by letter, Miss J. C., Windsor Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE young man, who speaks five languages fluently, is desirous to get EMPLOYMENT as valet to tourists; years' experience; good references. Ocean, Herald.

A S. G. Servant or W. Housekeeper, by a young woman with a baby; light place, small wages. P., 98, Market-st.

A FIRST-CLASS Accountant requires SITUATION, as Bookkeeper, in a wholesale or manufacturing business. Commercial experience. Unexceptional references. Address G. W. H., Post Office, Waverley.

AT 98, Market-street.—Young Man, groom, garden, milk, &c., 15s; middle-aged Man, the same; Cooks, and others; references.

A MARRIED Gentleman, aged 40, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT by a first-class firm, is capable of occupying a position of trust; has had twenty-five years experience in New South Wales and Queensland, has a good general knowledge of business; unexceptionable references. Address Decree, care Mr. E. Millett, 309, George-street.

BY good General Servant, with child 13 months, in small family. Protestant Office, 284, Castlereagh-street.

BY a Married Couple—the lady a first-class Parisian DRESSMAKER, is thoroughly competent to take the management of work-room, and knows Millinery; the gentleman, a good SALESMAN, can keep books and is well-acquainted with silk, dress, and fancy goods—both speak English and have first-class references. Country or New Zealand preferred. State terms to Mr. Dubois, Herald Office.

BY a steady Man, as Groom; garden, milk and generally useful; first-class references. Address Steady, Herald Office.

DISENGAGED, for the months of November and December, a Monthly NURSE; refs. 26, Hosking-place.

EXPERIENCED business man, book-keeper, accountant and correspondent, desires Engagement. Salesman, Herald Office.

EXPERIENCED NURSE, accustomed to sea, will give her services for passage to England. Refs. 71, Elizabeth-street.

MANTLES.—SITUATION wanted by a young man, thoroughly understands the trade in all its branches; good references. Address G. H. B., 356, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Position wanted, as MANAGER, Foreman, or Draughtsman. Accustomed to locomotive and stationary engines, hydraulic machinery, machine tools, &c. First-class references. T. D. K., Herald.

OPEN for ENGAGEMENT, a good plain Cook and Laundress; also a General Servant. 20, Bay-street, Glebe.

REQUIRED ENGAGEMENT as Morning Governess (English). Emma, Mrs. Marshall Croft, Premier-ter.

SERVANT at College at present, Steward of steamer, wants SITUATION in gentleman's family; good testimonials; long service; age 23. Address Trustworthy, Wallace, King-street.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—A competent Bookkeeper requires Engagement; terms mod. C. C., Herald.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS and Agents.—Constant Employment by one acquainted with general repairs. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, by a lady, a Situation, as Companion; no objection to children; country preferred. Delta, Herald.

WANTED, by two young women, WASHING, by the day. 366, Sussex-street.

WANTED, OFFICES to Clean, or WORK, by the day. Mrs. M. C., 213, Clarence-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as Governess, by a young lady, country preferred. Address Avice, 2, Hope-ter., Glebe.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as housekeeper, by a widow. Alma, 9, Jamison-street.

WANTED, care of little Girl whose mother is in situation, or orphan. 326, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

WAITING ENGAGEMENT, House and Parlour Maid; respectable refs. 349, Kidman-ter., Bourke-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as waiter, in good hotel, town or country; good references. E. G., Herald.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING, by a respectable person. Address, Pierce, Yurong and Stanley streets.

WANTED, by respectable Girl, SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress. H. Richardson, newsagent, Woollahra.

WANTED, by a respectable man, total abstainer, SITUATION as baker; suburbs or country preferred; references. G. G., Post-office, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a SITUATION as Needlewoman, and would assist in housework. Apply at 117, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Companion, by a young lady, country or travelling preferred. Address Madge, Glebe Post-office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT on a Station, by young gentleman, accustomed to country, good rider, well educated. A. B. C., Post-office, Petersham.

WANTED, by two friends, SITUATIONS as house and parlour maids; good references; town or suburbs. Address H. L., 20, Foveaux-street.

WANTED, by a sober, industrious man, EMPLOYMENT in store, or any place of trust; can drive; not afraid to work; over 12 years' Sydney references from last place; open a week. W. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Woman, a SITUATION, as Cook in a gentleman's family; country preferred. Address No. 11, Ann-street, off Macquarie-street South.

Servants Wanted.

APOLLO CANDLE COMPANY, Pyrmont.—Wanted, two or three smart LADS.

A RESPECTABLE Girl wanted as General SERVANT; good wages. 29, King-street West.

A BOY wanted; also, good General SERVANT. 794, George-street.

A RESPECTABLE young Person required as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. E. L. Jones, Cicada, Burwood.

BOY wanted, at Cooper's News Office, Glebe Road.

BOY wanted, one used to sawmill preferred. Bignell and Clark, Cambridge-street, Stanmore Road.

BOY wanted, for tailors' workshop. Farmer and Company.

BOY wanted. Respectable Lad required for drapery parcels. J. L. Hordern, 259, Pitt-street.

BOOTS wanted, thoroughly competent, with good hotel references. Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for Randwick. Apply at 97, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

NURSE.—Wanted, a respectable GIRL, Bank of Australasia, 208, Pitt-street, opposite Victoria Theatre.

RESPECTABLE BOYS wanted, accustomed to feed lithographic printing machines. John Sands, 392, George-st.

RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, to assist in housework. Mrs. Bowen, Campbell-street, Balmain.

RUNNERS wanted to sell "THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS' TOUR." Apply JARRETT and CO., 29, George-street.

SHEPHERDS.—Wanted, a few active young MEN; immigrants preferred. Bright, Brothers, & Co., 52, Pitt-street.

SERVANTS of all capacities wanted for town, suburbs and country. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged WOMAN, as Cook. Apply before 1 o'clock. Mrs. G. P. Want, Potts' Point.

WAITER wanted, Youth or young Man; workight; wages, 10s. Address, stating experience, Industry Hrs.

WANTED, two MEN, for garden and dairy. Apply, between 8 and 9, at 416, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, age about 16. Apply Mrs. Amy Linthorpe, Erskineville Road, Newtown.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT (Protestant.) Mrs. Paterson, Hebron, Hereford-street, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. References required. 245, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 233, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, family small, another servant kept. Apply 132, Pitt-street.

WANTED, COOKS, for town and country; good wages. The Home, 23, Clarence-street North.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Ralston, Falconshaw, Blant-street, Ashfield.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Samuels, 165, George-street North.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. British Seamen's Hotel, Argyle and Harrington streets.

WANTED, a MAN, used to cellar, and make himself generally useful. 2[?]1, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, immediately, WETNURSES, with own babies. Apply Infants' Home, Ashfield.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 16. Apply 2, Totnes-terrace, John-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. E. Freeman, shop corner Derwent and Harden streets, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong General Servant; sleep at home. Apply No. 8, Dimond-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, a Mid-day WAITRESS or WAITER. 213, George-street North.

WANTED, a BOY; willing to learn the carpentering preferred. John Cummins, No. 40, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a First SHOPMAN. E. Dunrich, butcher, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 117, George-street North.

WANTED, a strong active LAD; wages, 18s per week. Apply Cowper Wharf Sawmills, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, 16. Apply, with references, to J. Hardie, Hunter-street.

WANTED, GIRL, about 14, to assist in housework. Mrs. Clark, Derwent-st., Glebe, opposite Registry Office.

WANTED, strong active BOY. Apply early this morning. Nelson and Hewlett, 88, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, one accustomed to waiting preferred; to sleep at home. 46 and 48, Erskine-st.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Mariner's Hotel, Lime-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD for the ironmongery. Burney and Evans, 744, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself useful. 605, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as Light PORTER. F. M'Mahon, 654, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; small family good home. 19, Nithsdale-street.

WANTED, a trustworthy person as working HOUSEKEEPER and plain-sewing Machinist. 660, George-st.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID, suburbs (12s). Mrs. Shepparde's Registry, 100, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, C. and L.s, H. and P. Maids, one house; young housemaids, gen. servants, &c. 100, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. 621, Elizabeth-street, next Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; good wages to efficient person. Bluck's Hotel, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young Lady, as Domestic COMPANION, a good hand at needle. Mrs. Burgis, 444, Riley-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Sanner, Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a BOY, for smith's and Central Foundry, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to nurse and assist in housework. Apply Mrs. Rigg, 636, George-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to make herself useful. 199 Parramatta-street, opposite Sugar Works.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, town and suburbs. Registry, corner Hordern-street, Newtown Road

WANTED, a General SERVANT; a NURSE-GIRL. Apply 414, Elizabeth-street, Belmore Park.

WANTED, a young Person to do plain sewing, by the day. 87, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young Person to assist in work and to serve in bar. Queen's Arms, Hotel, [?]ford-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Lecky, Fancy Bazaar, 141, [?]d-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. J. C. Nickson, Macquarie Hotel, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a strong useful Girl, able to wash. 104, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good RUNNER, for a Boarding-house, Paris Restaurant, Market.

WANTED, respectable young MAN. 98, Oxford-street.

WANTED, tidy little GIRL, to mind children; sleep at home. 146, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 15, for housework. Apply 191, Bay-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; reference required. Apply 76, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong Girl, as General SERVANT; small family. Apply 13[?] William-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, or good General SERVANT. 53, Upper William-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. T. York's, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, BOY to run messages. 18, Foveaux-street, near Elizabeth-street, Toohey's Brewery.

WANTED, a useful GIRL for light housework, two in family. Glenmore Hotel, Paddington.

WANTED, steady MAN to milk cow, and otherwise useful. A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good COOK or HOUSEKEEPER; good references. Mrs. T., Alberto College, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, tidy GIRL about 14, to make herself useful, housework. No. 1, [?]ter-street, off Campbell-street.

WANTED, a strong tidy YOUTH. Apply down Messrs. Haining and Snell's Yard, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a competent WAITRESS. Town Hall Dining Room, 70, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Apply, 9 o'clock, Australian Photo. Company, 209, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY for bakehouse. 154, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. 451, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a BOY. H. Abrahams, 106, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Mrs. Himmelhoch, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, first-class COOK, for country hotel; good wages. Glue's Labour Agency, Pitt-street.

WANTED, GROOM and Coachmen, married Couples, farming Men. Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

WANTED, married COUPLE for dairy work; female Cooks, Attendants. Glue's Labour Agency, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply, 9 o'clock, Lane and Co., Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS, for Newcastle, good wages. Miss Fowler, 369, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, SCULLERYMAN. Royal Hotel.

WANTED, young GIRL, housework, and assist in bar. Glen Age Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. G. Thorn, 147, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a competent WAITRESS. Apply Mrs. Payne, 1, George-street, opposite Central Police Court.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 800, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16 years of age, to do housework. Apply 163, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Johnston's Family Hotel, Oxford-street, near Court-house.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to mind children and assist in housework, 152, Prince-street.

WANTED, smart LAD, used to hawking, must understand horses, Crown Store, Old Newtown Road.

WANTED, a good plain COOK (female). Apply Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Plasterer's LABOURER. Ten new houses, near Lyndhurst College, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to deliver Milk, must be trustworthy. M. Walsh, Randwick Dairy.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, two in family; references required. 230, Albion-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Millbank, South Head Road, Waverley tollbar.

WANTED, for Mount Victoria, HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. Royal Hyde Park Hotel.

WANTED, good Pick and Shovel MEN, to clear land and sink a tank. J. Sanbrook and Sons, contractors, Rose-street, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, a smart LAD, just left school, for a bonded store; must write good hand. Apply, in writing, to A. B., Sydney Exchange.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, GIRL 15 for housework, for the country. Apply Mrs. Manning, 115, Victoria-street North, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED, respectable Lad, as BILLIARD-MARKER; references required. Exchange Hotel, Gresham-street.

WANTED, a LAD, that can garden and milk; Lad, as Groom; Lad, for indoor work; and one for dairy. 99, Market-street.

WANTED, a G. Servant and Nursegirl, both same house, country; G. Servant, for Grafton; and others. 99, Market-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for a country store, one used to drapery and with a knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Apply, on Thursday, after 10 o'clock, to Ball, Price, and Co., 146, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Married COUPLE, Wife as cook, Man, general useful; Youth for stables, one for country, 20 Young Girls, General Servants, town and suburbs; N. Needlewoman. All Protestants, at Registry, 284, Castlereagh-street.

Apartments, Board and Residence.

APARTMENTS and SUITE vacant, at Ovalau House, 2, O'Connell-street, next Australian Club.

APARTMENTS vacant. Terms, £1 5s. Mrs. Hinton, 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mowbray House, 18, Wynyard-square.

AT Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-street North, opposite Legislative Assembly, APARTMENTS Vacant.

A COMFORTABLE furnished ROOM for 2 respectable men. Apply to Mr. Clark, 123, Bathurst-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, two lady friends or married couple. 114, Elizabeth-street.

AT 241, Macquarie-street North are VACANCIES for gentlemen.

APARTMENTS vacant, for gentlemen, at 245, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. 219, Macquarie-street, opposite the Parliament Houses.

APARTMENTS, comfortable home for two gentlemen; private family; terms mod. 3, Hereford-st., Glebe Point.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Martyn, No. 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS vacant. No. 2, Perth-terrace, William-street, near Darlinghurst Road.

APARTMENTS vacant, double and single rooms. 166, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

APARTMENTS for 3 or 4 gentlemen at 47, Crown-street; bath, and every comfort of a good home.

A NICELY Furnished BEDROOM in private house, bath, gas. 145, Woolloomooloo-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, also drawing-room Suite, at Wentworth House, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS furnished, board if required, terms moderate. 214, Cumberland-street, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS Vacant, on the 11th. Mrs. Lodge, 195, Macquarie-street North, opposite Domain gates.

A FRONT BEDROOM, with balcony, vacant; suitable for a lady and gentleman. 94, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS for one gentleman, or lady and gentleman; piano, bath. 34, Wynyard-square. Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS vacant; also Drawing-room Suite; at Wentworth House, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS vacant, for married couple and single gentlemen; terms, £1 5s. Mrs. Hinton, 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

A DOUBLE-BEDDED and single ROOM vacant; board if required (18s), with washing. 100, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

BLIGH-STREET, opposite Parsonage, Newtown Road. Mrs. H. Williams has Vacancies for additional music pupils.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen friends. 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—VACANCIES, for two gentlemen; bath, piano; half-past 6 dinner. 145, Bourke-st.

BOARD and Residence, 18s; fine harbour view. Also, ROOMS to LET. 24, Burton-street, off Oxford-street.

BURTON HOUSE, corner Riley and Oxford streets, vacancy for 3 boarders. Terms, 18s week.

COMFORTABLE Furnished ROOM, use of kitchen, to LET, single person. 236, Liverpool-street, near Oxford-street.

COMFORTABLE Home for a respectable man. 89, Woolloomooloo-street, opposite the Domain gate.

COMFORTABLE ROOM for 1 or 2 gentlemen friends, with comforts of home. 151, Castlereagh-street.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB HOTEL, Elizabeth-street North, near Government offices. A first-class Luncheon at 1 o'clock daily.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, unfurnished, to married couple or small family, two lofty ROOMS, one or two BEDROOMS, kitchen and stable if required. Address, care of Mr. Donahoe, top William-street.

NORTH SHORE.—Vacant, nicely-furnished Bedroom and Sitting-room; use of kitchen. H. Webster, Mount-street, North Shore.

FURNISHED or unfurnished APARTMENTS, in front of the Domain; bath, gas, kitchen. 213, Macquarie-street.

FURNISHED Bed and Sitting ROOM, use of kitchen; 12s a week. Apply Mrs. Wilson, grocer, 122, Forbes-street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, bath, kitchen, 5s and 10s week. 337, Macquarie-street South, near Park.

LODGINGS for Single Men, in a private house. No. 46, Eady-terrace, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

MANLY.—LAMBOURN'S HOTEL, facing the Ocean, replete with every accommodation; extreme cleanliness.

MANLY PIER HOTEL.—APARTMENTS vacant, for families and Gentlemen. G. F. Barnett, proprietor.

MERLIN HOUSE, Premier-terrace, conducted by Mrs. Marshall Croft. Vacancy for two, partial board.

PART of a HOUSE, furnished, without board. 388, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

PARTIAL BOARD, piano, homely residence, required by gentleman; private family pref., suburbs. Home, G. P. O.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS vacant for Ladies or Gentlemen. Keira, Piper-street, Woollahra.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS for a gentleman, with home comforts; bath. 241, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

ROOMS to LET for single men, 5s per week; also, a small SHOP to LET. 72, Bathurst-street, near Kent-street.

ROOM to LET for respectable man. 26, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.—APARTMENTS vacant at Meta House, Croydon.

TO LET, the Consulting ROOMS, occupied for many years by Dr. Eichler, 54, Bridge-street.

TO LET, balcony, Room, private, gas, near Abercrombie-street. Apply Mrs. Aston, general store, Cleveland-street.

TO LET, 2 unfurnished ROOMS, use kitchen and bath. Apply 8, Gipps-street, Agenoria-terrace, Haymarket.

THREE young men will find comfortable home at 109, Albion-street, 3 doors from Albion Hotel. Terms mod.

TWO ROOMS to LET, furnished; married couple. Mrs. Pike, accoucheuse, 87, Stanley-street. 10s.

TO GENTLEMEN IN BANKS, &c.—Well situated and desirable HOME in a private family for three or four friends; references exchanged. Particulars with E. Ramsay, Bank-chambers, King-street.

VACANT furnished BEDROOMS; bath, gas, moderate. 6, Emily-ter., Harris-street, near Livingstone House.

VACANCIES for Boarders, terms £1 per week. H. Webster, Mount-street, North Shore.

VACANCY for gentleman at Phœnix Cottage, Grantham-street, Potts Point. Bath, gas, piano.

VACANT, two nicely furnished ROOMS, use kitchen, 14s. No. 3, Albert-terrace, Bellevue-street, Albion Estate, Surry Hills.

WANTED, two respectable BOARDERS, corner of Ann and Smith streets, Surry Hills. All new bedding.

GENTLEMAN requires Partial BOARD and RESIDENCE, within fifteen minutes walk of Post-office; South Sydney preferred. State terms with washing, L. T., Herald Office.

NORTH SHORE.—Wanted, detached HOUSE or Cottage, about seven rooms. T. and W. Wis, 48, Pitt-st.

WANTED known, BOARD and Residence, £1 week. Hall's Family Hotel, corner George and Gilburn streets.

WANTED, by a Lady, comfortable unfurnished ROOM; quiet clean family. Address C., 381, Riley-st.

WANTED, to Rent a small STORE in the country. Address E. Ramsay, house agent, Sydney.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, 4 or 5 rooms, Glebe or Newtown. Address, Delta Cottage, Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, HOUSE, five or six room convenient to Oxford-street. Apply Mrs. Vipond, 50, Oxford-street.

WANTED, by a gentleman, well-furnished Bedroom, near Bridge-street. State terms, X., Herald Office.

WANTED, a 4-roomed HOUSE, Church-hill. Apply at 42, Gipps-street, near Smith-street.

WANTED, HOUSE or COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, water laid on; Waterloo, Redfern, or Darlington preferred; good tenants. A. B., Hinchcliffe News Agency, Waterloo.

WANTED, by a gentleman, for himself and two sons, aged respectively 17 and 10, comfortable BOARD and LODGINGS; locality, within 15 minutes' walk of Circular Quay. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, Alpha, Herald Office.

Houses and Land for Sale.

ALLOTMENTS, Cottages, and Houses, for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 79, King-street.

BURWOOD.—For SALE or to LET, LEICESTER HOUSE, a commodious family residence and grounds, four minutes' walk from the station. Apply on the premises, or Mr. E. J. TEBBATT, 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

COTTAGES, HOUSES, and ALLOTMENTS for private SALE. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

CROYDON.—Four splendid ALLOTMENTS for private SALE, each 66 x 330; price moderate; Torrens' Act; terms liberal. LEWIS and CONWAY, Land and Estate Agents, 303, George-street.

FOR SALE, at Randwick, Allotments of LAND; good positions; term, liberal. S. PEARCE.

FOR SALE, Allotments of LAND, near St. Jude's Fountain; terms, liberal. S. H. PEARCE, Randwick.

FOR SALE, two HOUSES, H[?]-street, Surry Hills. Title, Torrens'; terms easy. Also, 2 Allotments LAND, Glebe; terms easy.

STRACHAN and CO., 796, George-street.

FORTY POUNDS will purchase fine Villa SITE in the Brixton Estate, Rookwood; good soil, nicely elevated, and Park-like; large allotment; only ten minutes' walk from station; one quarter cash, no interest. F. Jackson, 183, Pitt-st.

FOREST LODGE.—For SALE, a very genteel Cottage RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, pantry, washhouse, coachhouse, stable, &c.; garden back and front; gas and water laid on throughout. Torrens' title. F. Jackson, 183, Pitt-st.

HOUSE for SALE, in Piper-street, Woollahra, seven rooms, kitchen, scullery, and yard; plenty of water, gas laid on; every convenience; easy terms. G. KILMINSTER, corner of Ocean and Piper streets, Woollahra.

LAND for SALE, 3 acres, in the best position in the town of Parramatta. The situation is the best in the whole municipality—being the crown of the prettiest eminence in the district; 10 minutes' walk from the railway station, street frontage all round. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, Sydney.

NAPIER-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—For private SALE, a TERRACE of 10 Houses, WELL-BUILT, all in FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, and always let to GOOD TENANTS, producing a rental of £7 per week, £364 per annum; price, £5000; TITLE, FREEHOLD.

HARDIE and GORMAN, 175, Pitt-street.

PETERSHAM.—CRYSTAL-STREET, the omnibus route, and also close to the station, a well-built brick House, containing hall, drawing and dining room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 good cellar rooms, balconies front and back; also corner Crystal and Brighton streets; Torrens' title, and very easy terms can be arranged for.

SURRY HILLS.—63, Alexander-street, between Crown and Bourke streets, 2-story 4-roomed brick House, for SALE, cheap, and on very easy terms.

BALMAIN.—Beattie-street. Weatherboard Cottage, next Dick's Hotel; good site for shop.

BURWOOD.—Burwood Road, close station, Business Premises, for SALE; also Land.

PADDINGTON.—Lots 36 and 37, Edgington-street.

PETERSHAM.—Durham and Frerick streets, near church, 160 feet frontage.

PETERSHAM, near Cook's River Road, next Smith's Hotel, 50 feet frontage.

J. W. WATKIN, Temperance Hall.

SURRY HILLS.—For SALE, HOUSE, brick on stone, well built, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, &c., slate roof, good back entrance, water laid on, freehold; very easy terms; price, £325. BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

ST. PETERS, opposite Barlyn.—For SALE, splendid building SITE, adjoining Mr. Cierly's, 292 links frontage, by depth of 387 links, securely fenced with paling fence, trenched and planted with beautiful shade and ornamental trees, fruit trees, &c.; Torrens' title and for sale cheap. This is a chance seldom met with, and should command the attention of any one in search of site, well situated, and ready prepared for building upon.

J. W. WATKIN, Auctioneer, Temperance Hall.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, WAVERLEY.

For SALE, first-class new brick COTTAGE, four rooms, hall, kitchen, laundry, &c.; gas, and unfailing supply of pure water; on allotment 40 x 160, with two frontages. Also, two vacant Allotments, 40 x 160, with double frontages. All under Torrens' Act. Price moderate; terms easy.

LEWIS and CONWAY, Land and Estate Agents, 303, George-st.

To Let.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE and Stable to LET, in Macquarie-street. Apply 42, Albion-street.

ASHFIELD.—Cottage VILLA to be LET, 7 minutes' from station. Watkin, Temperance Hall.

ARGYLE HOUSE, 44 Bourke-street, Surry Hills containing 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, washhouse, and every convenience; large yard, with back entrance. Apply on premises.

BOARDING-HOUSE to LET, a bargain. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

CAMBRIDGE TERRACE.—To Let, HOUSE, 8 rooms, gas, water, &c. Maze, Newtown Road.

COTTAGES to LET, Jason's Village, Buckland-street, Alexandria, via Waterloo; rent, 7s. C. Jesson.

COMPANY'S New Wharf.—Half a large new SHOP to LET. 145, George-street North.

CHANGE OF AIR.—To LET, furnished, with garden, &c., Bellevue COTTAGE, pleasantly situated, near Bowral. Apply to Mrs. E. Boer, Mount Gibraltar, Mittagong.

CLARENCE RIVER.—To Carcase and Retail Butchers.—To LET, on long lease, a BUTCHERING ESTABLISHMENT, with Plant complete, situated on a very extensive area, and deep water frontage; the outlet for business being either by land or water carriage. E. Ramsay, general business agent, 412, George-street, Sydney.

EXTENSIVE new WAREHOUSE, in York-street, one door from Barrack-street, to LET, rent low. John Solomon.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, BURWOOD.—To LET, in this very salubrious locality, a large FAMILY RESIDENCE, replete with every possible accommodation, and very suitable for the above business, having a large area, comprising paddock, orchard, croquet lawn, &c.; also, fish-pond, stabling and coachhouse. E. Ramsay, 412, George-street.

FURNISHED small COTTAGE, comfortable; rent, 14s. Mrs. Cluer, Pitt and Raglan streets, Redfern. Stable.

FURNISHED HOUSE to Let at Waverley, 8 rooms, stabling, garden, paddock. Mackenzie and Cape, Pitt-street.

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HOUSE to LET, at Darlinghurst, 4 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom 14s. 92, Clarence-street.

FURNISHED Villa RESIDENCE to LET, on 'bus route, eastward, comprising hall, drawing-room, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, servant's room, large billiard-room, kitchen, pantry, store room, &c., &c.; also, stabling, coachhouse, and very pretty flower garden and lawn; prettiest spot out of Sydney. E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George and King streets.

MOORE PARK, next Waratah House, 8 Rooms, bathroom, gas, water, balconies; rent, £2 week, taxes paid.

MANLY.—Most eligible COTTAGE, furnished, to LET, facing Ocean. Apply Lambourn's Hotel.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, COTTAGE, 5 rooms and kitchen; near station. Lewis and Conway, 303, George-st.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, a first-class Gothic Villa RESIDENCE, semi-detached; eight rooms, kitchen, bath, laundry, &c.; plenty of water; near station and 'bus-stand. Keys opposite. Apply Lewis and Conway, 303, George-street.

REDMIRE.—To LET or for SALE, HOUSE, well built and finished, containing large drawing and dining rooms, 4 good bedrooms, dressing-room, bathroom, kitchen, scullery, laundry, servant's room, &c., &c.; rent, £120, all taxes paid. For full particulars apply to Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, No. 64, Upper Fort-street, op. Flagstaff. Apply T. Gale, Petersham.

SOUTH KINGSTON (best part).—To LET, Villa RESIDENCE, containing six rooms, kitchen, bath, scullery, pantry; good out-offices; gas throughout; garden in front. Rent, £120; all taxes paid. For full particulars apply Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 14, Nelson-terrace, Orwell-street, Darlinghurst, every convenience. Apply on premises.

TO LET, at Randwick, ILLERTON HALL, 10 rooms, &c.; good water; rent, £120. S. H. PEARCE.

TO LET, ORMONDE LODGE, Underwood-street, Paddington. Apply to Ramsay, house agent.

TO LET, two-roomed HOUSE, back of Raphael's buildings, Prince-street, in best possible condition; low rent.

TO LET, Business PREMISES, in George-street; lease 10 years. Apply Joseph and Co., 110, King-street.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, half of a large SHOP. Apply George, Herald Office.

TO LET, a first-class SHOP, double front Glebe Point Road, now erecting. George Spence, Glebe.

TO LET, six-roomed HOUSE, washhouse, good yard. Apply 1, Foster-street, off Campbell-street; 16s; reference.

TO LET, 564, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, 5-roomed COTTAGE, stable, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, and gas. 49, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street, off Oxford-street.

TO LET, HOTEL, large yard, good stabling. Pine Apple Inn, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, No. 5, Mitchell-terrace, Campbell-street, Glebe, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, verandah, &c.; rent, 13s.

TO LET, SHOP and Premises, 186, George-street North. Apply C. Kidman, Oxford-street.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, five rooms, kitchen. 25, Ann-street, off Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, six rooms and hall, in Munn-street, Miller's Point. J. Parle.

TO LET, 363, Castlereagh-street, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply 257, Castlereagh-street.

TWO POUNDS per week for a plainly-furnished HOUSE, in a healthy, respectable neighbourhood. E. Ramsay.

TO LET, SHOP and Dwelling, Haymarket. Apply T. B. Les, Hall, Prince, and Co.'s, Market Wharf.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, near Moore Park. Apply No. 1, Hutchinson-street; rent, 14s.

TO LET, 4, Rifle Butts-terrace, Walter-street, Paddington, below reservoir, 5 rooms; water laid on; 16s.

TO LET, or for SALE, Nicholson-street, Balmain, a family residence. J. England, op. Barracks, Paddington.

TO LET, HOUSE, Glenmore Road, Paddington, seven rooms, water, and gas. Apply J. Harris, builder, Hopewell-st.

TO LET, a newly finished six-roomed HOUSE, Wells-street West. Apply No. 8, Eveleigh-street, Redfern.

TO LET, large convenient COTTAGE, corner Banks and Regent streets, Chippendale. J. J. Farr, George-st., Redfern.

TO LET, HOUSE, six rooms and kitchen, No. 85, Shepherd-street, Darlington; newly done up. Apply on the premises.

TO be LET, HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen; close to station, Newtown; large yard, with front entrance, Enmore Road. G. Langhorne.

TO LET, from Monday next, one of those newly erected premises, Sussex-street, near A. S. N. Co., known as the Globe Stores. C. Kidman, Oxford-street.

TO LET, Maximus-terrace, Glebe Road, six rooms, kitchen, bathroom, washing copper, gas throughout. Apply No. 1 same terrace.

TO LET, SHOP and Family RESIDENCE, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, near Church-hill; large yard; low rent. Gas laid on.

TO LET, respectable VILLA, 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, water and gas laid on. J. Sanbrook, builder, Rose-street, Kingston, Newtown.

TO LET, in healthy suburb, a neat FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, garden, with gas and water laid on, and every other convenience; cheap rent. E. Ramsay, house agent, George and King streets.

TO LET, Burwood, for six or twelve months, a handsomely-furnished Villa RESIDENCE, with every possible convenience; also, beautiful garden, stabling, coachhouse, &c., one minute from station. E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George-st.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, first-class COTTAGE, every convenience; also a HOUSE, in Woodstock-terrace, Underwood-street, Paddington. W. Taylor, on the premises.

TO BE LET, those commodious PREMISES situate in Wynyard-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Horace Woolnough and Co. Possession in November. For further particulars inquire of the above.

TO LET, a nice dry HOUSE in Avoca-terrace, Junction-street, Forest Lodge, near 'bus stand, healthy and pleasant situation, 5 rooms, kitchen, verandah, and balcony, garden in front, city water on; rent, 14s. A. M'Govisk, on premises.

TO LET, BOARDING-HOUSE, Haymarket, best position; receipts average £10 weekly; rent, 30s; 14 rooms fully furnished; price, £130. Also, Tobacconist Premises to LET. Good-st. Cards to view. E. P. Dawbarn and Co., Temple Court.

TO LET, comfortable Stone BUILDING, containing SHOP and six ROOMS, THREE DOORS FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE HOTEL, KENT-STREET; a large yard with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Apply to J. G. Raphael.

TO LET, immediately, 331, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace, commodious Family or Boarding HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's and bath rooms; garden in front. Apply Dr. Hogg, Newtown Road; or opposite.

TO LET on LEASE.—LEASE and LICENSE of the NELL GWYNNE HOTEL, Bourke-street, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay. Apply P. M'Mahon, dairyman, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, Barcom-street, Darlinghurst; Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c., Thorne-street, near Woollahra 'bus stand; House, 5 rooms, kitchen, Jarrett's-terrace, Paddington. G. H. Curtis, 147, Pitt-street.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, with stables, No. 29, Marshall-street, off Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at present occupied by W. Gard. Good business locality. Apply Nelson and Hewlett, 88, Sussex-street.

TO LET, at Paddington, Furnished or Unfurnished COTTAGE, containing four rooms and back kitchen, half an acre of garden ground, nice terrace garden in front; beautiful view of harbour and surrounding country. Apply to Mr. Clemens, Bent-street, Paddington.

TO LET, in the thriving town of Molong, four new SHOPS, just completed; suitable for branch jeweller's shop, chemist's shop, wholesale boot and shoe shop, hairdressing establishment, &c., &c. Terms on application to J. M. Hughes, Oxford Hotel, King-street.

TO LET, AVONA, Glebe Point, the late residence of Mr. A. H. C. Macafee, replete with every convenience for large family; commodious out-houses, stabling, &c.; gas and water laid throughout; well planted garden, lawn, and shrubberies; tenant may take carpets, &c., at valuation. Apply Allen, Bowden, and Allen, 124, Elizabeth-street.

TO DAIRYMEN, STOCKOWNERS, &c.—To be LET, for a term of three years, the Grazing Paddock adjoining Croydon Park, near Ashfield, consisting of 63 acres securely fenced and permanently watered.

A four-roomed weatherboard cottage; also, large hay shed, stable, and cart-shed are on the property.

The close position of the above to either Ashfield or Croydon stations brings it within a few minutes of the city.

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NEW Pitt-street, Sydney.—Spacious Offices to LET. Apply Victoria Insurance Co., nearly opp. the Exchange.

TO LET, OFFICES, 64, Margaret-street. Large rooms.

TO LET, Union-lane, off Brickfield-hill, new STORE, or Manufactory, 2 floors 20 x 45. 518, George-street.

TO LET, Large STORES, Offices and Wharf accommodation. William Short, Baltic Wharf.

TO LET, STABLES, Coachhouse, and Hayloft. Apply Gribben and Co., 60, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, on lease, in November, those extensive business PREMISES and STORE, in Pitt-street North, Circular Quay, now in the occupation of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co. Apply at office of W. H. Paling, 366, George-street.

TO LET on lease, with option of purchase, that commodious STORE at Wallsend, lately occupied by Mr. D. M'Kay. Low rent. J. T. Davenport and Co., accountants and trade assignees, George and Wynyard streets.

TO LET, Shop BAKEHOUSE, with two fine ovens, large store, stables, and other outhouses. Kidman's new buildings, Lower George-street. Apply C. Kidman's, next door, or Oxford-street.

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